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**Thursday, April 24, 1986**  
**Vaisakha 4, 1908 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**Fifth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



**सत्यमेव जयते**

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATE

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LOK SABHA

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*Thursday, April 24, 1986/ Vaisakha 4, 1908*  
*(Saka)*  
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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think from the agenda papers the obituary reference is missing. Yesterday, so many Ministries were massacred.

MR. SPEAKER : Was that the reason for your absence that you did not want to be a witness to that ?

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Amendment of Film Censorship Rules

\*783. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government feel the need for amending the film censorship rules/guidelines in order to promote greater realism in the films without sacrificing their aesthetic value ;

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(b) if so, whether any effort is being made in this direction ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) No Sir. The existing film certification rules are sufficiently comprehensive and meet the requirements.

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : I want to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that there is an overdose of unrealistic and unhealthy violence and sex in many films made in India. This happens in spite of the comprehensive censorship rules being in force. This trend in films adversely affects the young minds. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government would like to have a fresh look at the whole matter.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Yes, somethings, this type of films do come up and some of them do have an adverse affect on the young mind. The guidelines and the safeguards that have been outlined under the Cinematographic Act make it absolutely clear that certain safeguards and objectives have to be followed. The only dichotomy lies that the certification is done by the Board of Censorship, which is under us, but the enforcement is done and penal clauses are imposed by the State Governments. While the Central Board certifies a film, the exhibition powers lie with the State Governments. That is why, sometimes, even when certain parts are cut out and they are not certified, in interpolation they are exhibited, because that falls within the

jurisdiction of the State Governments. This matter has been taken up on more than one occasion. Therefore, we feel that the guidelines under the Cinematographic Act are really sufficient, but it is really at the exhibiting and enforcing stage, which is done by the State Governments, that the real action lies.

**SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :** I want to know whether a demand has been made for the setting up of an office of the Regional Censorship Board at Trivandrum ; if so, what decision has been taken ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Have you got written supplementaries ?

**SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :** Yes, Sir. She has got written answers.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Is it pre-thought or pre-planned ?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** If so, please lay it on the Table of the House.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That will be better.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :** Sir, can the answer be laid on the Table of the House ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I think I will have to devise some method whereby I will disallow all the written supplementaries.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** She can lay the answer to this question also on the Table.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Later on you can do it.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :** Sir, I must say that there is already a Regional Centre at Trivandrum. There are Regional Centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Trivandrum and the one at Hyderabad will start functioning very soon.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister with regard to censorship. The exhibition rights are with the State Governments, as rightly stated

by the hon. Minister, but the censoring of the films is with the Central Government. But there are no proper officers for that. Even in Tamil Nadu, we are producing lot of films every year. More than hundred films we are producing, but censoring is the problem there. Every producer who is producing a film there, is unable to have it censored immediately on the date when he actually wants to release it. That is the problem. Even there is no proper officer. Only a deputed officer from the Information Department has been posted there. He is able to see only one film everyday. Hundreds of films are not being censored properly. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether steps will be taken immediately to see that a proper officer is posted in that office in order to censor the films immediately.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :** Sir, we look into that side of the picture as to whether a particular office at a particular place is sufficient or not. Regarding the delay part, I would like to assure the hon. Member that we examined the question and we found that in the case of about 20 per cent films, there is some sort of delay but this delay is not on our part only and the proportion is also not very high. He has mentioned about a particular State and I will look into it.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** Sir, apart from the rules and the guidelines, has it come to the notice of this Government that the complaint is often made that there are producers who have sufficient influence so as to get their 'A' films passed into 'U' films, where there are many producers whose films are cut ? For example, a film, I think *Ram Teri Ganga Maili*, of Raj Kapoor was given 'U' certificate though there are many nude scenes. Therefore, what is the Government's reaction in spite of the fact that this point has been asked times without number, both inside the House and outside ? May I also know from the Government another aspect which I raised during the discussions on the Demands of Information and Broadcasting Ministry, that you have got a children film with an 'A' trailer and in that 'A' trailer all nude scenes are there. Therefore, when you take a child to a children film, well, so far

as the film part is concerned, there may not be anything objectionable, but you cannot see it with the child so far as the trailer is concerned. Therefore, will the Government do something to see that while showing a children film, 'A' trailer will not be shown ?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** People complain about such films when they do not see anything in the film also.

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** Sir, this question concerns guidelines. Now the Minister of State has stated that the guidelines, as they stand, are sufficient, they are comprehensive they do take into account most of the situations that could be imagined. But no guideline can take into account all the situations. So, as we go along, the guidelines also would have to be improved, may be added to and so on. That is why this is a continuing process and, therefore, I would like to say that at this moment we do not find any need for any change in the guidelines. But this is not a statement for all times to come. This is a battle of wits that is going on. They say we have to be realistic, we say there is a difference between realism and reality. This is not generally appreciated by the producers and we will have to make them appreciate it. We know something about literature, we know about realism, we know about idealism we know about certain other historical and other scenes that are depicted. We cannot call them unrealistic because they take you to a different age, a different era. So, realism as such is not such a simple thing that whether happens outside, you show in a film and call it realistic. Therefore, these are matters into which we have to go. Film certification which has come to this Ministry recently, has been brought here with a purpose, not merely from a negative point of view of stopping a film from being exhibited or asking a film to be cut here and cut there, but in order to positively inculcate the principles on which healthy film making should be done. This is the idea behind bringing it here. As we go along, this will be a continuous process. We will try to talk to the producers. I have had some discussions with the Censorship Board and I think we will continue this

dialogue, so that, ultimately what we really want is improvement in the films and films which do not really deprave the minds of impressionable boys and girls. That is the kind of criterion we have to apply we will apply this. But as we go along, this will have to be improved continuously. There is the question whether along with children's film, trailer for adult film or unlimited certificate film is to be shown or not shown. I have not really gone into the details. I take the suggestion.

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN :** There are a number of instances and number of complaints are there that after the certification by the Censorship Board, the producers incorporate vulgar scenes into the films and also change the name of the films and they are shown in theatres throughout India, especially Malayalam films. Malayalam film which we can see as family, anywhere, are brought to Hindi belt area and the name is changed. Vulgar scenes are introduced and shown throughout the country. There were agitations on all these things. I would like to know whether this kind of thing has come to the notice of the Minister and if so what action he is going to take to stop such practices.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :** I share the concern of the Hon. Member. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Government and the Government has also brought it very clearly to the notice of the State Government. But, as I said earlier, this is a part of the job of the State Government and the State Government has to enforce that. The certification is done in order to ensure in future that films as they are certified are shown and the cut parts are not shown in the States or anywhere. Now, we have seen to it that in future a certified copy of the entire feature film or video film will have to be kept with the Board. There has been a writ petition on that because some producers have proceeded against it. But we want it and we are sticking to it saying, certified copy of the film, the film as it is certified, should be kept there. We are conscious of the fact about which you have asked the question. From time to time we are bringing it up. Certain women's organisations and many others hav

also demonstrated. We would like to carry along with the Member, the State Government, so that these things are duly carried out.

### Technological Improvements in Railway System

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\*784. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

PROF. K. K. TEWARY :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any technological improvements in the Railway system in the country are being planned ; and

(b) if so, the details of the same and whether any special agency is being set up to co-ordinate and supervise the implementation of those plans ?

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

(b) Important areas in which it is planned to upgrade the technology include rolling stock, signalling and telecommunication systems and workshops. Coordination and supervision of implementation of these plans is being done by Railway Board assisted by its subordinate organisations including Central Organisation for Modernisation of Workshops (COFMOW) and Central Organisation for Operations Information Systems (COFOIS).

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Most of the railway accidents are happening because of technical faults and also because the technical systems in the Railways are more or less obsolete. I congratulate the Minister for taking up these new schemes. May I know what are the basic schemes which they are going to take up to modernise the signals and communication system which are very important systems for the efficient functioning of the Railways ? How far are they going to implement these schemes ? What is the Budget allocation for the same ?

SHRI BANSI LAL : Sir, in communication system we are trying to upgrade the technology and the technology is available indigenously in India. We are trying to improve it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Are you satisfied, Sir ? (*Interruptions*). If you are satisfied, I am satisfied, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : It is you who is to be satisfied.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Anyhow, Sir, for the time being I am satisfied.

My second questions is, in the improvement of technology the Minister has included the rolling stock also. Now, the rolling stock position is in a very deplorable condition. Time and again we have heard that the constraint of funds is there. So, may I know what is the budget allocation for this financial year and whether it will be proportionately distributed to all the divisions or particularly to certain divisions?

SHRI BANSI LAL : Sir, budget allocations were all given in the budget papers and they are available to hon. Member.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, this is a case of derailment.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the Indian Railways have done a commendable job in bringing about improvements in the field of signalling and telecommunication systems but as you know and so does our hon. Railway Minister that our future needs can be met only through fast running trains. Some developed countries have developed new technology and new system for the trains which run at a speed of 350 to 400 kilometres per hour. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India are doing something to develop new technology and systems for such fast moving trains :



**SHRI BANSI LAL :** We are undertaking a project under which the speed of trains between Delhi and Agra and Delhi and Kanpur would be stepped up.

[*English*]

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Sir, it is a fact that one-third of the Railway track, i.e., 22,000 kilometres of railway track, is overaged and most of the steam engines whose production has been stopped since long are overaged.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Experienced, Sir.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** So, may I know from the hon. Minister what steps he proposed to take to replace all the overaged railway track and all the overaged steam engines ?

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** Sir, the railway track will be renewed in a phased programme of 10 years and the steam engines will be phased out by the turn of the century.

#### Karnataka's Offer to Withdraw Objections on Telugu Ganga Project

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\*785. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :**  
**SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :**

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka is reported to have recently offered to withdraw its objections to the Telugu Ganga Project being built on the river Krishna provided Andhra Pradesh gave an undertaking that it would utilise a quantum not exceeding 25 per cent of the surplus waters in the river ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon ; and

(c) whether an amicable settlement is likely to be reached in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir, if the parties agree.

**SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :** Sir, may be the Karnataka Government have not agreed to withdraw the objections because it was reported in a section of the press. That is why I asked the question.

Anyway, the Telugu Ganga Project becomes a tricky affair in the sense that for this project to draw water to Madras city the Tamil Nadu Government agreed to share 60 per cent of the project. The project which was agreed to by the Government was to carry only 15 TMC fit, from Srisaillam project through a channel of 1500 cusecs. Now, the scope of the entire project has changed and it has become a gigantic project. Now, it is to carry 11,500 cusecs of water. Naturally, the scope of expenditure also would be increased. Has the Government of India verified from the Tamil Nadu Government whether they would share the increase in cost also, 60 per cent-wise ? Don't you feel it necessary to ask them also even before considering this project ? My point is, the scope of the project itself is changed. The expenditure is also to increase.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** We are not utilising it for cultivation purposes. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER :** You don't talk to them. You put the question. That is all.

**SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :** I would like to know whether the Government of India verified from the Tamil Nadu Government as to whether the Tamil Nadu Government is going to share the increased expenditure also.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Minister has already heard it. If it does not arise, he can say that it does not arise from the main Question. It is not binding on him.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :** Sir, may I inform the House that the Prime Minister, when he last visited Andhra and Karnataka, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had talks with the Prime Minister,

The subject was discussed also at Bangalore and it has now been agreed that the official level meeting of the three States should be convened. And we have convened a meeting of the three States' officials on 28th of this month. We have invited Tamil Nadu Government officials also for this meeting and we hope to resolve the crisis.

**SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :** My apprehension is, all-through the Government of India adopted a policy of 'ad hocism' and yielding to pressure.

I am very well within any knowledge to utter these words. Throughout after independence, wherever there was pressure, they yielded and cleared the projects. Now, Sir, why I am telling this is, the Bhachawat Tribunal award consisted of scheme A and scheme B.

I am putting the question. The subject is like this. I have to tell these things. The Telugu Ganga project is neither in scheme A, nor in scheme B. There projects submitted by the Government of Karnataka which are covered under scheme B. Why is the Government of India so eager to consider Telugu Ganga project, which is not under any scheme, whereas it has not considered the Karnataka projects, which are submitted under scheme B, under the plea... (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI N. V. N. SOMU :** There is a drinking water problem in Madras city.

**SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :** I would like to know categorically from the hon. Minister whether he would consider and clear projects under scheme B submitted by Karnataka.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why are you repeating it now? You have already asked it. You have already put the question. Don't repeat it now. Let him answer.

**SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :** I want to know whether he would clear projects submitted under scheme B by Karnataka and notify the projects under scheme B also.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :** Sir, may I inform the hon. Member, through you, that the final award of the Bhachawat Tribunal does not mention about scheme B. If scheme B is to be brought into operation, a river valley authority is to be established. Without that, scheme B cannot be introduced.

**SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Sir, pending amicable settlement between the three State Governments, whether any amount has been spent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards this project pending the Bhachawat award and if so, what is the total amount spent? Is there any supervising body set up to supervise such works as per the Bhachawat Award?

I want to have two answers from the Minister.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is all right, now. He will answer.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :** Sir, strictly speaking, the question does not arise from the main Question.

**SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** I have asked the total amount spent on this project. I am asking this point. The Minister has to reply.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He says, it does not concern the main Question. Shri Sarfaraz Ahmad.

**Working of Lala Ram Sarup T.B. Hospital,  
Mehrauli**

\*786 **SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Lala Ram Sarup T.B. Hospital, Mehrauli, established in 1953, is now finding it difficult to run due to shortage of funds as it is faced with heavy liabilities on account of dues to the local bodies etc. ;

(b) whether it is a fact that services available in the hospital are being allowed to be utilised by the Central Government employees ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give any special financial assistance or take over the hospital in order to run it smoothly and utilise its services for the benefit of the public as well as Government employees ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Financial Assistance to Lala Ram Sarup T B. Hospital, Mehrauli is sanctioned annually. During last three years following grants have been sanctioned :

Year	Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	14.60
1984-85	16.66
1985-86	19.50

There is no proposal at present to take over this Hospital by Central Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply given by the hon. Minister it appears that the condition of this hospital is very pitiable due to shortage of funds. Therefore, I want to know why do the Government not take over this hospital with a view to give better services ? Will the Government consider taking over this hospital in the near future so as to give better services to the public ?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : We have already answered in the main question that there is no such proposal to take over this institution.

This hospital is run by the TB Association of India and it is helped annually by Central Government by grants-in-aid. A proposal to take over the hospital by Delhi Administration was considered in 1983 and rejected. We are willing to increase the annual grants-in-aid to make up the deficit. A Control Board with the participation of the Government of India is there. At the moment, the deficit is only Rs. one lakh a year and the accumulated deficit is only Rs. 5 lakhs. We feel that TB Association can continue to run the hospital and there is no case for taking over the hospital at the moment.

**Suburban Trains on Central Railway Bombay**

\*787. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of suburban trains running on Central Railway, Bombay ; and

(b) the total strength of EMU rakes at present there and the number out of them which are under repair ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Number of suburban trains run on Central Railway are :—

913 per day on week days.  
871 per day on Saturdays.  
868 per day on Sunday.

(b) Total number of EMU rakes is 81. The number of rakes under periodical overhaul and special or shed repairs is normally 17.

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : There are 913 trains daily. Still there is a horrible rush in the trains. So my question is what is the capacity of the trains to carry the passengers and what is the actual number of passengers who travel by the train in peak hours and what is the plan to improve the transport.

SHRI BANSI LAL : I cannot say the exact number of passengers. But for the present, only 913 trains can run. Not more than that for the next two years.

**SHRI S. G. GHOLAP :** At present, nine compartments or bogies are attached to a train. It is suggested that instead of 9 bogies, there should be 12 bogies attached for the train. I would like to know whether this proposal is examined and whether Government has taken action,

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** We will examine the proposal but we have no bogies at the moment.

**DR. DUTTA SAMANT :** About 970 trains or 10 lakh passengers travel per day on the Central Railway and another about 11 lakh passengers travel per day on the Western Railway, throughout the State. About 5-6 lakh passengers have to change the train at Dadar and catch the train. In order to facilitate the passengers and to reduce the congestion, the Railway Improvement Board has made the suggestion to have Dadar as a terminus and to start two trains from there and that it would cost about Rs. 9-10 crores. This will facilitate the travelling passengers and reduce the burden.

The Railway Improvement Board have also given another suggestion to connect Kurla and Bandra Sections on the Western and Central Railways. This suggestion was given about five or ten years ago. If this suggestion is implemented, it will cost less and it will facilitate and reduce the burden for the railway authorities because about 22 lakh passengers travel both the sides per day. I would like to know whether the Government is going to consider the proposal or not.

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** This is a suggestion and I will get it examined.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** Tulsiramji, to you intend to board a Bombay train ?

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** I have to catch a train for Andhra and not for Bombay. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the cities where suburban trains are being run in the Southern Railway and which of them are running

successfully ? In particular, I would like to know whether there is a proposal to introduce such a train in Hyderabad ? Please reply thought-fully, Bansi Lalji, as otherwise you promptly say that you have no funds. Rajivji has very carefully selected his team. But you abruptly say... .., Therefore reply a bit cautiously.....(*Interruptions.*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Tulsiramji, you should put a new question so as to elicit complete information. This is not relevant to the main question. He might not be having information and then you would say that he has stated something wrong.

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** It is not relevant to this question.

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Bombay to Hyderabad can also be done.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Yes, but you will have to put a fresh question for that.

[*English*]

#### Use of Railway Institutes for holding Meetings of Political Parties

\*788. **DR. SUDHIR ROY :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Institutes can be used by political parties for holding meetings ;

(b) whether Burdwan Railway Institute was taken by the Burdwan District Congress Committee for holding a meeting on 23 March, 1986 ;

(c) whether it is a fact that even many unions of Railway workers which are not recognised by Government are not accorded this facility ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) For letting out premises in railway clubs, institutes etc. to individual railway staff, railway organisations associations and outside parties for cultural recreational and social activities, the General

Managers are competent to frame rules suiting local requirements of the railway administration and other circumstances of the place. The local railway authorities take decisions in this regard accordingly keeping in view the merits of each individual case. However, Railway premises are not to be let out for political purposes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per instructions this facility is normally not accorded to unrecognised unions.

(d) To bring about a healthy industrial climate and to avoid unpleasantness and rivalries amongst labour and to avoid imparting a meaning to the staff that the Railway Administration is taking cognizance of such unions/associations.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : On a point of order, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : There cannot be any point of order during Question Hour.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : How was this question admitted ?...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There can be no point of order during Question Hour.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. SUDHIR ROY : On 23rd March the Congress (I) Committee held a meeting at the Railway Institute ..

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This is a very bad precedent.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it is, there is no question of discussing it here. You cannot refer to the Secretariat here nor can you raise a point of order during Question Hour. So simple it is.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : How can such questions be admitted ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know.....  
You cannot argue with me. ...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Whether the hon. Member has said is over-ruled. There is no question at all...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. ...

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We take it that it is a precedent and on this basis in future we will demand...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You are not going to have. Please don't do it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This may be a precedent.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is a precedent, I have set it. ...

*(Interruptions)*

DR. SUDHIR ROY : I am sorry the Minister has not given correct information to the House. All the newspapers.....

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We take it that this is a precedent and you will not discriminate.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't threaten me. I say that what is applicable to them is applicable to you also.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We hope you will go by what you are saying.

MR. SPEAKER : I always go by what I say. I do not with-draw what I am saying. I stand like a rock. No problem...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No question about Secretariat can be raised here. You cannot refer to it. It is out of the record.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** The responsibility is on the Speaker.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** You also look into our complaints that hundreds of questions are rejected every day on most unconvincing grounds.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We will see to it. But please take care of your words and what you are saying.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** I am very careful of what I am saying. We have five complaints with you.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You can. You are welcome. That is your job. You can do it. That is your right.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** We have done that.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It cannot be taken away.....

**DR. SUDHIR ROY :** Sir, the hon. Minister has not given us the proper and correct information. On 23rd March, Burdwan District Congress Committee held its meeting in the Railway Institute hall and therefore I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there would be a categorical order that Railway Institutes should not be used for political meetings. This report of the Statesman.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** You please put the Question. No statement can be made.

**DR. SUDHIR ROY :** I would like to know whether there would be any categorical order prohibiting the political parties to use the Railway Institutes ?

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** Rules are framed by the local General Managers. So far as this Institution is concerned, it was not given to the Burdwan District Congress Committee but it was given to the Dakshin Damodar Bus Parivahan Karamchari Samstha.

*(Interruptions)*

**DR. SUDHIR ROY :** All the Calcutta Dailies reported the incident.

*(Interruptions)*

This is the wrong information.

**MR. SPEAKER :** What is written in the newspaper is not gospel. They are our friends. They are our brothers. You put the question, if you like. Do not get agitated.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

#### Replacement of Coaches of Metre Gauge Trains Bound for Rajasthan

\*791. **PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether coaches of trains bound for Rajasthan running on metre gauge lines are obsolete and in the absence of sockets passengers face great inconvenience ;

(b) whether Government propose to replace them ; and

(c) if so, by what time ?

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

(b) and (c) The coaches are replaced on age-cum-condition basis. The rate of replacement is, however, subject to the availability of funds and the existing manufacturing capacity.

**PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very much distressed at the reply given by the hon. Minister. He has stated that the condition of coaches is not bad. I would like to submit to him that he travels with me in a metre gauge train bound for a place in Rajasthan, he would be able to know about the actual condition of the coaches. My second supplementary is.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** You let him reply your first supplementary, then you put your second question.

**PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** The coaches are quite obsolete will the hon. Minister order a survey to find out the actual position ?

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** Northern Railway as well as Western Railway operate in Rajasthan. The number of coaches on metre gauge in Western Railway is 2072...

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** All are obsolete ..

**MR. SPEAKER :** Should the train services be stopped because there are no new coaches to replace the old ones ? Hence the trains can be stopped.

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** Of which 281 are over aged. Northern Railway has 830 coaches of which 87 are over-aged. Thus the percentage of overaged coaches comes to about 9 per cent. Therefore, we are going to manufacture 146 coaches for the metre gauge-line, out of which Rajasthan will get its due share.

**PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is also a place of tourist importance. I would like to mention especially the Chetak Express which links Pink City, Jaipur, city of Khwaja—Ajmer, city of Valour and Worship—Chittorgarh and the city of Lakes—Udaipur. Although, a large number of tourists travel by this train, yet you have withdrawn the A.C. coach. Will the hon. Minister consider attaching A.C. sleeper coach to that train with a view to provide facility to the tourists ?

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** All efforts will be made to attach A.C. sleeper coach.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to State that when one day I was travelling from Delhi to Ajmer, the bogie in which I was sitting caught fire because it was very old. Not only one but all the bogies on that train are old and outdated. Does the hon. Minister want that the Members of Parliament who travel in such bogies, should meet with an accident and be killed ?

Would you like to replace them ? Same is the condition of the train running between Ajmer, Chittor and Khandwa. All its bogies too are obsolete and outdated and a mishap can occur any time.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You put some question.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** I was mentioning it because the hon. Minister has stated just now that he would be giving due share to Rajasthan but so far we have not been given our due share.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Will you put your question or should I stop you ?

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** Not only that, neither we have been given any new railway line nor a railway zone has been set up in Rajasthan, decision about which was taken long back.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It means you have no question to ask.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** I want to know the time by which the old coaches of different trains in Rajasthan would be replaced.

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** As and when the coaches are manufactured and resources are available with us, we shall replace the coaches gradually.

**MR. SPEAKER :** When Vyasji writes his memoirs he will also write therein..... (Interruptions)..... and not before that.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Sir, through you, I would say categorically that the hon. Minister has paid no attention to the metre gauge lines. The condition of the coaches that run on metre gauge lines is appalling. You tell me one such coach which is not overaged. Not a single coach is in good condition. All passengers commuting between Ranakpur and Ahmedabad travel on roof tops due to the shortage of trains. This too has not drawn the attention of the hon. Minister and due to this the passengers have to face a lot of inconvenience and difficulty. The coaches

are so old and obsolete that if you happen to touch them, you run the risk of being hit by a nail or your clothes being torn.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You were talking of putting the question.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the hon. Minister state why Rajasthan is being meted out this step-motherly treatment?

**SHRI BANSI LAL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I told earlier, only 281 coaches in Western Railway and 87 in Northern Railway are overaged. We shall gradually replace them and we pay full attention to the metre gauge lines.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Sir, merely saying that we are paying full attention will not help.

[*English*]

**Research and Development of Medicinal Herbs for Export and Domestic use**

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\*793. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :**

**SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM :**

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the suggestion made to check and control the exploitation of an anti-diabetes herb by overseas firm 'Mitsubishi' ;

(b) whether it is a fact that anti-blood pressure herb *Rawlfia Serpatina* was also taken to Switzerland ; and

(c) whether Government propose to intensify R and D on medicinal herbs and fully exploit these for export and local use ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) :** (a) Government have seen a press report about the interest of a Japanese firm regarding an herb showing anti-diabetic properties.

(b) According to the Schedule I of Import and Export Policy April, 1955-March 1988, Vol. II-Export Licensing brought out by the Ministry of Commerce, *Rawlfia serpentina* is a commodity, export of which is normally not allowed.

(c) A statement is given below.

**Statement**

During the seventh Five Year Plan, a Cell is proposed to be set up in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to coordinate activities relating to demand, production and supply of drugs, production, collection and conservation of herbs etc., with the help of various central and state agencies. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been set apart for this purpose in the 7th Plan. For innovative schemes, such as Development of Medicinal Plants, a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been approved. The provision for the current year for each of the above schemes is Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively.

Research is being carried out at Indian Council of Agricultural Research which is operating an All India Coordinated Research Project for improvement of medicinal and aromatic plants since Fourth Five Year Plan. During Sixth Plan, the Project started functioning at nine centres, 2 of which are Central Institutes, viz. National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi and Indian Institute of Horticulture Research, Bangalore. The most of them are working at different agricultural universities. Work at these Centres involve breeding of improved types and development of package practices suitable for different agro-climatic locations for eight medicinal plants e. g. isabgol, senna, opium poppy, pyrethrum, *rauwolfia*, fox-glove, liquorice and periwinkle and 4 aromatic plants (geranium, palmarosa oil grass, vetiver and patchouli). In addition, studies covering agro-botanical and chemical evaluation are also being carried out on henbane, asgand, anise, basil etc. and evaluation of genetic stock is also being carried out on drugs like gugal, yellow poppy, lavender, rosemarium, valarium etc. Similarly, work on micro propagation is also being carried out through tissue culture. The expenditure incurred during



the Sixth Plan was Rs. 54.00 lakhs while during the Seventh Plan, will be Rs. 80.00 lakhs as on-going Plan Scheme.

According to information received from the C.S.I.R., many CSIR Laboratories have contributed a great deal to agro technological development and increase and profitable cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants and isolation extraction of their active Principles. Appropriate agro technology for the cultivation of a number of plants viz. Periwinkle, Ammائمajus, Atropa, Solanum, Costus have been developed and important chemical constants from them have been isolated. C.S.I.R. Laboratories have also done work specially in North Eastern and Jammu & Kashmir regions on cultivation and to develop new varieties of aromatic plants and the extraction of products therefrom for example Papavar, Rosa damascena, etc. Genetic improvement of Java Citronella and Lemongrass are underway at CIMAF Lucknow.

Special test and analysis facilities are available such as Gas Chromatographs, NMRs at various CSIR laboratories for analysis of essential oils for structure elucidation of naturally occurring compounds. Extension services are also provided by CSIR laboratories to help farmers in the survey of their fields, supply of planting material, cultivation, and processing of their crops. R.P.L. Jorhat conducts short term training course on cultivation and distillation of medicinal and aromatic plants particularly to the tribals of North East Region.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : This herb which has been collected by the Japanese industrial organization 'Mitsubishi', has got active on principle which is effective against juvenile diabetes and insulin-dependent diabetes. This herb is abundantly found in the hill forests of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, will establish a Research and Action Wing to trace the location of various herbs and plants of high medicinal value, found in abundance, and restrict smuggling of these to foreign countries.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, the particular medicinal herb *Gymnema Sylvestre* or known in Hindi as *Gurmar* mentioned in the Press report...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it a herb or the name of an animal ? !

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Is not on the controlled list of export, nor are we making use of it. This is not one of the herbs being researched by the various Ayurvedic Research Institutes though the Ayurvedic Department has said that this particular herb is used partly in some of the preparations. In the opinion of the Indian Council of Medical Research, this is not a very useful diabetic drug. This is not a drug of choice and it is not in the list of Ayurvedic or medicinal herbs which are now being researched by them. Therefore, this question is very premature. The report is on the basis of a statement by a doctor who is supposed to have conducted his own experiment. As for the authentic reports available with us, there is no question of exploitation of this drug by foreigners because even its usefulness has not been established.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : It is given by a senior doctor...

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he has said that it is a report of a doctor.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : How can he say that it is a premature report Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that it is only a doctor's report.

*(Interruptions)*

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I am not satisfied with the answer just given by the Hon. Minister. If a proper research has not been conducted, then how can the Council of Medical Research evaluate its potential value ? The Minister at least ought to give an undertaking that, in the face of this report the Indian Council of Medical Research shall carry out research on its own and investigate it.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he has already mentioned.

**SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** He said that it is not on the research list and it is not on the export list. That does not prove anything. He ought to give an undertaking that the Pharmaceutical value shall be enquired into and if found useful, then its export shall be banned, it shall be put on the banned list. That is the assurance we want.

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** The Indian Council of Medical Research have conducted research on various plants including this also. But because of certain toxicity etc., they did not pursue this half. However, this type of work is always under continuous review. There is a process by which in respect of any new research finding which comes to be known by the ICMR, they pursue the lead and further conduct research. This doctor's research finding can also be acted upon as and when ICMR thinks it necessary.

**SHRI G. L. DOGRA :** There is a drug called Serpasil which is being sold in the Indian market. I would like to know whether it has been withdrawn or rejected by the Department.

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** I cannot straightaway answer this question.

**Guidelines to Film Producers for Discouraging Juvenile Delinquency**

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\*795. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :**  
**SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO :**

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

(a) whether Government propose to issue any guidelines to the film industry regarding the moral that the film industry should maintain in depicting films so that the films do not encourage juvenile delinquency among the youth ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, what effective steps are being contemplated to prevent making of films unworthy of public exhibition ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) No, Sir. The existing guidelines to the Central Board of Film Certification of certifying films for public exhibition meet the requirements.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Board of Film Certification ensures that films which are found unsuitable for public exhibition are refused certification.

**SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** Whiel answering Question No. 2 the Hon. Minister has stated that there is necessity of giving some guidelines to Censor Board.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is what she has elaborated upon.

**SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** But here it is denied. So, this answer is inconsistent. What I would like to suggest is that the entire terrorist activities carried out in India owe its existence to the films which are encouraging juvenile delinquency and, therefore, the Government should take serious view of this. The Censor Board is not acting as we expect them to act. That is way this sort of delinquency is going on in India. The Government should take a serious view of it. Is the Government thinking in those terms ?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :** Even in my answer to the second question I had stated that the existing Film Certification rules are sufficiently comprehensive. So, there are no definite guidelines. The guidelines, as I said, are only in the case of exhibition and as I have conceded sometimes there is a dichotomy between the certification and the exhibition. But I would share with the Hon. Member.....that there are certain films which from time to time if we find they encourage juvenile delinquency for them I would like to state we have two classes 'A' and 'U' which state very clearly whether it is for the adults and not for the adults and for the universal. The Khosla Committee which went into it recently has made a recommendation which has been

accepted that there are certain films which cannot be entire 'A' or entire 'U'. Therefore, a separate category of 'UA' has been created where it is left to the parents to decide whether they would like their children to see such films. I feel it is violated sometimes but a certain category has been established where it is left to the parents to see whether they would like their children to go to such films. There is another category called 'S' only for specialists and doctors.

Apart from that I would like to say if there is any violation of these guidelines it is made a non-bailable cognisable offence and there is provision of three years term of imprisonment and Rs. 1 lakh fine. If there is continuous offence it is further increased to Rs. 20,000/- per day while this film is being shown. This is these but the penalty has to be imposed by the State Government.

**SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** While appointing the members of the Censor Board are there any guidelines or qualifications fixed because most of the Censor Board members who are giving the certificates are not supposed to know all these things? Is the Government thinking of issuing some guidelines in that direction?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :** While choosing the advisory panel of the Censor Board the Government as far as possible takes people from various walks of life including educationists, social workers and journalists. But the individual opinion also differs from place to place, from person to person and group to group. Therefore, what one person or group may consider to be restricted to 'A' the other may differ. Therefore, in future the Government is thinking of expanding the number of these boards so that greater consensus emerges and also there is greater interaction between these various Censor Board members and they can come to a solution whether such sort of films may not be allowed.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Do you keep only old men on the Censor Board?

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** I would like to know whether the Madam minister is aware of the fact because I presume she looks through the newspaper pages everyday dealing with cinema advertisements of firms. You must be occasionally seeing those. There are several pages mainly of films in Hindi and other Indian languages and I do not know if there is any censorship control or supervision on those advertisements. Many of them can only be described as completely pornographic and vulgar to the extreme. They are trying to attract customers to see those films solely on the grounds of pornography and vulgar things which are depicted there. There is a thin dividing line in what is allowed and what is not allowed according to her guidelines. These advertisements should be controlled. They are most vulgar and absurd advertisements which are published daily in the newspapers.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** What is there in the advertisement is missing in the film.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** People go to see these films on the basis of these advertisements but they come away disappointed.

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** I am sorry I have not become expert in advertisements. The difficulty is that the rules of certification apply to films and not either to hoardings or advertisements or posters, etc. In any case the controlling or curbing of these advertisements which I agree with the hon. Member are sometimes not as good as they should be or exactly what they should not be is within the purview of the State Government.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** They almost border on pornography.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** They do not have to border. They enter into pornography.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Your knowledge is deeper...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** This is the difficulty. We have been bringing this to the notice of the State Governments. As the hon. Member said, whether a particular scene is contained in the film or not, it is certainly contained in the advertisement very much. These things have to be controlled by the State Governments. There appears to be no way of the Central Government doing anything in this matter.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why can't we appeal to the press to curb all these tendencies of their own also.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Certainly ; we could pass a resolution in the House.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We can appeal, but they can refuse also.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** What about the position in Delhi, the capital of India.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** I am talking of the State Governments ; that includes Union Territories also. From the legal point of view, the Central Government does not have the authority in Delhi and other Union Territories. If there is anything

so flagrantly bad that it is worse than in any other State, then certainly we can look into it.

**SHRI K.S. RAO :** The film viewers are not only urban people, but they are rural people also. Have the Ministry taken into account the opinion of the rural people also and given adequate representation to the people from the rural areas in the film censor Board. As we know, the Indian traditions are being maintained mostly in the villages rather than in the cities. How much representation is already given to the rural people in the various film censor Boards ?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI :** This is a very pertinent point and I think, I will reply to it later on, but when we sub-

stitute or replace members, this will be taken into consideration. But one thing that I would like to mention is that apart from the negative factors, we have set up the National Film Development Corporation, because we find that the film industry is mostly in the private sector. The Corporation is financing hundred per cent for bringing out reasonably good films, specially about children and those who belong to this category. That is the direction, the Central Government is giving for financing these films in order to encourage qualitative films which will have a good effect.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** The films which are being shown are full of obscenity and vulgarity and these films are likely to encourage not only juvenile delinquency, but adult delinquency also, and there have been an outcry against production of such films. In the light of the public outcry everywhere that films are increasingly becoming vulgar, are the Central Government, Ministry of Culture and Education, contemplating any new set of guidelines so that the films produced are healthy and not offensive to public taste ?

*[Translation]*

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** All these people want to see such films but here they speak otherwise.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Tulsiramji, how did you come to know about their inner feelings ?

*[English]*

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Obviously, he was thinking of himself.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** He had also accompanied him to the Indian Film Festival.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Sometimes exception should be made.

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :** What would be the plight of others in a country where Tulsi is in such a plight ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is Tulsī of modern times.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I think, the hon. Members should aim their guns at the State Governments and they should impress upon the State Governments that this is a public demand and what is already provided in the guidelines should be strictly and correctly enforced at that level. Public opinion should be honoured. At the same time, this is very specifically spelt out in the guidelines. I think the hon. Members should see that the State Governments really see that the penalty is carried out and the guidelines followed.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

##### Extension of Vayudoot Services

\*782. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the places to which Vayudoot services have been extended during the year 1985-86; and

(b) the places to which Vayudoot services are proposed to be extended during the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Statement I showing list of stations to which Vayudoot services have been provided during the year 1985-86 is given below.

(b) Statement II showing the list of stations proposed to be airlinked by Vayudoot during the year 1986-87 is given below.

#### Statement-I

##### Stations Added April '85—March' 86

1. Hyderabad	6-4-1985
2. Tirupathi	6-4-1985
3. Cuddapah	6-4-1985
4. Rajamundry	6-4-1985
5. Warrangal	15-10-1985
6. Lilabari	25-11-1985
7. Dibrugarh (Restarted)	23-12-1985
8. Zero	23-12-1985
9. Passighat	23-12-1985
10. Patna (Restarted)	26-11-1985
11. Bangalore	6-4-1985
12. Mysore	8-4-1985
13. Bellary	25-11-1985
14. Indore	2-8-1985
15. Guna	11-11-1985
16. Gwalior	11-11-1985
17. Pune	2-9-1985
18. Jaipur	11-5-1985
19. Jodhpur	11-5-1985
20. Kota	11-5-1985
21. Bikaner	11-5-1985
22. Jaisalmer	2-12-1985
23. Kanpur	1-6-1985
24. Agra	19-12-1985
25. Vishakhapatnam	15-10-1985
26. Aizwal	5-12-1985
27. Hissar	13-2-1985

**Statement-II***List of New Stations proposed to be Airlinked by Vayudoot by the Year 1986-87*

NORTHERN REGION	SOUTHERN REGION	EASTERN REGION	WESTERN REGION
1. Pathankot	1. Mangalore	1. Gaya	1. Daman
2. Jammu	2. Calicut	2. Purnea	2. Diu
3. Poonch	3. Madras	3. Gopalpur	3. Ahmedabad
4. Rajouri	4. Tuticorin	4. Jeypore	4. Kolhapur
5. Kishtwar	5. Raichur	5. Agartala	5. Sholapur
6. Bhatinda	6. Hubli	6. Kailashahar	6. Jalgaon
7. Patiala	7. Thanjavur	7. Daparizo	7. Dwarka
8. Bhopal	8. Chetnad	8. Along	8. Akola
9. Jullander	9. Tirunelveli	9. Kamalpur	9. Chandrapur
10. Ajmer		10. Bhilai	
11. Abu Road		11. Jharsuguda	
12. Simla			
13. Faizabad			
14. Jagdalpur			
15. Bilaspur			

**Route Study for Airbus**

\*789. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of acquisition of airbus for Air India ;

(b) whether any route study for these additional aircrafts has been undertaken by Government ; and

(c) if so, what is the outcome thereof and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Air India will acquire six A-310—300 Airbus aircraft during 1986-87 at a total estimated cost of Rs. 541.90 crores including Rupee expenditure of Rs. 52.80 crores.

(b) and (c) Before deciding on the purchase of these aircraft, Air India prepared a detailed project report indicating traffic projections, viability of the routes upon which these aircraft are to be operated, reasons for the induction of the aircraft and the phasing out of old Boeing-707 aircraft.

On the basis of the data/information furnished by Air India in the project report, Government approved the acquisition of these aircraft.

**Multi-Drug Treatment for Leprosy Patients**

\*790. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce multi-drug treatment for leprosy patients throughout the country ;

(b) if so, whether the above system of treatment is going to be implemented in 1986-87 ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Multi-drug Treatment is already in operation in 15 districts. During 1986-87, 20 more districts are to be covered under Multi-drug Treatment. The entire country will be covered in stages.

(c) Steps taken are—

- i) Districts have been identified.
- ii) Action has been taken to create infrastructure required.
- iii) Survey and Training Programmes have been stepped up.
- iv) Procurement of drugs have been planned.

#### Student-Teacher Ratio in Schools

\*792. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any efforts to find out the percentage of schools in the country with adverse pupil-teacher ratio, and lack of library and sports facilities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the long term steps contemplated to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) According to the Selected Educational Statistics—1983-84 collected by Ministry of Human Resource Development, all India average of teacher-pupil ratio at primary level is 1:41 and at middle stage it is 1:35 Earlier to that the Fourth All-India Educational Survey conducted by the National Council of

Educational Research and Training (NCERT) with 30th September, 1978 as the reference date collected data about teacher-pupil ratio at primary and middle levels. According to it, 39.7 percent of the sections at primary level had a ratio of more than 1:40. At middle level 31.5 percent sections had the teacher-pupil ratio more than 1:35. The Survey also indicated that 15.4 percent schools at the primary level and 65 percent schools at the middle level had facility of games and sports material. 29.5 percent schools at primary level and 74.5 percent schools at middle level had their own library.

The new National Policy on Education is likely to be finalised by Parliament next month. The various points under consideration in the context of formulation of the policy include provision of teachers, arrangements for libraries and sports facilities.

#### Agreement between Railways and Ahmadpur-Katwa Railway Co. Ltd.

\*794. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the terms, conditions and provisions contained in the Agreement entered into between Government of India and Ahmadpur-Katwa Railway Co. Ltd. ;

(b) what are the intervals for exercising the option to terminate/review the agreement ;

(c) what is the basis for deciding the nationalisation of A.K. Railway Co. Ltd. ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for exercising the option to nationalise this line on or before the due date fixed ; if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) A copy of the Agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See no. LT-2569/86].

(b) The agreement provides for determination of normal purchase at the interval of every 10 years by giving 12 months' prior notice of such purchase. The next due date to exercise such option is on 31.3.1988, the prior notice of which is to be given by 31.3.1987 in case it is decided to take over this line.

(c) Nationalisation can be resorted to in public interest.

(d) No, Sir. The next due date for purchase of the line falls on 31.3.1988, for which a notice is required to be given by 31.3.1987, i.e., about 11 months from now. The decision will be taken after taking all relevant factors into account. It may, however, be mentioned that the line is already worked by the Indian Railways with effect from 1.7.1967.

#### **Who Guidelines for Selection of Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms**

\*796. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that World Health Organisation has laid down guidelines for the selection of pharmaceutical dosage forms ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that such guidelines are being ignored while granting the permission in does forms ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) The information is given in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

#### *Guidelines for the selection of Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms :*

The purpose of selecting dosage forms and strengths for the drugs in the model list is to provide guidance to countries wishing to standardize or minimize the number of preparations in their own drug lists. As a general rule, pharmaceutical forms are selected on the basis of their general utility and their wide availability internationally. In many instances, a choice of preparations is provided, particularly in relation to solid dosage forms. Tablets are usually less expensive than capsules, but, while the cost factor should be taken into account, the selection should also be based on a consideration of pharmacokinetics, bioavailability, stability under ambient climatic conditions, availability of excipients, and established local preference.

In a view instances, exemplified by acetylsalicylic acid and paracetamol, a range of dosage strengths is provided from which suitable strengths should be selected on the basis of local availability and need. When precise dosage is not mandatory, the use of scored tablets is recommended as a simple method of making dosage more flexible if so, required and, in some instances, to provide a convenient paediatric dose. Specific paediatric dosages and formulations are included in the list only when indicated by special circumstances. In most instances dosage is specified in terms of a selected salt or ester but, in other instances—for example, chloroquine—it is calculated, in accordance with common practice, in terms of the active moiety.

(WHO's Model List of Essential Drugs (Fourth Revision)—Technical Report Series No. 722 of 1985).

#### **Foreign Airlines using Calcutta Airport**

\*797. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the foreign Airlines that are new using Calcutta Airport ;



(b) whether any other foreign Airlines have expressed their intention to touch Calcutta Airport ; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) Aeroflot, Thai Airways, Bangladesh Biman, Royal Nepal Airlines, Druk Air (Bhutan) and Burma Airways are using Calcutta Airport at present.

(b) Only Balkan (Bulgarian Airlines), LOT (Polish Airline) and Singapore Airlines have accepted Calcutta for operations. These airlines have, however, not commenced operations through Calcutta.

(c) Government welcomes their intention.

#### **Incentive to School Sports in Rural Areas**

\*798. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:**

**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:**

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

(a) whether Government have decided to boost school sports in the rural areas through the award of prize money ; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and whether this scheme will be implemented in all the districts of the country ?

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

(b) Sports is a State subject under the Constitution of India. Accordingly, the primary responsibility for promotion of sports rests with the State Governments. With a view, however, to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments/Union Territories to develop sports in schools, including those located in rural areas, the Central Government have recently approved

an incentive scheme for promotion of sports and games in schools through prize money. The scheme, which is being processed for implementation, envisages awarding each prizes of Rs. 10,000/- to each school winning the first position in each discipline in the district level tournaments to be held Athletics, Hockey, Football Basketball and Volleyball separately for boys and girls and in Football were the tournament will be for boys only. The cash prizes awarded to schools would have to be utilised by the school authorities for direct promotion of sports activities in the school, by improving existing play-grounds or constructing new play-grounds, purchase of sports equipment etc.

The scheme seeks to give a fair chance to rural schools by excluding from its purview certain category of schools which have inherent advantages over such rural schools and is applicable to all the Districts of the country.

#### **Survey of Small and Medium Shipyards in the Country**

\*799. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the depth survey conducted by Government of nearly 55 small and medium Shipyards in the country ; and

(b) whether out of the 82 orders for fishing vessels placed on Indian Yards in 1983 only 6 remain to be executed ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) A statement given salient features of the in depth survey conducted by Government is given below.

(b) No, Sir. No effective orders were placed on Indian Shipyards for construction of deep sea fishing trawlers during the year 1983-84, though eight number of cases were cleared by the Screening Committee in the Ministry of Agriculture for acquisition of indigenous fishing trawlers.

**Statement**

Following are the salient features of the indepth survey conducted by Government through consultants of Small and Medium Scale Shipyards in the country in 1983 :—

- i) There are about 60 small, medium and large size shipyards in the country. Out of the above 60, there are 12 small yards who are exclusively repair yards only. There are 7 public Sector Shipyards ranging from very large to medium sizes and about 30 small Shipyards in the Private Sector who have the required capability to build various small river crafts, port crafts and deep sea fishing trawlers. The remaining shipyards are actually small boat builders having hardly any inhouse facilities or adequate technical expertise for other type of crafts.
- ii) All shipyards to be registered by a Central Authority, categorised and permitted to build accordingly.
- iii) Crafts to be standardised on proven designs for economic construction in terms of costs and delivery.
- iv) Central Authority to process steel requirements and arrange supplies through stockyards.
- v) Central Authority to also register and regulate the ancillary manufacturers of machinery and equipment to ensure timely deliveries and reliability of equipment such that avoidable expenditure and disputes do not arise.
- vi) Liberalised imports to be permitted (till the indigenous ancillary industry grows). Procedures to be simplified. Single points clearance by Central Authority may be adopted.
- vii) Regular flow of orders to be ensured for sustained growth of shipyards.

- viii) Realistic demand of forecast over the next 10 years to be made and steps taken to encourage water transport for coastal, inland and river services. Early implementation of such plans would ensure steady flow of orders.
- ix) Floating Craft Industry to be accorded special status and soft loans and concession in taxes to be extended to it.
- x) Standard form of contracts to be drawn up followed by all Government Agencies and Port Authorities.
- xi) Small shipyards may be given developmental assistance to modernise.
- xii) Training facilities be created.

**Testing Quality of Drugs by Repackers**

\*800. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether every repacker of drugs needs a drug licence ;
- (b) whether it is also obligatory for the repacker to test the drug before repacking from bigger to smaller unit ;
- (c) whether it is a fact that most of the units do not have the testing laboratories; and
- (d) if so, how the repackers ensure the quality required ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :

- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) It is not mandatory for the repacking units to have their own testing laboratories.
- (d) They get their products tested by the laboratories approved by the State Drug Controllers.

**Payment of Royalty to Authors by N.B.T.**

\*801. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Book Trust has been encouraging Indian teachers of technical institutions to write text books and if so, the details of technical book brought out so far. Subject-wise, during the last two years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some cases payment of Royalty of 15 per cent payable to authors has not been paid even upto one year due to CBI investigations concerning Printers/publishers and the National Book Trust ; and

(c) whether in accordance with agreement/contracts between National Book Trust/ authors, two-third Royalty is to be released

to authors immediately on publication without completion of CBI inquiries which do not involve the authors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Book Trust has been operating a scheme to subsidise publication of text-books of acceptable standard at reasonable prices. The scheme also covers technical books. The details of technical books brought out during the last two years are given in the Statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir. In three cases, the payment of royalty has not been made due to CBI investigations.

(c) The ultimate findings of the investigation body may have a bearing on the quantum of royalty payable to the author leading to probable dispute in future.

**Statement***Books Published Under the General Subsidy Scheme April 1984 to March 1985*

Sl. No.	TITLE AND AUTHOR	PUBLISHER
<b>ENGINEERING</b>		
1.	Programming and Computing with Fortram IV by P S Grover	Allied Publishers
2.	Fuels and Combustion by S P Sharma and C Mohan	Tata McGraw-Hill
3.	Matrix Finite Elements Computer and Structural Analysis by M Mukhopadhyay	Oxford & IBH Pub. Co.
4.	Chemical and Metallurgical Thermodynamics Vol. I by M L Kapoor	Name Chand and Bros.
5.	Chemical and Metallurgical Thermodynamics Vol. II by M L Kapoor	Nem Chand & Bros.
6.	Programming in Basic by S L Sardar	Pitamber Pub. Co.
7.	Surface Water Resources Development and Dams of India by R Ghosh & S B Sensarma	Arnold-Heinemann
8.	Mathematical Programming Techniques by N S Kambo	Affiliated East-West Press Pvt. Ltd.
9.	Introduction to Nuclear Science by M N Shastri	Affiliated East-West Press Pvt. Ltd.

Sl. No.	TITLE AND AUTHOR	PUBLISHER
10.	Machine Tool Design by N K Mehta	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.
11.	Fortran Programming by N K Jain and M N K Rao	Nem Chand & Bros.
12.	Solar Energy Principles of Thermal Collection and Storage by S P Sukhatma	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.
13.	Cobol Programming with Business Applications by N L Sarda	Pitamber Pub. Co.
14.	Bharat Mein Lok Upkram (Hindi) by B L Porwal, N K Garg and K C Jain	Triveni Prakashan
15.	Engineering Fluid Mechanics by K L Kumar	Eurasia Pub. Co.
16.	Electrical Power System Design by M V Deshpande	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.
17.	Quantum Mechanics Theory and Applications by A K Ghatak and S Lokenathan	Macmillan India
18.	Modern Digital Electronics by R P Jain	Tata McGraw-Hill
19.	Microprocessors and its Applications in Process Control by S I Ahson	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.
20.	Mechanics and Thermodynamics by Dipan Ghosh and G Basavaraju.	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.
21.	Chemistry in Engineering and Technology Vol. II by J C Kuriacose and J Rajaraman	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.
22.	An Introduction to Fluidics by Subirkar	Oxford & IBH Pub. Co.
23.	Electrical and Electronic Measurements and Instruments by S Ramabhadran	Khanna publishers
24.	Manual of Drilling Technology by C P Chug	Oxonian Press Pvt. Ltd.
25.	Experimental Stress Analysis by B P Srinath, M R Raghavan, K Lingaiah, G Gargasha, B Pant and K Ramachandra	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.
26.	Rudiments of Mechanics by B Karunes	Oxford' IBH Pub. Co.
27.	Programming in Pascal by N L Sarda	Pitamber Pub. Co.
28.	Engineering Hydrology by K Subramanya	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.
29.	Chemistry in Engineering and Technology Vol. I by J C Kuriacose and J Rajaraman	Tata McGraw-Hill
30.	A partical Approach to Cobol Progammng by Sharad Kant	Wiley Eastern Ltd.

Sl. No.	TITLE AND AUTHOR	PUBLISHER
31.	Fundamentals of Historical Geology and Stratigraphy of India by Ravindra Kumar	Wiley Eastern Ltd.
32.	Circuit Theory by T S K V Iyer	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.
33.	Electric Machine by I J Nagrath and P Kothari	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.
34.	Building Drawing by M C Shah, C H Kale and S Y Patki	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.
35.	Extraction of Nonferrous Metals by H S Roy, R Sridhar and K P Abraham	Affiliated East-West Press Pvt. Ltd.
36.	Mechanics by R S Hame and S P Puri	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.
37.	Hydrology by H M Raghunath	Wiley Eastern Ltd.
38.	Modern Petroleum Refining Process by R K Bhaskara Rao	Oxford & IBH Pub. Co.
39.	An Introduction to Science of Corrosion and Its Inhibition by S N Banerjee	Oxonian Press P. Ltd.

#### MEDICINE

1.	The Living State by R K Mishra	Wiley Eastern Ltd.
2.	General Pathology by Y M Bhende and S G Deodhare	Popular Prakashan
3.	A Textbook of Child Development by Rajammal P Devadas and N Jaya	Macmillan India

#### SCIENCE

1.	Contemporary Optics by A K Ghatak and K Thyagarajan	Macmillan India
2.	Lasers-Theory and Its Applications by A K Ghatak and K Thyagarajan	Macmillan India
3.	A Course of mechanics by J C Pal	Vikas Pub. House
4.	Mathematical Analysis by S C Malick	Wiley Eastern Ltd.
5.	Elements of Modern Physics by S M Patil	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.
6.	Taxonomy of Angiosperms by B N Naik	Macmillan India

Sl. No.	TITLE AND AUTHOR	PUBLISHER
7.	Clinical Plant Pathology by S Gangopadhyay	Kalyani Publishers
8.	Patial Differential Equations by Phoolan Prasad and Renuka Ravindran	Wiley Eastern Ltd.
9.	Commutative Algebra by N S Gopala Krishnan	Oxonian Press Pvt. Ltd.
10.	A Textbook of Physical Chemistry Vol. III by K L Kapoor	Macmillan India
11.	Citriculture by C B S Rajput and R Sri Haribaby	Kalyani Publishers
12.	Nutrition of Fruit Trees by O S Nijjar	Kalyani Publishers
13.	Vegetative Propagation of Plants by K K Nanda and V K Kochhar	Kalyani Publishers
14.	A Textbook of Organic Chemistry by R K Bansal	Wiley Eastern
15.	A Textbook of Physical Chemistry by A S Negi and A C Anand	Wiley Eastern

## APRIL 1985 to MARCH 1986

## ENGINEERING

1.	Archaean Geology by C.S. Pichamuthu	Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.
2.	Fortran IV Computer Programming by N.N. Biswas	Affiliated East-West Press Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Manufacturing Science by A. Ghosh and Ashok Kumar Mallik	-do-
4.	Quantum Mechanics by V.K. Thankappan	Wiley Eastern Limited
5.	Mathematical Models in Biology and Medicine by J.N. Kapur	Affiliated East-West Press Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Land and Water Management Engineering by V.V.N. Murthy	Kalyani Publishers
7.	Basic Electronics by M.N. Faruqui and S.N. Maskara	Oxford and IBH Pub. Company

Sl. No.	TITLE AND AUTHOR	PUBLISHER
8.	Transmission and Distribution of Electrical Power by K B. Raina, K.C. Singal and Y.K. Anand	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Company.
9.	Concepts in Reliability Engineering by L.S. Srinath	Affiliated East-West Press
10.	Instrumentation Measurement and Analysis by B.C. Nakra and K K Choudhry	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.,
11.	Reaction Mechanism in Organic Chemistry by S.M. Mukherji and S.P. Singh	Macmillan India Limited
12.	Foundation Engineering by S.P. Brahma	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.
13.	Linear Programming and Network Models by S.K. Gupta	Affiliated East-West Press Pvt. Ltd.
14.	Automotive Chassis and Body by P.L. Kohali	Papyrus Publishing House
15.	Numerical Algorithms Computations in Science and Engineering by E V Krishnamurthy and S K Sen	Affiliated East-West Press Pvt. Ltd.
16.	A Textbook of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineering by L.N. Misra	Vikas Publishing House
17.	Engineering Mechanics by K.L. Kumar	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Company.
18.	Flow in Open Channels by K. Subramanya	-do-
19.	In Introduction to Digital Electronics by Mohinder Singh	Kalyani Publishers
20.	Fundamentals of Electromagnetics by M.A. Wazed Miah	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.,
21.	Irrigation Practice and Design Vol. II by K.B. Khushlani	Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.,

#### MEDICINE

- |    |   |                        |
|----|---|------------------------|
| 1. | Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology by C.K. Parikh | Medical Publications   |
| 2. | Genetics by Karvita B Ahluwalia                                 | Wiley Eastern Limited. |

Sl. No.	TITLE AND AUTHOR	PUBLISHER
<b>SCIENCE</b>		
1.	Algal Cell Biology by H.D. Kumar	Affiliated East-West Press Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Diseases of Vegetable Crops by R.S. Singh.	Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.,
3.	Livestock and Poultry Enterprises for Rural Development by C.A. Gopalakrishnan and G.M.M. Lal.	Vikas Publishing House
4.	Textbook of Vertebrate Embryology by M.N. Majumdar	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.,
5.	Invertebrate Embryology by R. Nagabhushanan and R. Sarojini	Oxford and IBH Pub. Co.
6.	Combinatorics by V. Krishna Murthy	Affiliated East-West Press Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Chemistry of Insecticides and Fungicides by M.S. Sreeramulu	Oxford and IBH Pub. Co.,
8.	Methods in Cell Culture and Virology by Anant Rai	Allied Publishers
9.	A Textbook of Physical Chemistry Vol. IV by K.L. Kapoor	Macmillan India Limited
10.	Prarambhik Bhautiki Vol. II by R.S. Gambhir, M.S. Durgapal and Deepak Banerjee	Tata McGraw-Hill Pub. Co.,
11.	Prarambhik Bhautiki Vol. I by R.S. Gambhir, M.S. Durgapal and Deepak Banerjee	-do-
12.	Prarambhik Bhautiki Vol. III by Mahesh Chand, Durgapal and Deepak Banerjee	-do-
13.	Organic Chemistry Vol. I by S.M. Mukherji S.P. Singh and R.P. Kapoor	Wiley Eastern Limited
14.	Organic Chemistry Vol. II by S.M. Mukherji, S.P. Singh and R.P. Kapoor	-do-
15.	Analysis of Variance by N. Giri	South Asian Publishers
16.	Soil Micro-Organisms and Plant Growth by N.S. Subba Rao	Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.,



**Over or Under Bridge at Railway Crossing  
near Okhla Railway Station**

\*802. SHRI P. R. KUMARA-MANGALAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the norms set by the Road Safety Group (1972) on over/under bridges, such a bridge is to be provided at the railway crossing near Okhla Railway Station ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) The replacement of level crossing near Okhla Railway Station by road over bridge has been approved on the basis of rail/road traffic as per the norms prescribed by the railway. The work is to be taken up jointly by the Railways and Delhi Administration on cost sharing basis in accordance with extant rules. The construction is likely to take four to five years.

**Proposal to Frame a Comprehensive  
"Child Safety Legislation"**

7445. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether childhood injuries have so far not been regarded as a major cause of child mortality and morbidity in less developed countries including India ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to frame a comprehensive "child safety legislation" to ensure a safer world for the country's children ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and what other steps Government propose to take to ensure safer environment for the children as opposed to hospital based programmes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Government is aware of the report

on "Childhood injuries in India" prepared by Dr. Dinesh Mohan of Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi indicating therein that childhood injuries have so far not been considered a serious health problem in less developed countries. There is no proposal under consideration to frame a comprehensive 'child safety legislation'. A massive immunisation programme to protect children from childhood diseases including the supply of Vitamin A to prevent Vitamin A deficiency disease leading to blindness, is being implemented.

[*Translation*]

**Black Marketing of Life Saving Drugs**

7446. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to stop the black marketing in life saving drugs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : The prices of life saving drugs are regulated by Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO), 1979 which is enforced by Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals under the Ministry of Industry. This Ministry has not received any specific complaint about black marketing of life saving drugs.

[*English*]

**Port Trust for Andaman and Nicobar  
Islands**

7447. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved a Port Trust for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) if so, when the sanction of Government was accorded ;

(c) whether the said Port Trust has started functioning and if so, details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### Setting up of Water Management Boards

7448. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Water Management Boards have been set up in a number of States so as to coordinate the various aspects of water management and its use ;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have set up such Boards and the nature of functions assigned to them ; and

(c) whether remaining States would also be persuaded to fall in line and set up such Boards ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) No State Government has reported to have set up of Water Management Boards. However Water and Land Management Institutes have been set up in ten States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh in order to impart training in better water management both to the operators and the beneficiaries and to improve performance of the Irrigation Projects.

#### Use of Obsolete Declared Treadles to Operate Signals in Adra Division of South Eastern Railway

7449. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that failure of treadles means the signal will not go to the danger position after the passage of a train automatically ;

(b) whether usage of treadles in main lines having heavy traffic have been declared obsolete long back ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that treadles in the main lines of Adra Division of South Eastern Railway are still in use ; and

(d) if so, what is the reason for continuing this system which has become obsolete ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is continued because it is found satisfactory.

#### Steps to Popularise System of Treatment under Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medicines

7450. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether day by day the system of treatment under Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medicines is gaining popularity and it is also less expensive and if so, what steps are being taken by Government to popularise these systems in the country and particularly in the rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : No survey has been conducted on all India basis by this Ministry to find out the popularity and cost of treatment in I.S.M. and Homoeopathy. However, during the Sixth Plan Rs. 18 crores were allocated for Ayurveda and Homoeopathy. This amount is proposed to be raised to Rs. 30 crores during the Seventh Plan.

There are 95 colleges, 1,452 Hospitals and 11,100 Dispensaries of Ayurveda and 112 colleges, 2,163 Dispensaries and 121 Hospitals of Homoeopathy, functioning all over the country.

For promotion of Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and other system of Medicine in rural areas the States of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry U.T. have posted a medical practitioner belonging to one of these systems in Primary Health Centres. There are also Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic dispensaries in rural areas run by the State Governments.

Separate Research Council for Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, among others, were set up in 1978.

The Central Council for Indian Medicine and Central Council for Homoeopathy regulate standards of education and practice of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy respectively.

The National Institute of Ayurveda at Jaipur and National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta function as centres of excellence for advanced education in Ayurveda and Homoeopathy.

In order to bring out quality control in drugs, two formularies have been brought out in Ayurveda and four volumes of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia have been brought out. The Pharmacopoeia of single drugs of Ayurveda covering 80 drugs has been finalised.

Two Pharmacopoeial Laboratories have been established in Ghaziabad to determine standards for homoeopathic and ISM medicines.

During the Sixth Plan, 9 Post-graduate Departments were established in Ayurveda.

#### Booking of Betel Baskets at Bagnan Station (Howrah-Kharagpur Section)

7451. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present system of booking of betel baskets at Bagnan Station (Howrah-Kharagpur section) on South Eastern Railway ; and

(b) what are the proposals to improve?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) The betel leaf baskets have to be brought for booking about 30 to 45 minutes before arrival of the trains by which the baskets are to be loaded. There is no restriction on the number of betel leaf baskets to be offered for booking at Baenan station. On an average 70 to 75 quintals of betel leaves traffic is being offered for booking at Bagnan station and the same is being cleared without any difficulty. Hence there is no proposal to make any change in the system.

#### Cargo Handled at Paradip Port

7452. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total tonnage of cargo handled at Paradip Port during 1983-84 and 1984-85 separately ;

(b) the total tonnage of cargo handled Paradip Port during 1985-86 against the target set for the period ; and

(c) the details of the cargo handled ?

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

(a) The traffic handled at Paradip Port during 1983-84 and 1984-85 was 1.59 million tonnes and 2.14 million tonnes respectively.

(b) The traffic handled at Paradip Port during 1985-86 was 3.33 million tonnes against a projection of 3.79 million tonnes.

(c) The break-up of the cargo handled at Paradip Port during the period 1983-86 is given below :—

Type of Cargo	in '000 tonnes		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Iron Ore	929	1607	1868
Other Ores	98	236	166
Coal	40	147	906
Fertiliser	47	37	135
Misc. Cargo	472	110	256

**Progress of Passenger and Cargo Service  
on River Brahmaputra and Ganga**

7453. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred as on 31 December, 1985 on the development of inland water transport system ; and

(b) the progress achieved in terms of passenger and cargo services on river Brahmaputra in North Eastern Region and the Ganga in Eastern Region ?

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

**Amount earmarked for Growth of  
Aviation Industry**

7454. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for the growth of Aviation Industry in 1986-87 ;

(b) the steps taken so far the growth of Aviation Industry ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for the growth of Aviation Industry in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The Annual Plan Outlay for the financial year 1986-87 for the Department of Civil Aviation is Rs. 295.00 crores.

(b) The important steps taken for the growth of Aviation Industry in the recent past, inter-alia, include :

(i) Setting up of a third airline, Vayudoot, to connect inaccessible areas of the North Eastern Region and the areas not served by Indian Airlines and which are

important as centres of trade and commerce or from the point of view of tourism.

(ii) The setting up of the Helicopter Corporation of India to cater to the requirements of the Oil Sector and also to connect inaccessible areas and hilly terrains, to provide inter-city transportation, and to operate tourist charters.

(iii) Augmentation of computer facilities.

(iv) Addition of new stations and replacement of existing aircraft by more advanced and efficient aircraft.

(v) Improvement and upgradation of air navigation and communication facilities.

(vi) Strengthening of security measures at airports

(c) Some of the major steps proposed to be taken during the year 1986-87 for the growth of the Aviation Industry in the country are given below :—

(i) Setting up of the National Airports Authority for the management of domestic aerodromes and civil enclaves.

(ii) Setting up of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy (IGRUA) for training of pilots in the country.

(iii) Taking of aircraft on lease by Indian Airlines to augment its capacity.

(iv) Air-India will be acquiring six Airbus aircraft to augment its capacity.

(v) Vayudoot will be getting five Dornier aircraft during the year. It also proposes to link 44 new stations during the year 1986-87.

(vi) The Helicopter Corporation of India will acquire 19 helicopters and will also commence its flying operation by the end of 1986.

(vii) The International Airports Authority of India will execute projects relating to new international terminal complex Phase-I at Delhi, new international

terminal complex Phase-II at Bombay, etc. and also launch new projects for new international terminal complex Phase-III at Bombay, Tunnel joining terminal Phase-II at Bombay, new domestic terminal complex at Calcutta and new international complex at Madras, besides other works.

#### Vayudoot Service in A. P.

7455. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Vayudoot service between Hyderabad-Cuddapah; Hyderabad-Chittoor; Hyderabad-Madanapalle in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) Vayudoot services between Cuddapah and Hyderabad have been temporarily suspended as the runway at Cuddapah is being repaired. Vayudoot has no plans to airlink chittoor and Madanapalle.

#### Financial Assistance to Cultural Institutions of North-Eastern Region

7456. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the total amount granted as financial assistance to cultural institutions and/or organisations in the North-Eastern Region during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 with total amounts granted to such institutions/organisations in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : The information is given below :—

Year	North-Eastern Region	Assam
1982-83	Rs. 9,18,800/-	Rs. 4,04,050/-
1983-84	Rs. 8,15,250/-	Rs. 3,45,250/-
1984-85	Rs. 9,40,053.50	Rs. 3,28,553.50

#### Plan Outlay and Expenditure on Bombay Madras and Calcutta Ports During Fifth and Sixth Plans

7457. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total plan outlay and expenditure on Bombay, Madras and Calcutta ports during Fifth and Sixth Plans respectively ; and

(b) the total tonnage of goods handled at these ports during these plan periods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE OF TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) A statement showing total plan outlay and expenditure on Bombay, Madras and Calcutta Ports during Fifth and Sixth Plans respectively is given below.

(b) The total tonnage of goods handled at these Ports during 5th and 6th Five Year Plans was as under :—

Port	Fifth Plan (1975—80)	Sixth Plan (1980—85) (In million tonnes)
Bombay	83.25	112.46
Madras	43.34	62.53
Calcutta	27.56	20.37
Haldia	12.25	29.91

## Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Port	Fifth Plan 1974—78		Annual Plan 1978-79		Annual Plan 1979-80		Sixth Plan 1980—85	
	Outlay	Expr.	Outlay	Expr.	Outlay	Expr.	Plan Outlay	Expr.
1. (a) Calcutta	5.04	2.23	1.13	0.18	0.85	1.35	35.94	19.88
(b) Haldia Dock	66.14	69.17	10.42	4.01	11.73	4.05	18.28	13.18
(c) Haldia Channel	42.28	34.64	7.67	6.18	1.00	6.07	2.00	10.92
(d) BHRITW*	14.97	12.51	2.40	1.74	1.22	2.26	15.50	13.44
2. Bombay	23.98	8.07	7.54	8.46	8.37	1.18	120.39	72.45
3. Madras	29.57	20.70	3.28	1.04	2.16	2.28	100.15	82.13

\* Bhagirathi Hooghly River Training Works

[*Translation*]

**Departmental Restaurants and Canteens  
in Railways**

7458. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of departmental restaurants and canteens in railways ;

(b) the number of bearers working in them, railway-wise ;

(c) whether Government treat them departmental officials ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of those who have not been regularised as departmental officials ?

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

[*English*]

**Central Assistance to Open Health Centres**

7459. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to the States to expend the Health Centres in the country during the last three years ; and

(b) how much assistance was sanctioned and how much was given to Maharashtra during the last three years ?

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

central assistance is provided for expansion of Health Centres, which denote Primary Health Centres ; and Community Health Centres ; the expenditure on which is met out of State Sector Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

**Over Bridge at Randia near Balasore  
District (Orissa)**

7460. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the construction of an over bridge at Randia near Bandpur Railway Station in Balasore district, Orissa ;

(b) whether the above proposal is going to be implemented during 1985-86 financial year ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Expenditure on Nutrition Programmes**

7461. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount being spent by Union Government the World Bank, other International and national agencies on nutrition programmes annually and share of each State ?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : A statement is given below.

**Statement**

*Ministry of Human Resource Development spent an amount of Rs. 337.60 lakhs on Balwadi Nutrition Programme administered through five rational organisations. State-wise number of balwadis and beneficiaries is shown in the table below :—*

**BALWADI NUTRITION PROGRAMME**

S. No.	State	Balwadis	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	309	11,667
2.	Assam	322	12,755
3.	Bihar	167	5,840
4.	Gujarat	1209	44,481
5.	Haryana	193	6,920
6.	Himachal Pradesh	50	1,708
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	1,067
8.	Karnataka	871	28,519
9.	Kerala	174	6,285
10.	Madhya Pradesh	276	9,847
11.	Maharashtra	698	43,669
12.	Manipur	75	2,770
13.	Meghalaya	50	1,960
14.	Nagaland	27	980
15.	Orissa	289	11,620
16.	Punjab	185	5,510
17.	Rajasthan	208	5,768
18.	Sikkim	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	194	6,741
20.	Tripura	98	4,085
21.	Uttar Pradesh	666	24,762
22.	West Bengal	277	11,030
<b>Total States</b>		<b>6369</b>	<b>2,47,984</b>



1	2	3	4
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52	2987
3.	Chandigarh	17	680
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—
5.	Delhi	238	9641
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	64	1630
7.	Lakshadweep	—	—
8.	Mizoram	50	1370
9.	Pondicherry	8	230
Total Union Territories		429	16538
All India Total		6798	264522

A new Centrally Sponsored Wheat based nutrition Programme for children below 6 years pregnant women and nursing mothers in tribal areas, backward rural areas and urban slum areas, has been introduced with effect from 1.1.1986. Free wheat and grants for supportive costs are available to States for additional beneficiaries. Subsidised wheat is also made available for existing beneficiaries in State-funded programme. During 1986, the following grants have so far been released to the States (exclusive of cost of wheat or subsidy on wheat released by FCI).

S. No.	State	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Assam	17.45
2.	Haryana	18.37
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.25
5.	Madhya Pradesh	30.00
6.	Meghalaya	0.20
7.	Orissa	49.94
8.	Rajasthan	36.25
9.	West Bengal	40.04
10.	Goa, Daman and Diu	0.50
11.	Pondicherry	2.50
Total		202.50

Department of Food spent a total amount of Rs. 73.98 lakhs on their nutrition programmes in 1984-85.

The World Bank disbursement to Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project was US \$ 4.4 million in 1984-85.

External food assistance comes mainly from WFP (World Food Programme), CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere) and CRS (Catholic Relief Services). WFP, CARE and CRS food assistance for 1984-85 is shown in the tables below:—

**Value of World Food Programme (WFP)  
Food Assistance for Supplementary Nutrition Programme for 1984-85**

State	Amount (in Rs.)
West Bengal	14,830,253
Orissa	13,338,605
Bihar	9,803,487
Kerala	9,355,130
Madhya Pradesh	8,820,551
Gujarat	7,760,016
Rajasthan	6,906,414
Assam	6,751,214
Uttar Pradesh	4,069,697
Maharashtra	2,440,094
Jammu and Kashmir	819,113
Haryana	776,002
Total	85,670,576

## BENEFICIARIES UNDER CARE FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR THE YEAR 1984-85

State	School Children	Pre-school children and mothers
Andhra Pradesh	361000	295700
Bihar	—	100000
Gujarat	291000	622800
Haryana	293000	34900
Karnataka	762000	320000
Kerala	1014000	929000
Madhya Pradesh	336000	268000
Maharashtra	—	500000
Orissa	553000	743650
Punjab	215000	16500
Chandigarh	22000	—
Rajasthan	245000	242200
Tamil Nadu	800000	160000
Pondicherry	40000	49700
Uttar Pradesh	581000	300000
West Bengal	345000	602000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5858000</b>	<b>5184450</b>

(During 1984-85, CARE supplied 121229 MTs of food commodities for the above beneficiaries, valued at Rs. 620 millions).

## CRS FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR NUTRITION PROGRAMME (FY 1984)

States	Recipients	FY 1984	
		Quantity (Kg.)	\$ Value
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	47422	2442792	1027536
Assam	6020	314244	133644
Bihar	30708	1601748	681204
Delhi	—	—	—
Gujarat	7875	378216	160860
Goa, Daman and Diu	2350	101916	43344
Himachal Pradesh	1902	69240	29460
Haryana	—	—	—
Karnataka	36608	186250	780528

1	2	3	4
Kerala	207871	10555956	4489404
Madhya Pradesh	23150	1176864	500520
Maharashtra	20700	976692	415404
Manipur	2850	148764	63276
Meghalaya	9250	482844	205356
Nagaland	1450	75696	32184
Orissa	21174	1101324	468384
Punjab, Chandigarh	750	36756	16140
Rajasthan	2800	146160	62160
Tamil Nadu	212599	10886232	4529940
Uttar Pradesh	21307	1091832	464340
West Bengal	34214	1780356	757164
<b>Total</b>	<b>691000</b>	<b>35230212</b>	<b>14860848</b>

**Selling of Wares on Long Distance  
Trains by Unauthorised Vendors**

7462. SHRI MULLAPPALLY  
RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of  
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware  
that unauthorised vendors are selling their  
wares on long distance trains ;

(b) whether Government have received  
any complaints in this regard ;

(c) the action proposed to be taken to  
eradicate this menace ; and

(d) the Railway Divisions where this  
menace is most common ?

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

(c) Unauthorised vending and hawking  
in trains and railway premises is an offence  
under Section 120-A of the Indian Railways  
Act, 1890. In order to apprehend the  
offenders railways conduct surprise checks  
with the help of the Railway Protection  
Force and Government Railway Police. In  
order to award more stringent punishment  
to the offenders, it is proposed to enhance

the amount of fine from Rs. 250/- to Rs.  
2,000/- and the period of punishment from  
6 months to one year by suitably amending  
the relevant provisions of the Indian  
Railways Act.

(d) The menace of unauthorised hawking  
and vending is most common in the  
Divisions of N.F., N.E., Eastern and South-  
Eastern Railways traversing West Bengal,  
Bihar and U.P.

**Library Movement for Rural Areas**

7463. SHRIMATI MADHUREE  
SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether Government propose to  
initiate any programme to build up vigorous  
library movement specially in rural areas to  
promote reading habit among children  
women and peasants ; and

(b) if so, the provisions made in this  
regard in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND  
CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA  
ROHTAGI) : (a) The State Governments

are primarily responsible for providing library services to the public specially in rural areas. However, the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Department of Culture, works towards promoting library services among all sections of the people by providing financial assistance under several schemes.

(b) A provision of Rs. 1.40 crores has been envisaged by the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation for assistance to libraries during the Seventh Plan.

#### **Collection of Rare Blood Groups at District Headquarters Hospitals**

7464. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to collect and preserve rare blood groups for needy patients at all the district headquarters hospitals in the country ;

(b) whether Union Government propose to set up special Blood Bank for collection of rare blood groups and arrange to have these Blood Banks located in all the cities of the country ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Blood of any group can be stored in all blood banks where requisite storage facilities are available. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, there is a scheme for development and modernisation of blood banking and transfusion services in the country upto the district level in all its facts of collection, storage and distribution.

#### **Road Over Bridge near Gudivada Railway Station on Vijayawada Machilipatnam line (A.P.)**

7465. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of road over bridge near Gudivada Railway Station on Vijayawada Machilipatnam line showing cost to be borne by Railway and Government of Andhra Pradesh separately ;

(b) when the work was approved and the reasons for the progress not being made in regard to the work to be done by Railways while the approach work under State sector is making progress ; and

(c) the amount earmarked in the current year for the work and the likely date of completion by Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The revised estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1.87 crores which is to be shared by the Railways and the Government of Andhra Pradesh on fifty-fifty basis.

(b) The approval of the State Government to the revised estimate submitted to them in July, 1985 is awaited. Tenders for the Railway's portion of the work are under finalization.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 37.08 lakhs has been provided in the Railways budget for the year 1986-87. The Railway's portion of the work is likely to be completed by the end of April, 1987.

#### **New Railway Bridges in the S.C. Railway**

7466. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of railway bridges to be constructed in 1986-87 in the South Central Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : 337 Bridges will be taken up for construction in South Central Railway in the year 1986-87.

#### **Providing Stoppages of Delux Express and Tata-Patna Express at Madhupur**

7467. SHRI SALAHUDDIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide stoppages of 103 UP/104 DN Delux Express and Tata-Patna Superfast Express at Madhupur on Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Bal Bhavans

7468. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) number of Bal Bhavans functioning State-wise in the country ;

(b) number of them fully financed of partly financed by the Centre ; and

(c) the total number of children enrolled by them, State-wise during 1984-85?

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

(b) One.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

*Number of Bal Bhavans State-wise in the country*

Name of State/UT.	No. of Bal Bhavans
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1
Assam	4
Bihar	1

1	2
Gujarat	2
Haryana	7
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Karnataka	2
Kerala	3
Maharashtra	7
Manipur	1
Madhya Pradesh	2
Orissa	1
Punjab	1
Tamil Nadu	1
Uttar Pradesh	5
West Bengal	1
Chandigarh	1
Delhi	2
Goa	1
Pondicherry	1
Total	45

#### Foolproof Security Measures at Airports

7469. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the effective and foolproof security measures being devised at the airports particularly at the metropolitan cities ; and

(b) whether any stand by arrangements for frisking at the international airports are kept in readiness in case of mechanical failure of the existing equipment for metal detection ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Security measures at present consist of pre-embarkation checks, screening of passengers and their hand-baggage security of passengers between terminal building and aircraft protection of perimeters and apron control and provision of photo-identification cards. The implementation of these measures is constantly monitored by dummy checks and surprise

inspection. In times of special alert, these are supplemented with matching of registered baggage with passengers.

(b) Yes, Sir. Frisking is done manually in case of mechanical failure.

**Adarsh Sanskrit Vidya Peeth Balussery,  
Calcutta**

7470. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received several representations regarding malfunctioning of the Adarsh Sanskrit Vidya Peetha started under the Central Scheme of Adarsh Pathashala at Balussery in Calicut District ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Unicef Aid to Sikkim for Services to  
Children**

7471. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are getting aid from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for the services to children in India ;

(b) if so, whether this aid is percolated to rural, backward areas like Sikkim ;

(c) if so, the details of the aid the State of Sikkim received so far ; and

(d) if not, whether Government have any plan to extend such aid to Sikkim as well ?

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

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. UNICEF assistance to Sikkim is for strengthening the programmes in the sectors of integrated child development services, women's development, education, health, water supply and sanitation. During 1984-85, UNICEF assistance of about Rs. 2,50,000 was given to Sikkim.

(d) Question does not arise.

**Developmental Schemes for Medical  
Store Depot Madras During Seventh  
Plan**

7472. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any developmental schemes for the Government Medical Store Depot, Madras and the pharmaceutical factory attached with it will be undertaken during the Seventh Five Year Plan and if so the details thereof ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Planning Commission has recently approved the Plan Scheme for strengthening and expanding the Medical Stores Organisation. An amount of Rs. 3 crores has been allocated to Medical Stores Organisation for this purpose during 7th Plan. For 1986-87, the Plan allocation is Rs. 50 lakhs. The schemes are :

- (i) Scheme for strengthening of quality control measures in the Depots ;
- (ii) Strengthening of Medical Store Depots.
- (iii) Strengthening of Headquarters (MSO) ;
- (iv) Development of Sub-depot, Delhi.
- (v) Introduction of computerization in the Depots.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Shortage of Staff and Beds in CGHS  
Maternity Hospital, R.K. Puram**

7473. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD :  
SHRI C. P. THAKUR :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of staff and beds in C.G.H.S. Maternity Hospital, R.K. Puram, New Delhi keeping in view the number of patients attending this hospital ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Maternity Hospital, R.K. Puram, which is a 30— bedded Hospital is proposed to be upgraded to a 60 bedded Hospital. The staff posted in the Hospital is in accordance with the sanctioned strength for a 30 bedded Hospital and on up-gradation additional staff will be posted.

[English]

**Lowering Down the Steps of Entry and  
Exist Gates of DTC Buses**

7474. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :  
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a scientific survey and Lower down the steps of the Delhi Transport Corporation buses and re-model the entry and exist gates which have been the main source of a large number of fatal accidents ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of DTC at present.

(b) Does not arise.

**Short Supply of Wavons for Transportation  
of Salt at Surendranagar Station**

7475. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH :  
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be  
pleased to state :

(a) what is the volume of salt transported from the Railway stations at Halvad, Kharaghoda and Patdi over the last three years ;

(b) during the same period, what has been the total volume of salt transported throughout the country ; and

(c) if there has been an all India enhancement, the reasons for decline in the Surendranagar railway wagon facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Loading of the salt at Kharaghoda, Halvad and Patdi has been as under :—

Year	Quantity
1983-84	6.60 lakh tonnes
1984-85	6.45 lakh tonnes
1985-86	5.47 lakh tonnes

(b) Loading of salt on entire Indian Railways has been as under :—

Year	Quantity
1983-84	27.02 lakh tonnes
1984-85	30.22 lakh tonnes
1985-86	32.21 lakh tonnes

(c) While the loading of salt increased by 11% in 1984-85 over 1983-84 and by 6.6% in 1985-86 over 1984-85 on the Indian Railways, it increased by 1.5% in 1984-85 over 1983-84 and declined by 3.8% in 1985-86 over 1984-85 in Surendranagar district, which besides the three stations mentioned in para (a) above also includes Kuda from where salt is loaded. The loading dropped principally due to decline in demand for

industrial salt from this area. The traffic in industrial salt declined by 17.4% in 1984-85 over 1983-84 and by 65% in 1985-86 over 1984-85. However, the drop was compensated to some extent by increase of 13% in the loading of sponsored salt in this area in 1985-86 as compared to the previous year.

**Diversion of 1/2 Kalka Mail to New Delhi Instead of Delhi**

7476. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations for diversion of 1/2 Kalka Mail to New Delhi instead of Delhi as at present for the convenience of the residents of South Delhi passengers ; and

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

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

(b) It has been examined but not found feasible.

**Sale of Nirodh Through Union Carbide**

7477. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Carbide is one of the companies through which Nirodh contraceptives are marketed ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for giving this job to the Company ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Social marketing of Nirodh a contraceptive device for men, was taken up in 1968 at a part of Government of India Family Planning Programme with the involvement of twelve largest consumer goods and pharmaceutical marketing

Companies both in private and public sector who have extensive reach of distribution and Union Carbide is one such Company.

**Inclusion of Biography of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in School Syllabus**

7478. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of books have been published on the life, achievements and sacrifices of Shrimati Indira Gandhi our late Prime Minister ; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to include the biography of late Prime Minister in the syllabus of schools/colleges to inculcate patriotism in our younger generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is publishing a biography of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi for use as supplementary reading material by school children. The curricula and syllabi for courses offered by colleges are prescribed by the concerned universities themselves. It is open to any university to prescribe the biography of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi as textual/reading material for the relevant courses.

**Criteria for Charging CGHS Contribution from Pensioners**

7479. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some pensioners are being charged high rate for CGHS contribution ;



(b) what is the criteria for fixing CGHS charges from pensioners ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of pensioners have given representations in this regard ;

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

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) A nominal contribution on the basis of Pension/Last Pay drawn is recovered from the Pensioners.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

#### Language Grant Committee/Cell

7480. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a Language Grant Committee Cell in the Ministry ; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the said Committee/Cell ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) The Department of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development administers some schemes under which financial assistance is

given to voluntary organisations and individuals for the development, promotion and propagation of languages. These schemes are handled in the respective Language Desks and the decisions about financial assistance are taken through the machinery of Committees (which include experts and officials) in respect of different languages. The Languages Grant Cell is a part of the Secretariat of the Ministry.

#### Working of Drugs Technical Advisory Board

7481. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names and present designation of the Members of Drugs Technical Advisory Board ;

(b) how many meetings of this Board are being held in a year ; and

(c) details of the recommendations made by the Drug Technical Advisory Board during 1985 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Information is given below in the statement.

(b) The meetings of the Board are held as and when there are technical matters on which the advice of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board is considered necessary. Normally one meeting of the Board is held once in a Calendar year.

(c) No meeting of the Board was held in 1985.

#### Statement

The composition of the Board is given in Section 5(2) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. The names and present designation of the members of the Board are furnished below :—

Section 5(2) : The Board shall consist of the following members, namely :—

- |         |  |                 |
|---------|--|-----------------|
| 1. (i)  | The Director General of Health Services, ex-officio, who shall be chairman ; | Dr. M.D. Saigal |
| 2. (ii) | The Drugs Controller, India, ex-officio ;                                    | Post vacant     |

- |            |   |   |
|------------|---|---|
| 3. (iii)   | The Director of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, ex-officio ;  | Dr. S.K. Roy  |
| 4. (iv)    | The Director of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli ex-officio ;  | Dr. S.N. Saxena   |
| 5. (v)     | The Director of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, ex-officio ;   | Dr. B.U. Rao  |
| 6. (vi)    | The President of the Medical Council of India, ex-officio ;   | Dr. A.K.N. Sinha  |
| 7. (vii)   | The President of the Pharmacy Council of India, ex-officio ;  | Shri V.V. Sahe  |
| 8. (viii)  | The Director of the Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow, ex-officio ;   | Dr. M.M. Dhar   |
| 9. (ix)    | two persons to be nominated by the Central Government from among persons who are in charge of drugs control in the states ;   | (i) Shri C. Gopal Krishna Murthy, director, Drugs Control Admn. Andhra Pradesh.                       |
| 10. (x)    | —do—  | (ii) Prof. J. Das Director, Drugs Control, West Bengal.   |
| 11. (xi)   | one person to be elected by the Executive Committee of the Pharmacy Council of India, from among teachers in pharmacy or pharmaceutical chemistry or pharmacognosy on the staff of an Indian University or a college affiliated thereto ; | Prof. J.S. Quadry, Principal and Professor Hamdard College of pharmacy, New Delhi                     |
| 12. (xii)  | one person, to be elected by the Executive Committee of the Medical Council of India, from among teachers in medicine or the repetics on the staff of an Indian University or a college affiliated thereto ;                              | Dr. S.R. Mehta, Prof. and Head of Department of Medicine, S.M.S. Medical College Jaipur.              |
| 13. (xiii) | one person to be nominated by the Central Government from the Pharmaceutical industry ;   | Shri Y.H. Gharpure, Ex-Managing Director, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pune.                           |
| 14. (xiv)  | one pharmacologist to be elected by the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research ;  | Dr. K.P. Bhargava, Director, Principal & Head of Deptt. of Pharmacology K.G. Medical College Lucknow. |
| 15. (xv)   | one person to be elected by the Central Council of the Indian Medical Association;  | Dr. M.G. Garg, President Indian Medical Association, New Delhi.                                       |
| 16. (xvi)  | one person to be elected by the Council of the Indian Phramaceutical Association ;  | Dr. Parvinder Singh, Managing Director, M/s. Ranboxy Laboratories Ltd., New Delhi                     |
| 17. (xvii) | two person holding the appointment of Government Analyst under this Act to be nominated by the Central Government   | (i) Dr. A.D. Nadkarni, Govt. Analyst, Maharashtra.  |
| 18. (xvii) | —do—  | (ii) Shri R. Anandrajabakher, Govt. Analyst Karnataka.  |

**Vayudoot Service in J&K Sector**

7482. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to start Vayudoot service in Jammu, Rajouri Poonch and Kishtwar districts of Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in starting this service ; and

(c) when Government propose to start this service in these districts of Jammu and Kashmir ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) Subject to clearances to operate to Defence owned airfields being given for Rajouri and Poonch, and the development of infrastructure, Vayudoot has plans to operate to these stations during the year 1986-87.

**Quality of Food Supplied in Andhra Pradesh Express**

7483. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from Passengers travelling by 123-124 Andhra Pradesh Express regarding the quality and quantity of food being supplied in the train as well as their high rates ;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation ?

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

(b) During the six months from September 1985 to February 1986, the Railways received 13 complaints, most of which were regarding quality.

(c) Action taken/proposed to be taken to improve the quality of service include penal action against the staff found responsible, frequent inspections by officers/supervisors of pantry cars/base kitchens, modernisation of lease kitchens, procurement and installation of modern kitchen equipments, training of cooks etc. So far as rates for food items are concerned, they have been fixed keeping in mind the present day costs. As a result of action taken, the Railways have since received a number of appreciation letters also.

[Translation]

**Assistance given for Primary Education During Seventh Plan to States**

7484. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance proposed to be given to different States by the Centre during Seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise for expansion of primary education ; and

(b) whether Union Government will give special assistance to the Rajasthan Government to open and upgrade more primary schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) Under the well-established arrangement for disbursement of Plan-assistance to States it is given to the States as block grant and not for any specific scheme.

[English]

**Fire Incident at LNJP Hospital**

7485. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :  
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :  
DR. V. VENKATESH :  
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :

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

(a) whether a Committee appointed to inquire into the major fire at the Sher Singh Maternity block of Loknayak Jaiprakash Narayan Hospital, New Delhi sometime back has submitted its report ;

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

(c) what action has been taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) According to the finding of the Enquiry Committee the fire was not accidental. All the circumstantial evidence points out to the possibility of its being an intentional and deliberate act. The Enquiry Committee has concluded that to fix responsibility, a proper and thorough investigation of the case and the background of persons involved should be made.

(c) The Police have investigated the matter and have arrested two persons who have been challenged.

#### Measures to Check Food Borne Diseases

7486. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any evaluation to know the extent to which food—borne diseases are spread by small catering establishments, way-side restaurants and street vendors by selling food stuffs ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) what measures have been taken by Government to check the spread of food-borne diseases by such catering establishments considering the problem as an integral part of primary health care system ;

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, the regulatory provisions incorporated include *inter alia* as under :

1. Use of carbide gas in ripening of fruits prohibited.
2. Use of flesh of naturally dead animals or fowls not permitted.
3. Sale of insect-damaged fruits are not allowed.
4. Conditions for sale include regulations relating to use of utensils or containers for preparation and storage of food prescribed.
5. No person is allowed to manufacture any article of food including prepared food or ready-to-serve food except under a licence.

#### Rate of Interest on Provident Fund of Teachers of Government and aided Schools in Delhi

7487. SHRI RAM PAL SINGH :  
SHRI RAHIM KHAN :

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

(a) whether the rate of interest on the Provident Fund of the teachers of aided schools of Delhi is 5 per cent ;

(b) whether the rate of interest on the Provident Fund of teachers of Government schools in Delhi is 12 per cent ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the variation ; and

(d) steps Government propose to take to remove this disparity in the rates of interest for these two categories of teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) As per the procedure specified under Delhi School Education Rules, 1973, the contribution towards Provident Fund in aided schools is required to be deposited in Savings Bank Account of a Nationalised Bank/Post Office and accordingly such deposits earn rate of interest as is admissible on Savings Bank Account. However, in respect of Government employees, the rate of interest of 12 percent on Provident Fund contribution has been declared for the year 1986-87.

(d) Keeping in view the disparity, 50% of the amount standing at the credit of the employees in aided schools, is allowed to be deposited in fixed deposits thereby earning a higher rate of interest.

**Assistance to Mahila Mandals in Karnataka**

7488. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total financial assistance given to Mahila Mandals in Karnataka for their various schemes by the Central Social Welfare Board during 1985-86 ;

(b) whether the Central Social Welfare Board propose to issue application forms for the various schemes in regional languages besides English and Hindi to enable the various bodies in States to avail of the benefit of the schemes ; and

(c) if not, whether the Board would accept applications in the regional languages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Rs. 1,61,470/-.

(b) The State Boards are already issuing the forms in regional languages besides English and Hindi.

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Augmentation of Capacity of Kuwano Pump Canal Scheme**

7489. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has issued any directive for augmenting capacity of the Kuwano Pump Canal Scheme in Basti district of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, details in this regard ;

(c) whether the Commission has also provided financial assistance for the completion of the said work ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]*

**Survey of B.G. Line Between Krishna Railway Station and Vikarabad Railway Station (AP)**

7490. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey for constructing broadgauge line between Krishna Railway Station in Mahboob Nagar district and Vikarabad Railway Station in Ranga Reddy district of Andhra Pradesh has been completed ;

(b) whether the scheme has the advantages of reducing the distance between Hyderabad and Bangalore by about 80 kms ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider taking up the scheme during Seventh Plan period ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) to (c) Preliminary Engineering cum Traffic Survey for construction of a new B.G. line from Krishna to Vikarabad is in an advanced stage of completion. The question of taking up the scheme during the Seventh Plan Period would be examined on receipt of the project report, subject to availability of resources and clearance by Planning Commission.

#### Ramasagar Project

7491. **SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted their modified schemes under stage I and II of Ramasagar Project, with the revised report of the expert committee on dependability of the schemes ; and

(b) if so, the present stage of the above two schemes ?

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** (a) and (b) The Andhra Pradesh Government submitted only a modified Project Report on Sri Ramasagar stage-I in February, 1985. The Project has since been technically examined by the Central Water Commission and considered by the Advisory Committee. A few clarifications besides clearance of the project from environmental and forest angles are awaited.

#### Maintenance of Historical Temples in Orissa

7492. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the temples in Konark, Bhubaneswar, Puri and in other places in Orissa are deteriorating day by day ;

(b) whether these temples have an historical significance and are symbols of Orissa's enriched cultural heritage and are very important in regard to tourism ;

(c) whether Government will consider to take over these temples for their maintenance and protection through Archaeological Department ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) what other measures are being taken to protect this national heritage ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) The Centrally protected temples in Konark, Bhubaneswar, Puri and in other places in Orissa are in a good state of preservation and are not deteriorating.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Sixty six monuments and sites in Orissa have already been protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. A list of these monuments is given below in the statement.

(d) The following measures have been taken by the Archaeological Survey of India to protect these monuments :

- i. Establishment of a new Circle with Bhubaneswar as its Headquarters from April, 1985 ;
- ii. Strengthening of watch and ward staff at the Centrally protected monuments ;
- iii. Regular inspection to assess the condition of the monuments ;
- iv. Annual maintenance and upkeep of protected monuments ;
- v. Major conservation projects at Jagannath temple, Puri and Konark ;
- vi. Development of environment by way of strengthening horticultural operations ;
- vii. Chemical preservation of temples such as Jagannath Puri and Konark.
- viii. Allocation of large funds in 1986-87 for the preservation of these Centrally protected monuments.

**Statement****List of Centrally Protected Monuments/sites in Orissa State**

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of monument/site
1	2	3
<b>Bolangir District</b>		
1.	Jharial	Chausatti Jogini temple together with three minor shrines.
<b>Cuttak District</b>		
2.	Agrahat, Bandals, Chaudar, Chhatisa Govind Jew, Patna, Jaj Bharirab, Kapaleswar, Kedaraswar, Mundmal	Ruined fortress
3.	Bandareswar	Ruins of the Buddhist temples and images.
4.	Chandia	Hill containing many valuable sculptures, images and inscriptions, etc., of Buddhistic age. On the top, there is a Math and a small temple of Mahakal.
5.	Cuttack	Ancients monuments of Barabati Fortress and the ruins and remains of all ancient edifices, gateways, etc., save the mosque.
6.	Dadhapatna	Churangarh Fort (locally known as Sarangarh, excluding the area acquired by the State Government.
7.	Jaipur	Four colossal images in the compound of the subdivisional Officers quarters, namely :— 1. Chamunda 2. Indrani 3. Kalijuga 4. Varahi
8.	Jaipur	Three Buddhist images.
9.	Naltigiri	Ruins of Buddhist temples and images.
10.	Ratangiri	Hill containing many valuable sculptures, and images.
11.	Siriapur	Maharatta bridge locally known as the Atharnulla (eighteen arohes bridge) and also as Tentulimal bridge.

1	2	3
12.	—do—	Monolith called Chandeswar pillar.
13.	Simbanatha Pitha Mauza Gopinathpur	Simbanatha Mahadeva temple.
14.	Magura Dhanmandal	Pancha Pandava temple.
15.	Rameswar	Durga temple.
16.	Padamal Pattana	Ancient site at Banewaranasi.
<b>Dhenkanal District</b>		
17.	Rajrakot	Bhingesvara Mahadeva temple.
18.	Rasol	Rock-cut Vishnu
<b>Ganjam District</b>		
19.	Kottakolla	Gangadharaswami temple
20.	—do—	Jagdiswaraswami temple
21.	Mahendragiri	Bhima temple
22.	—do—	Kunti temple
23.	—do—	Yudhistra temple
24.	Pandya	Asoka rock inscription at Jaugada
<b>Mayurbhanj District</b>		
25.	Baidyapur	Prehistoric sites
26.	Haripur	Ruins of ancient fort
27.	Kuchai	Prehistoric sites
28.	Kuliana	—do—
<b>Keonjhar District</b>		
29.	Sitabbinji	Paintings on the rock locally known as Ravana Chhaya and other ancient monuments and remains.
<b>Kalahandi District</b>		
30.	Asurgarh	Ancient site of Asurgarh Fort.
<b>Phulbani District</b>		
31.	Gandharadhi	Temples of Nilamadhava and Sidheswara.



1	2	3
32.	Baudh Town	Pashima-Somanatha Bhubaneswar and Kapilesvara temple.
<b>Puri District</b>		
33.	Baragarh	Bhashareswar temple
34.	—do—	Brahmeswar temple with its minor shrines in the compound.
35.	—do—	Nabakeswar temple.
36.	—do—	Rameswar temple.
37.	Besuaghai	Magheswar temple with its minor shrine.
38.	Bhubaneswar	Ananta Basudeva temple.
39.	—do—	Bakeswar temple.
40.	—do—	Boital temple.
41.	—do—	Chitrakarni temple.
42.	—do—	Jameswar temple with its minor shrine.
43.	—do—	Lord Lingraj temple with all the minor temples in the compound namely : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amania well</li> <li>2. Astmurti</li> <li>3. Chendeswar Deb</li> <li>4. Gopaluni temple</li> <li>5. Ladukeswar temple</li> <li>6. Parbati temple</li> <li>7. Sabitri Devi temple</li> <li>8. Sekraswar temple</li> <li>9. Sathidesi temple</li> </ol>
44.	—do—	Maitreswar temple with all the minor temples in the compound.
45.	—do—	Maksreswar temple with its minor shrines.
46.	—do—	Markandeswar temple.
47.	Bhubaneswar	Mukteswar temple with its minor shrine but excluding the Murich Kunda
48.	—do—	Parsurameswar temple.
49.	—do—	Raja Rani temple.



**Sprinkler Irrigation System**

7493. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are recommending sprinkler irrigation systems for agriculture, more particularly for orchards cash crops like cotton, tea etc ;

(b) if so, whether Government subsidies for irrigation and replantation etc. would be dependent upon using sprinkler systems ;

(c) whether this system results in considerable water saving ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) Sprinkler irrigation system are being encouraged as an efficient water use devices which is particularly suitable for sandy soils and undulating terrains. The Ministry of Water Resources is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which subsidy on I.R.D. pattern is available to small and marginal farmers for installation of Sprinkler Irrigation Systems.

**Discontentment Among Persons Denied Green Cards Facility**

7494. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of person who have been issued green cards ;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is a growing discontentment among those having undergone family planning operation prior to the date of implementation of this scheme for non-availability of the benefits attached to the scheme ; and

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

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

(b) and (c) No such report has been received from States/UTs. The Scheme of Green Cards was started to provide incentives to motivate people for accepting Family Planning with two children and was not intended to give reward to those who had already undergone sterilisation.

**Platforms at New Delhi Station**

7495. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the long platforms at New Delhi railway station are partially uncovered ;

(b) whether complaints from the public have been received that a large number of coaches of long trains like Andhra Pradesh Express and K. K. Express remain parked in the areas not covered by overhead shelters before leaving New Delhi and consequently passengers and others have to suffer in the scorching sun-heat and also when it is raining ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether Government have plans to cover the total lengths of all the platforms on New Delhi Railway station ; and

(d) if so, the approximate time by which the above mentioned complaints of the computers will be attended to ?

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

(b) to (d) At New Delhi Railway Station longer trains like Andhra Pradesh Kerala, Karnataka and Rajdhani Expresses, etc. are dealt with on platform Nos. 6-7 and 8,9. Platforms Nos. 6-7 are fully covered with platform shelters except small portions at the ends. Platforms Nos. 8-9 are

partially covered i.e. out of a total length of 518 mtrs., 231 mtrs. only are covered. There is no immediate plan to cover the remaining length of platform Nos. 8 and 9 at New Delhi Station.

#### Study of Accidents of National Highways

7496. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study of accidents on National Highways has been conducted ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Compensation to families of Crew disappeared with Missing Ship

7497. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether compensation and insurance claims to the families of the crew who disappeared with the two missing merchant ships viz. MV Nitya Ram and MV Nitya Nanak have been paid ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) The owners of Nitya Nanak and Nitya Ram have deposited a total of Rs. 42,53,143/- with the Commissioner for the Workmen's Compensation for disbursement to the next of kin of the crew.

(b) The amount of compensation deposited to as per statement given below.

(c) Not applicable.

#### Statement

*Compensation payable to next of kin of crew of Nitya Nanak and Nitya Ram*

Name	Rank	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
NITYA K. D. Puri	Master	1,69,390
NANAK M. S. Bhasin	Ch. Officer	1,34,080
H. K. Senapati	2nd Officer	1,08,160
William Paulose	R. Officer	1,07,200
S. Mitra	C. Engr.	1,65,190
Rajiv Sharma	2nd Engr.	1,18,570
Y. P. Zaveri	3rd Engr.	1,08,160
S. C. De	Jr. Engr.	83,340

	1	2	3
	S. S. Jaswal	Ele. Officer	82,710
	L. Selvaraj	D/Sarang	83,115
	Mr. Meghanathan	S/M/Msn	83,968
	Mr. Surendra Prasad	S/H/Man	78,824
	Mr. Abdul K. Mammoo	S/H/Man	78,687
	Mr. Kanji Ranchod	S/H/Man	78,687
	Mr. Velayudhan	U/Hand	70,371
	Mr. Abdul G. M.	Bhandari	83,192
	Mr. C. Kandar	D. Greaser	78,687
	Mr. S. A. Abdul Karim	D. Greaser	78,687
	Mr. Mohd. Hasan	D. Greaser	78,687
	Mr. Majidkhan Ghani	D. Greaser	78,687
	Mr. M. J. Barneto	G. Greaser	75,824
	Mr. J. A. Pereira	G. S.	74,454
	Mr. A. Fernandes	C. Cook	83,115
NITYA	Capt. Z. K. Sharma	Master	1,69,350
RAM	Mr. Balbir Singh	Ch. Officer	1,21,300
	Mr. A. I. Singh	2nd Officer	1,08,160
	Mr. Biswanath Sarkar	R. Officer	1,08,160
	Mr. A. S. Konal	C. Engineer	1,65,190
	Mr. R. S. Karkeria	2nd Engr.	1,34,075
	Mr. D. Basu	3rd Engineer	95,890
	Mr. Gupteshwar Singh	Jr. Engineer	80,664
	Mr. C. K. Datta	Elec. Officer	75,780
	Mr. Ratan Armogam	D. K. Serang	83,115
	Mr. R. B. Tandel	S/H Man	78,687
	Mr. R. M. Tandel	S/H Man	80,664
	Mr. Dayabhai Tandel	S/H Man	78,687
	Mr. Z. K. Marijan	Cl. Hand	70,371
	Mr. M. A. Rahmany	Bhandari	74,454
	Mr. K. P. Gopinath	D. Greaser	78,687
	Mr. Y. A. Esmail	D. Greaser	78,687
	Mr. J. B. Tandel	D. Greaser	78,687
	Mr. L. P. Barreto	Gen. Steward	74,454
	Mr. C. R. Cardoz	Gen. Steward	74,454
	Mr. H. M. Rebello	Ch. Cook	83,115
	Mr. L. Fernandes	D. Greaser	78,687

**Protection of Archaeological Monuments  
of Konark Temples**

7498. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAM MOHANTY** : Will the Minister of **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the protective measures taken by Archaeological Department of Government of India at Konark are inadequate to protect and maintain the Archaeological monuments of the temple ; and

(b) whether Government of India will depute some specialists to the temple site to review the protective measures being implemented at present and to suggest some other measures which will give an assurance of maintenance and protection of the temple ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI)** : (a) Archaeological Survey of India is taking adequate measures to protect, preserve and maintain the Konark temple.

(b) Yes, Sir as and when considered necessary.

**Ban on use of Fertabolin, Docabolin,  
Orabolin Abroad but in use in India**

7499. **KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI** : Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Fertabolin, Docabolin, Orabolin have been banned for use in a number of countries in the world ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these products, are being marketed in our country ;

(c) whether it is a fact that these products have proved to be very harmful ;

(d) whether Government have received such reports ; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Durabolin and Deca-Durabolin injections and Orabolin tablets and Drops are marketed in the country. Fertabolin is not marketed.

(c) to (e) The use of anabolic steroids may cause side effects like irreversible masculine effects in girls and stunting of growth in children. Medical experts consulted in the matter had opined in favour of continued marketing of anabolic steroids as these have specific role in the management of chronic debilitating diseases, particularly in elderly patients where causal and dietary measures prove inadequate to correct defects in prote in metabolism. However, based on the recommendations made by the medical experts, the manufacture and sale of combinations of anabolic steroids with other drugs has been prohibited by the Government.

**[Translation]**

**World Bank Assistance for Minor  
Irrigation Sector in Uttar Pradesh**

7500. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT** : Will the Minister of **WATER RESOURCES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have submitted a project to obtain World Bank assistance for minor irrigation sector ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to obtain World Bank assistance ?

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND)** : (a) and (b) The Uttar Pradesh Government submitted a project for World Bank assistance, comprising (1) the

construction of 3000 tubewells ; (2) modernisation of 600 old tubewells ; (3) connecting 900 old tubewells to dedicated feeders at a cost of Rs. 208.11 crores. This is under examination. Meanwhile, a part of this project comprising (i) construction of 750 tubewells ; (ii) modernisation of 125 tubewells ; (iii) connecting 200 old State tubewells to dedicated feeders, at an estimated cost of Rs. 52.795 crores, has been posed for Indo-Dutch Bilateral assistance.

[English]

**Construction of Railway over-bridges in Madhya Pradesh**

7501. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the priority list recommended by Madhya Pradesh Government for construction of railway over-bridges during 1985-86 and 1986-87 in Madhya Pradesh and particularly in Jabalpur ; and

(b) number of such projects being taken up in 1985-86 ?

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

**Monitoring of delays in IA Flights**

7502. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps initiated to have a daily monitoring of the delays in Indian Airlines flights, the details of measures take to cater to passenger requirements at airports and to provide better airport communications and courtesies to passengers ; and

(b) whether Government propose to post senior officers to be responsible for overall operation at airports ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) With a view to minimising delays, flight operations are monitored by Indian Airlines every morning. Snags of repetitive nature are indentified and remedial action taken promptly. Communications have been improved in 17 stations. Continuous and concerted efforts are made for bringing about improvements in inflight services, ground handling passenger facilitation, courteous behaviour in ticketing and booking offices and on-time performance of Indian Airlines.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of this Department. Indian Airlines has, however, posted officers of suitable seniority at various airports to look after their operations.

**Central Assistance for Expansion of Health Centres in Hilly Areas and Manipur**

7503. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what central assistance is given to States to expand the health centres in the hilly areas ;

(b) how much assistance was sanctioned during the last three years, year-wise to Manipur for this purpose and how much could be utilised ; and

(c) what are the projects for assistance for 1986-87 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No Central assistance is given to States to expand the Health Centres, which denote Primary Centres or Community Health Centres in hilly areas. The expenditure on these centres is met from the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Upgrading of Trivandrum Unit of Central Water Board**

7504. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision was taken by the Ministry in May 1984 for upgrading the Trivandrum Unit Office of the Central Ground Water into a Directorate ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing the above decision ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Dieselisation of Amaravathi Express**

7505. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for dieselisation of Amaravathi Express between Guntur and Guntakal so that extra coaches may be attached to ease congestion in the train ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) Due to scarcity of diesel locomotives, which are primarily required for haulage of freight traffic, there is no proposal to dieselise this train for the present.

**Financial Allocations for Buildings of Institute of Buddhist Studies in Leh, Ladakh**

7506. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount earmarked for the construction of the buildings of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, Ladakh and amount earmarked during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 for the said purpose ;

(b) reasons for non starting the construction works so far ; and

(c) when the construction works will be taken in hand and when the buildings are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : (a) A sum of upto Rs. one and a half crore has been provided in the 7th Five Year Plan. During the year 1985-86, Rs. 25.00 lakhs was earmarked for the construction of the Institute building. Out of this, an amount of Rs 22.00 lakhs has been carried forward to the year 1986-87. Additional funds would be provided, if necessary, out of the current year's budget.

(b) and (c) There are certain formalities to be completed by the Institute in consultation with the Central Public Works Department and the Border Roads Organisation before the construction work can be started.

**Electric Trolley Buses and Electric Vans in Delhi**

7507. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce electric trolley buses and electric vans for transport services in Delhi in the near future ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any survey for introduction of the same has been conducted on the main routes of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) A Study Group has been set up to recommend alternative systems of urban transport which could be developed using the latest available transport technology and suitable to Indian conditions. The



alternative systems being considered by the Study Group include Electric Trolley bus system for urban centres including Delhi. The report of the Group is awaited.

As for electric vans battery buses, these are already plying in the walled city on following routes :—

- i) Red Fort to Fatehpuri.
- ii) Jama Masjid to Ajmeri Gate via Hauz Quazi.
- iii) Shahdara to Loni Border.
- iv) Bhajanpura to Old Railway Bridge.
- v) Shahdara to Ghonda.

[*Translation*]

Opening of CGHS Dispensary in Azamgarh District

7508. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no dispensary under Central Government Health Scheme in Azamgarh district in Uttar Pradesh for the Central Government employees ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start such a dispensary there for the convenience of the employees ; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the facility being provided by the Government to the employees there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) A basic concentration of 7500 or more Central Government employees is required for extension of CGHS facilities to a new city. CGHS facilities will be extended to Azamgarh Distt. as soon as this norm is fulfilled, subject to availability of resources. Central Government employees not covered under CGHS are provided medical facilities under Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules.

[*English*]

Tracked Emergency Vehicles for Ambulance Duty

7509. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a tracked emergency vehicle for ambulance duty in readless waste-lands and other terrain under harsh weather conditions has been developed in Sweden ; and

(b) if so, whether Government intended to have such tracked emergency vehicles for ambulance duty ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Government do not have any information about tracked emergency vehicles developed in Sweden for ambulance duty.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Development of Ghora Sahab Railway Station (North Eastern Railway)

7510. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ghora Sahab Railway Station situated on Indo-Nepal border which earns 22 lakh rupees yearly is in a pitiable condition ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action for the development of Ghora Sahab Railway Station (North Eastern Railway) by undertaking development of platform, and modernisation of toilets, construction of Waiting room, renovation of station building, arrangements for seat reservation etc ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which action will be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No action is called for as Ghora Sabhan Railway Station's condition is considered satisfactory.

[*English*]

**Length of Inland Waterways**

7511. SHRI VAKKOM  
PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister  
of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total length in kilometres of  
the inland waterways in the country ; and

(b) the length in kilometers of the  
navigable inland water-ways in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE  
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) :  
(a) and (b) The total length of inland water-  
ways in the country is nearly about 14,500  
kms. of which the length of navigable water-  
ways in Kerala is about 1,548 kms.

[*Translation*]

**Protection of Manuscripts Brought from  
Table**

7512. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will  
the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have listed  
and categorized manuscripts brought from  
Tibet by Maha Pandit Rahul Sanskritayan  
which are lying in Patna museum ;

(b) whether some of these manuscripts  
are important from historic, religious,  
cultural and scientific point of view ;

(c) if so, the arrangements made for  
their protection ;

(d) the names of manuscripts, out of  
them, proposed to be published ; and

(e) the names of the manuscripts which  
have been filmed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND  
CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA  
ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir. The manu-  
scripts brought from Tibet by Maha Pandit  
Rahul Sankrityayan are in the custody of  
Bihar Research Society, Museum Buildings,  
Patna, which has categorised and listed them.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the information  
received from the Society, the manuscripts  
are well preserved and protected.

(d) The names of manuscripts proposed  
to be published by the Society are indicated  
in the Statement given below.

(e) None of the manuscripts have so  
far been microfilmed.

**Statement**

1. Chos-Hbyun-Padma-Rgyas-Pahi-Nin-Byed.
2. Gsan-Hdus-Chos-Hbyun.
3. Chos-Hbyun-Chen-Mo.
4. Blo-Sbyon-Skor-kyi-Bod.
5. Jo-Bohi-Rnam-Thar-Rgyas-Bstus.
6. Lam-Rim-Bla-Brgyud-Smad.
7. Bkah-Babs-Bdun-Gyi-Rnam-Thar.
8. Deb-Thal-Rjot-Ladn-Gshon-Nuhi-Dgah-Ston.
9. Sgrol-Mahi-Bskyed-Rim.
10. Hjie-Byed-Rnal-Hbyer.
11. Bla-Mahi-Rnal-Hbyor  
and
12. Tibetan Sanskrit Dictionary, based on  
Mahavyutpatti.

[English]

**Setting of University for Training of Nurses**

7513. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposed to start a University for training of nurses in the southern part of India ;

(b) if so, the various other courses with connected with the nurses training, that would be started ;

(c) how many nurses would be given training in 8 year in various courses in the proposed University ; and

(d) what would be the approximate expenses for the setting up of this University ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No formal proposal has been received in this regard.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Irrigation Schemes of Bihar Lying Unimplemented**

7514. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of irrigation schemes of Bihar which have been throughly processed and are lying without implementation because of lack of resources ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : The Ajaibinath Pump Scheme which was approved in November, 1984 for an estimated cost of Rs. 1680 lakhs has not been taken up for implementation in the Seventh Plan for want of resources.

**Setting up New I.I.Ts During 7th Plan**

7515. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of Indian Institutes of Technology in the country ;

(b) whether Government consider that the existing number of such Institutes is sufficient for the Seventh Plan period ;

(c) if not, the number of such Institutes proposed to be set up during the Seventh Plan ;

(d) the criteria of setting up of a new Indian Institute of Technology ;

(e) whether Kerala had demanded setting up of such as Institute ; and

(f) if so, what decision was taken on this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The five Indian Institutes of Technology at Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Madras and Bombay have been set up in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra respectively.

(b) to (d) The Indian Institutes of Technology are national institutions and besides imparting education and training in Engineering and Technology also conduct research of highest order. The research facilities in these Institutions are continuously augmented in an attempt to keep pace with the technological developments and requirements of the qualified personnel. Another IIT is proposed to be set up.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Commissioning of Transfer Cranes at Cochin Port**

7516. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the erection and operation tests for 35.5 Hitachi Rubber Tyred Transfer crane for Cochin Port are over ;

(b) whether there is any delay in the commissioning of this crane ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the time by which the crane is likely to be commissioned ; and

(e) the time by which the second transfer crane manufactured in India is likely to be commissioned ?

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

(a) Hitachi Rubber Tyred transfer crane has already been commissioned at the Port in October, 85.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) The second indigenous transfer crane at Cochin Port is likely to be commissioned by May, 86.

**Losses Incurred by Vayudoot**

7517. **SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss suffered by Vayudoot since the introduction of its services ;

(b) the amount of loss suffered year-wise since 1982 ;

(c) reasons for these losses and route-wise loss since inception ; and

(d) the steps being taken to cut down these losses ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) and (b) The financial performance of Vayudoot since its inception has been as under :—

Year	Net Profit/Loss (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	(—) 66.60
1982-83	(—) 109.27
1983-84	+3.72
1984-85	+12.57
1985-86 (Estimated)	(—) 78.46

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

(d) Vayudoot has taken the following steps to cut down its losses :

(i) progressive marketing ;

(ii) scientific route planning,

(iii) coordinated and concerted efforts towards wider publicity campaign,

(iv) introduction of package tours,

(v) optimal utilisation of aircraft capacity ; and

(vi) higher productivity by the staff.

**South Korean Conditions for Development of Paradip Port**

7518. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Messers Hyundai Corporation of South Korea is willing to help in the development of Paradip Port on certain conditions ; and

(b) if so, the details of those conditions ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) :** (a) and (b) M/s. Hyundai Corporation of South Korea has made an offer through MMTC to finance deepening of Paradip Port to receive iron ore vessels of Size upto 1,70,000 DWT for a loaded draft of 17M. The investments required for development of these facilities will be provided by M/s. Hyundai Corporation as an advance towards purchase of iron ore and the repayment of loan will be out of the sale proceeds of 6 million tonnes of iron ore to Korean consumers. There are no other conditions.

**Development of Agroha in Haryana as a Tourist Centre**

7519. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :**  
**SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :**  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Agroha near Hissar in Haryana has been found to be fully linked with Taxila and Mahenjodaro civilisations and needs to be protected ;

(b) whether the excavation has been conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India for the last ten years ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not displaying the relics for public view ;

(d) whether it is proposed to develop Agroha as a Tourist Centre and link it with air, road and rail both for domestic as well as foreign visitors ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir. The site is already protected by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However the State Department of Archaeology, Haryana have excavated the site during the last 10 years. They are being advised to display the excavated objects.

(d) No such proposal has been received by the Archaeological Survey of India.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Magneto-Therapy for Curing Ailments

7520. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :  
SHRI H.A. DORA :

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

(a) whether Magneto-therapy has been found to be a great boon specially for weaker sections of the society for curing many ailments ; and

(b) whether any large scale independent field trials have been carried out to verify the claims made and if so, results of these trials ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Government of India has not undertaken any study on the subject so far.

(b) No, Sir.

#### National Youth Award Scheme

7521. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Youth Award Scheme has been introduced recently where-by a youth will get Rs. 5000 in cash and a voluntary youth organisation will get rupees one lakh ;

(b) if so, the objects and details thereof ;

(c) whether any awards have been given this year ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and method of selecting the awardees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (d) A national youth award scheme has been introduced by the government from 1985-86 with a view to giving recognition to outstanding work done by young persons and voluntary youth organisations for national development and or social service. Under the scheme, upto 50 awards, including one to a voluntary youth organisation, would be given each year, for achieving excellence in different fields of social service or national development. Each of the persons selected for the national youth award would be awarded a medal, a scroll and a cash award of Rs. 5,000/- for outstanding youth work. In the case of the awardee voluntary youth organisation, the amount of cash award would be Rs. 1,00,000/-. The process of selection of young persons and the voluntary youth organisation for the award includes initial recommendation by district level selection committees, screening of recommendations of the district level selection

committees by a state level selection committee and final selection by central selection committee from amongst nominations received from the state governments/union territory administrations. Nominations from all state governments/union territory administrations have been invited. No award has been given under the scheme so far.

**Allocation of Funds for Conversion of  
Bangalore-Mysore Railway Line**

7522. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:  
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be  
pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted during this year for the conversion of metre gauge railway line into broad gauge from Bangalore to Mysore in Karnataka ;

(b) the total amount spent by now and the total amount required to complete the project ; and

(c) when Government propose to complete the project ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT  
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The outlay for  
1986-87 is Rs. 49 lakhs.

(b) Against the estimated cost of Rs. 26 02 crore, the anticipated expenditure upto March 1986 is about Rs. 6.19 crore.

(c) Its completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

**Delhi-Ahmedabad flight via Jaipur and  
Jodhpur**

7523. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL :  
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the evening flight between Delhi and Ahmedabad enroute Jaipur and Jodhpur takes more time than the time taken in a direct flight ;

(b) whether the passenger quota for persons travelling from Delhi to Ahmedabad is reduced just to accommodate the passengers for Jaipur and Jodhpur ;

(c) whether the Central Government have received any representations requesting for introducing a direct flight from Delhi to Ahmedabad in the Public interest ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this direction and when the direct flight between Delhi and Ahmedabad will be resumed ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) At present Indian Airlines operates a direct Boeing 737 flight between Delhi and Ahmedabad in the morning. Operation of a similar service in the evening on limited frequency basis, can be considered only after additional aircraft capacity is inducted into the fleet of Indian Airlines.

**Vamanapuram Project**

7524. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the  
Minister of WATER RESOURCES be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on Vamanapuram project in Kerala has started ;

(b) if not, when it is expected to start ;  
and

(c) the likely time of its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER  
RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-  
NAND) : (a) to (c) Preliminary works have  
been started and the project is expected to  
be completed during the 8th Five Year Plan.

**Essential Drugs listed by W.H.O.**

7525. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will  
the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of essential drugs listed by world Health Organisation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the World Health Organisation has laid down the criteria for preparing a list of essential drugs ; and

(c) whether her Ministry has prepared any list of essential drugs ; and

(d) if so, the names of those drugs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The World Health Organisation list of essential Drugs, 1985, contains about 285 basic drugs and 385 single ingredient formulations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c and d) A list of essential drugs, in use at the Public health Centres and Sub-Centres and by the Community Health Guides, is given below.

#### Statement

#### LIST OF DRUGS RECOMMENDED FOR USE IN RURAL AREAS

Sl. No.	Name of Drug	Whether basic drug contained in drug formulation is wholly indigenous (I), or partly indigenous (P.I) or wholly imported (IMP)	Whether to be stocked in PHC/Upgraded PHC/ Rural Hospital/ Sup-Centre.
1	2	3	4
<b>1. Anti-Ineffectives</b>			
	Injection of Fortified Benzyl Pencillin P.P. (Procaine Benzyl Pencillin 300,000 units, Benzyl Pencillin 100,000 Units)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-Centre.
	2. Injection of Streptomycin Sulphate and Pencillin (Procaine Penicillin 300,000 Units and Streptomycin Sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ Gm.	(P.I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-Centre.
	3. Ghloramphanicol Capsules (250 mg/125 gm).	(P.I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
	4. Chloramphenical Suspension (125mg/ml)	(P.I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-Centre.
	5. Tetracycline capsules (250 mg)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
	6. Tablets Sulphadimidina (0.5 G)	(I)	Rural Hospital, PHC
	7. Tablets Sulphaphenazole B.P.C. (500 mg)	(P.I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub-Centre.

1	2	3	4
<b>Anti Tubercular Drugs (Through National Tuberculosis Control Programme)</b>			
8. Tablets Thiacetazon and Isoniazid, each tablet to contain Thiacetazone 37.5 mg BPC and Insoniazid 75 mg I.P.		(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
9. Tablets Sodium Aminosalicylate-500 mg.		(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
10. Injection of Streptomycin 1g		(P.I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
<b>Anti-Leprosy Drugs (Through National Leprosy Control Programme)</b>			
11. Tablets of Dapsone (100 mg).		(I.M.P.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
<b>Analegics, Hypnotics and Sedatives</b>			
12. Tablets Acid Acetyl Salicylic I.P. (0.3g)		(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC/Sub- Centre.
13. Syrup Peracetamol (125 mg. in 5ml)		(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC/sub- Centre.
14. Tablet Phenobarbitone (30 mg., 60 mg., 100 mg)		(I)	Rural Hosdital/ PHC/Sub- Centre.
<b>Anti-Amoebic and Gastro-Entrological Drugs</b>			
15. Kaolin Light Power		(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centre.
16. Tablets Lodochlor-Hydroxyquinoline (0.25 g)		(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC/Sub-centre.
17. Tablets Chloroquins sulphates 0.2 g. or Tab. Chloroquins Phosphate 0.25 g. I.P.		(P.I.) (I)	Rural Hospital/ Sub-centre/PHC
18. Elixir Piperamine Gitrate I.P. (750 mg. in 5 ml.)		(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC/Sub-centre.
19. Bephenium Hydroxynephtheate Granules (2.5 g. in 5 g. granules)		(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
20. Sulphaguanedine Tablets.		(I)	Rural Hospital/ Sub-Centre.
21. Metronidazole Tablets (200 mg) (Metrozyl)		(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC



1	2	3	4
<b>Drugs for the Eye and National Trachoma Control Programme</b>			
22-A.	Tetracycline Hol ointment 1% in Sterilu ointment base.	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
22-B.	Sulphacetamindo Drops (10% and 20%)	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centres.
<b>Drugs Used in Anaemia (Through Family Planning)</b>			
23.	Ferrous Sulphate and Folic acid tablets (Department of Family Planning Formula)	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
24.	Injection Iron IM (100 mg. Iron carbohydrate complex 2 ml).	(I)	Rural Hospital/P.H.C. and Sub-Centres.
25.	Liver Injection Crude I.P. Each ml. has a vit. B 12 activity equivalent to either 1 micro gn. or 2 micrograms of cyanocobalabectaristatic agent.	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
<b>Anti-Malaria Drugs (Through National Malaria Eradication Programme)</b>			
26.	Primagune Diphosphate tablets (2.5 g. of Primaquine base)	(IMP)	Rural Hospital and PHC
27.	Tablets of Pyrimthamine Sulphate, equivalent to 25 mg. of Pyrimethamine.	(I)	PHC and Rural Hospital.
<b>Anti-Filaria Drug; (through National Filaria Control Programme)</b>			
28.	Dietbyloarbamazine citrate tablets 60 mg.	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC
<b>Antacid</b>			
29.	Magnesium Trisilicate compound (Mag. Trisilicate 0.3g Aluminium hydroxide 0.3g glycerine 60 mg)	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
30.	Gripe Mixture for infants (5 ml. Contains Dill oil B.P.C. 0.015 ml. sodium bicarbonate I.P. 0.05g ; Dehydriated alcohol I.P. 0.0248 ml ; (Syrup and preservative)	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
<b>Anti-tussive and expectorants</b>			
31.	Diphenydramine expectorant syrup (each 5 ml. contains diaphenydramine Bol. 13.3 mg ; menthol 0.9 mg; sodium citrate 56.6 mg; chloroform in flavoured syrup 0.22 ml.)	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.

1	2	3	4
<b>Anti-Asthmatic Drugs</b>			
32.	Anti Asthmatic tablet containing ephadrine restinate 123 mg ; 50 mg epherdrine HGI ? Theophylline Hol Theophylline 65 mg and phenobarbitone 30 mg.	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
33.	Injection Aminophylline (0.5 gm. 2 ml.)		Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
<b>Post-Partum Treatment</b>			
34.	Tablets containing alkaloids of Ergot equivalent to 0.4 mg. of total alkaloids ergotokine	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
35.	Injection Methylergomatrine 0.2 mg/ml.	(IMP)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
36.	Injection Oxytocin (Oxytocin 5 i.u./ml)	(IMP)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-centre.
<b>Cardic Drugs</b>			
37.	Tablet Digoxin (0.25 mg)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC
38.	Tablet Sorbide Nitrate (20 mg)	(IMP)	Rural Hospital and PHC
<b>Anti Hypertensive Drugs</b>			
39.	Reserpin with Hydrochlorthiazide (reserpins 0.1 mg, hydrochlorthiazide 10 mg). each tablet.	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-centre.
40.	Injection Furosemide (20 mg/2ml)	(IMP)	Rural Hospital/and PHC
<b>Anti-Emetics</b>			
41.	Injection Chlorpromazine (1%, 25%)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC
42.	Tablet Chlorpromazine (10 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
<b>Drugs Acting on the Skin</b>			
43.	Benzyl Benzoate emulsion (100 ml contains Benzyl Benzoate 25 mg. Emulsifying Wax 29 ; Demineralized water q.s.)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ P.H.C. and Sub-Centre.
44.	Whitfields Ointment (benzoic acid 6g ; salicylic acid 3 g ; alcohol 70% upto 100g)	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-centre.
45.	Nitrofurazone Ointment (0.2% in non-greassy ointment base)	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC

1	2	3	4
46	Potassium Permanganate-5g packets	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centres.
<b>Anti-Septics, Detergents and Dressing</b>			
47.	Chloroxylenol Solution	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centre.
48.	Iodine Solution (Claudium Solution) for sterilizing raw catgut ; loops and loop introducers (Iodine 1 g Pot. Iodine 1.5 g. Distilled water to produce 100 ml.)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centre.
49.	Injection Calcium Gluconate (10%-10ml)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centre.
50-A	Plaster of Paris Bandages	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC
	B Adhesive Plaster.	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centre.
<b>General Anaesthetics</b>			
51.	Ethyl Chloride (100 ml. spray)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ and PHC
<b>Drugs Action on Ear</b>			
52.	Boric acid-alcohol/drops (Boric acid 1.5%, Glycerol 3.3% in Alcohol 95% ml)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centre.
<b>Vitamins</b>			
53.	Capsules of Vitamin A 6000 Units and Calciferol 1000 units.	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centre.
54.	Injection of Vitamins B1. B6, B12 (Neurotropic)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC/Sub-Centre and Upgraded PHC.
55.	Tab. Ascorbic Acid (100 mg)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centre.
56.	Injection Ascorbic Acid (0.1 gm/2 ml) and 0.5 gm/5 ml)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centre.
<b>Emergency Drugs</b>			
57.	Injection of Nikethamide I.P.	(I)	Rural Hospital and PHC

1	2	3	4
58.	Antivenom Sorum (Polyvalent)	(I)	Rural Hospital and PHC
59.	Rehydration fluid (for treatment of Cholera cases)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC
60.	Injection Prednisolone Acetate (20 mg/ml)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC
61.	Glucose Ampoule (containing dextrose 25%)	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
62.	Ampoule Distilled water (25 cc)	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-centres.
63.	Injection Phenobarbitone Sodium	(I)	Rural Hospital and PHC
64.	Tetanus anti-toxin (1,500 I.U., 10,000 I.U., 20,000 I.U./50,000. I.U.)	(I)	Rural Hospital and Upgraded PHC
65.	Injection of adrenaline Hydrochloride 1 mg. in 1 ml.	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centres.
65.	Bleaching powder.	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
67.	Phenyle.	(I)	-do-
68.	Pot. Citrus	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-centre.
69.	Soda Bicarb	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
70.	Tr. Balladonne	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
71.	Tr. Card Co.	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-centre.
72.	Soda Salicylas	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-Centre.
73.	Acid Boric	(I)	Rural Hospital/PHC and Sub-centre.

1	2	3	4
74.	Glycerine	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre.
75.	Paraffin Mollis Flavum	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre.
76.	Liquid Paraffin	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centre.
77.	Mangneslum Sulphate Powder.	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- Centre.
78.	Phonyl Butazonetablet (100 mg)	(I)	Rural Hospital/ PHC and Sub- centre.
79.	Injection Hydroxy-ethyl Theophylline (220 mg/ml) Anti-Diabetic Drug	(IMP)	
80.	Injection Insulin plain (40 units per ml) Household Remedies	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC
81.	Milk of Magnesia Tablet (100 mg)	(I)	Rural Hospital, and PHC
82.	Combination of Soda-biacarbonate 54.8% (Eno's Fruit Salt) Trataric Acid 35.1%	(P.I)	Rural Hospital and PHC
83.	Combination of each gm of which contains :— Sod. Sulphate exsic 20 mg, Sod. Chloride 10 mg, Pot, Chloride 10 mg, Pot. Sulphate 55 mg, citract Acid 45 mg, Mangesium Sulphate Exsic (Krushen's Salt)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC
84.	Tablet Containing : Phenyl—dimethyl-isopropyl pyrazolon 0.155g. Acet-P-Phenetidin 0.25 g. Di-ethylidioxp-tetra hydropropyridine 50 mg, Trimethyldiexepurine 50 mg. (Saridon)	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC
85.	Tablet containing : Aspirin 0.26 g. Phenacetin 0.26g., Godein 8 mg (Codopyrine)	(I)	Rural Hospital and PHC
86.	Ointmant containing : Resublimed Iodine 4%, Mathyl Salicylate 5%	(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC

1	2	3	4
87. Ointment containing :			
Oil Eucalypts 8%, Oil Clove 1% Campher 5%, Menthol 3%, Thymol 2%, Mchyl Salicylate 5%		(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC
88. Tonic for children : each 15 ml. contains Vitamin A 12,500, i.u., Vit. D2, 500 i.u. Saccharated Iron Oxide 1.77 gm, Calcium Gluccnate 0.2 gm. Vit. B1 1.5 mg, Vit. B2 1 mg, Niacinamide 20 mg, malt Ext. (Sharkeferrol)		(I)	Rural Hospital and PHC
89. Cough Syrup : Each 5 ml contains : Antimony Tot. Tertrate 0.56 mg. Terpene. Hydrate 11.12 mg, Codeine Phosphate 11.12 mg, Menthol 3.75 mg Toly Syrup 1.25 ml, Syrup Vasaka 0.47 ml. (Glycodin Terp Vasaka)		(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC.
90. Tablet containing :			
Menthol 1.36 mg, Oleoresin cubex 0.12 mg, Oleoansi 5 mg, Ext. Glyrhiza BP 80 mg, Oleomentha BP 5 mg, Balsum Toly IP 12 mg, OLeo-eucalyptus IP 3.6 mg, Capsiti BPC 8 mg, Ext. Tussilaglin Liq (1:1) 2.08 mg, Sugar-cum-base (peps Cough Lozenges).		(P.I.)	Rural Hospital and PHC

[*Translatio*]

New Railway Zonal office at Bilaspur or  
Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)

7526. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :  
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to set up a  
Railway Zonal office at Bilaspur or Jabalpur  
in Madhya Pradesh is under consideration  
of Government ; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in  
this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT  
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) In view  
of acute shortage of resources, the Govern-  
ment is at present not considering creation  
of any additional Railway Zone.

[*English*]

Urdu Medium Schools in Delhi

7527. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will  
the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and  
private Urdu medium schools in the Union  
Territory of Delhi at Primary, Middle and  
secondary level ;

(b) number of other Primary, middle  
and secondary schools with Urdu Sections ;

(c) number of sanctioned posts of Urdu  
teachers and teachers of other subjects  
through the medium of Urdu in these  
schools ; and

(d) the number of teachers in position  
against these posts as on 31 December,  
1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND  
CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA  
ROHTAGI) : (a) As reported by Delhi  
64 Urdu Medium Primary to Secondary  
Schools are being run/aided by them.

(b) 69 schools are having Urdu Sections.

(c) 128 posts of Urdu teachers and 1075  
posts of teachers of other categories are  
sanctioned in these schools.

(d) 128 Urdu teachers and 890 teachers of other categories were in position as on 31-12-1985.

**Inland Water Transport Project for Orissa during Seventh Plan**

7528. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Working Group on Inland Water Transport for the Seventh Five Year Plan recommended five projects for Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the projects which have been approved by Government ; and

(d) the details thereof and the amount provided for inland water transport schemes in Orissa in the Seventh Plan ?

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

(b) The Working Group on Inland Water Transport for the Seventh Five-Year Plan recommended the following Projects for Orissa :—

(Rs. in lakh)		
S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay suggested in 7th Five-Year Plan
1	2	3
(i)	Improvement of navigation through Mahanadi from Dholpur to Cuttack and Barang.	113.00
(ii)	Improvement of Orissa Coast Canal, dredging as well as repairs of locks.	150.00
(iii)	Provision of Passenger Services in Devi river between Maobagaon and Astrang.	15.00

1	2	3
(iv)	Provision of Passenger Service in Balimela Reservoir.	23.00
(v)	Provision of Passenger Services and other infrastructural facilities in Lake Chilka	44.00
Total :		345.00

(c) and (d) None of the aforesaid schemes has been included in the Seventh Five-Year Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Sector. However, an outlay of Rs. 153.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan for inland water transport in Orissa under the State Plan.

[Translation]

**Diploma in Aircraft Maintenance Engineering**

7529. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are many institutions in various parts of the country which are imparting education for awarding diploma in Aircraft Maintenance Engineering ;

(b) if so, whether Union Government allocate amount to run these institutions ;

(c) if so, the approximate number of students who come out from these institutions every year after completing their diploma course ;

(d) whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide employment to these students ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) None of the approved Polytechnics in the country conduct Diploma Course in Aircraft Maintenance Engineering. There are, however, nine privately managed institutions imparting training in Aircraft Maintenance Engineering.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The intake in each institute per year is approximately 60 and the total duration of the course is 2½ years.

(d) to (f) : The Government have no formal scheme to provide employment to these students. They are eligible to take examination conducted by Director General of Civil Aviation for the issue of licence in Aircraft Maintenance Engineering after completion of their training and practical experience. They normally get absorbed by the airlines and other aircraft operators.

[English]

#### Deaths due to Meningitis

7530. SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) names of the cities where meningitis has been detected in an epidemic form ; and

(b) the number of cases detected and the number of deaths due to meningitis during the last six months in each city ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) : The Government do not compile city-wise information regarding the morbidity and mortality figures pertaining to any disease. Such figures are usually collected state-wise. According to the figures compiled so far, high incidence of Meningitis has been reported from the Union Territory of Delhi, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir. The incidence and mortality figures of these States and Union Territories during 1985 and 1986 are as under :

Name	Incidence		Mortality	
	1985	1986	1985	1986
Delhi	5,658	1,535	697	160
Maharashtra	1,573	432	338	29
Gujarat	191	165	43	45
J & K	9	29	—	7

#### Norms for Selection of Districts under Indian Population Project

7531. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the norms adopted in the selection of Districts under Indian Population Project (I.P.P.) ;

(b) which are the Districts selected in Kerala under this project ; and

(c) what are the facilities provided to these districts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR) : (a) Districts for Indian Population Projects were selected in consultation with the State Governments keeping in view the following factors :—

(i) areas with high density of population ;

(ii) areas having high percentage of economically weaker sections of the community ;

(iii) areas with high mortality rate accompanied by high infant and maternal mortality ;

(iv) districts which have shown moderate performance in the past and where the potential for greater acceptance exists ;

(v) districts which are representative of the whole State and where the success of the programme can set an example for the other districts within the State.



(b) Districts of Idukki, Palghat, Malappuram and Wynad were selected under the India Population Project in Kerala.

(c) Project envisages setting up the following facilities/inputs :—

(i) Construction of a total of 1195 buildings for Service Delivery Centres (Subcentres, Subsidiary Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres), essential residential buildings and training centres.

(ii) Improvement in the technical and management skills of the staff through training.

(iii) Strengthening of information education and Communication activities.

(iv) Evolving a new improved Management Information and Evaluation System.

(v) Introduction of Population Education.

(vi) Undertaking research activities.

**Books missing from Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi**

7532. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many books and manuscripts are missing from the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have any time-bound programme for replacing them ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d) Only 257 books on subjects like political, social, economic and religious history of India have been lost from the Library in 20 years since its

inception in 1966. The Library has at present 1,00,541 books on its shelves. Efforts are being made to replace the lost books as and when these become available in the market. So far seven titles have been replaced.

**Proposal for Setting up Irrigation Development Corporation**

7533. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received a proposal some years before to set up an irrigation development corporation for the speedy execution of Major irrigation Projects; and

(b) if so, whether any decision was taken thereon and what is the present position ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No such proposal was received.

(b) Does not arise.

**Tribal Areas Brought Under Irrigation**

7534. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts were made by Government to bring additional areas of land in the tribal areas under irrigation during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ?

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

(b) An irrigation potential of about 6.66 lakh ha. was created under the Tribal Sub-Plan during the Sixth Plan as shown below.

Information is not available in respect of Kerala, Karnataka and Sikkim and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, and Goa, Daman and Diu.

Name of the State	Area in Ha.
1. Andhra Pradesh	5,869
2. Assam	21,590
3. Bihar	1,02,122
4. Gujarat	49,390
5. Madhya Pradesh	1,60,000
6. Maharashtra	41,760
7. Orissa	2,12,930
8. Rajasthan	47,295
9. West Bengal	15,161
10. Manipur	2,800
11. Himachal Pradesh	2,122
12. Tamil Nadu	701
13. Tripura	3,028
14. Uttar Pradesh	1,000

#### Cure of Ailments Through Magnetotherapy

7535. SHRI H. A. DORA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Magnetotherapy can cure many ailments and it has been very effective in curing arthritis, Polio, Reual, stones, Sypondulities, Sciatica etc ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this therapy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Government of India has undertaken any study on the subject so far.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### Incidence of Heart Disease

7536. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of heart disease cases are increasing in India;

(b) what is the approximate percentage of deaths due to heart disease ; and

(c) steps taken by Government to combat heart disease ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) There are no reliable data to indicate any definite trend in the occurrence of heart diseases in the country.

(b) Heart diseases are not notifiable and as such percentage of deaths due to various heart diseases is not known.

(c) Government has initiated a programme for control of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart diseases during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Curative facilities are available in all the major hospitals. In addition, specialised medical care facilities have been developed in several Government as well as private institutions.

#### Functioning of Asiatic Society

7537. SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what improvements, if any, in library facilities and preservation of paintings and rare books have been undertaken by the Asiatic Society since it became an Institution of National Importance ; and

(b) what kind of academic activities, national and international seminars and conferences, research publications have been organised and undertaken by the Society since it became an Institution of National Importance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The Asiatic Society,

Calcutta became an Institution of National Importance under the Asiatic Society Act of March, 1984. The following paragraphs give indication of improvements achieved by the Society in library facilities and preservation of paintings and rare books.

#### *Library Facilities*

The appointment of a new and qualified Librarian and a number of trained staff in 1985 has helped in improving library facilities considerably. In 1983, only 3 books were acquired and 6 new serials added. In 1984-85, 1199 books were acquired and 8 new serials added, while in 1985-86, 2632 books were acquired and 75 new serials added. Upto 15th June, 1985,

the library was open for 41 hours in a week, whereas since 15th April, 1986 it is open for 76 hours a week.

#### *Preservation of Paintings and Rare Books :*

Scientific conservation methods have been introduced since 1984-85 and preservation work has vastly improved as a result. The three-fold conservation tasks of lamination and book-binding are now going on in full swing. Besides, restoration of oil paintings have been undertaken in earnest. 9 oil paintings have already been sent to the National Museum, New Delhi for restoration work.

The following statistics would give some indication of the improvement made in these areas :

Year	Tissue Lamination	Acetate Foil Lamination	Fumigation	Binding	Dusting Work
1983	2182 Sheets	600 Sheets	Nil	349 Vols.	56895 ft.
1984-85	3028 ..	5174 ..	1200	316 Vols.	1.63 lakhs • Vols.
1985-86	2231 ..	2366 ..	8101	5109 Vols.	2.60 Lakhs Vols.

  

Year	Fungus Control	Disinfection	Application of Leather Preservative Mixture
1983	Nil	Nil	Nil
1984-85	2500 Volms.	10 Lakhs periodically	Nil in 1984, 596 Vols. in 1985
1985-86	1 Lakh Volms.	21.86 Lakhs periodically	

#### *Microfilming*

In preservation work the modern technique of microfilming has already been adopted. Whereas in 1983, 10,032 pages were microfilmed, in 1984 and 1985, the respective figures were 25326 and 28750.

#### *(b) Academic Activities*

Earlier, the Society was a purely research oriented organisation centering round its Library and Museum. But during 1985-86, the Society was transformed into an academic cum-research body with the introduction of a number of academic

courses and diversification of research in various fields and augmentation of research activities. Besides the regular activities in the academic field, special mention may be made of two M. Phil courses of Manuscriptology and Oriental Studies including Indian Civilisation and Culture which have been introduced since July, 1985. These courses are not taught in any University in India. Besides, the Institute of Higher Sanskrit Studies and Research was stated in August, 1985, where academic Sanskrit Courses of Shastri and Acharya degrees are being taught. Some more Institutes/Centres are proposed to be started shortly.

*National and International Seminars and Conferences*

In 1984-85, 13 lectures, 11 seminars and 1 conference were held. In 1985-86, 17 lectures, 13 seminars and 1 conference were organised. Special mention may be made of an International Seminar of Indo-European Linguistics held on February 1-2, 1986, in which well-known international experts participated.

*Research Publications*

In 1984, one publication in the Bibliotheca Indica series, one Journal and three miscellaneous publications were brought out. In 1985, 8 publications in the Bibliotheca Indica series, 6 Journals, 1 Monograph and 4 miscellaneous publications were brought out. Previous to 1984-85, the quarterly journal of the Society was not being published regularly, but now the journal is appearing regularly at the end of each quarter. For the first time in 12 years, an up-to-date catalogue of the Society's publications has been brought out.

*[Translation]*

**Suggestion to Declare Delhi as Goitre Affected Area**

7538. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences (INMAS) has requested the Delhi Administration to immediately declare Delhi as goitre-affected area ;

(b) whether Government have taken any action in this matters ;

(c) whether from a comprehensive survey conducted by INMAS it has been found that more than 30 percent school children of Delhi are affected by this disease ; and

(d) whether the Director of INMAS has suggested that the Government should enact a legislation to make it obligatory to sell only iodised salt and to ban the sale of ordinary salt ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir, the Government is aware of the incidence of goitre in Delhi. In order to control the problems, iodised salt is already being supplied in the Union Territory of Delhi through various branches of Super Bazar. The Salt Commissioner has also proposed to meet the entire requirement of iodised salt for Delhi during 1986-87. A quantity of 3841 M.T. of iodised salt was supplied to Delhi during January and February, 1986.

*[English]*

**Adverse Effect of Phenol Formaldehyde Synthetic Resin on Workers**

7539. SHRI HANAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Phenol Formaldehyde synthetic resin which is widely used in furniture and wood industries causes cancer ;

(b) whether there is any substitute for this deadly chemical ;

(c) whether Government have made any survey among the workers involved in the production of this chemical ;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ;

(e) whether Government propose to ban the use of this hazardous chemical and also make the public aware of the effects of this chemical ; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

**Amount Spent on Electrification of KK Line**

7540. **SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether electrification has resulted in increased traffic capacity, in terms of tonne-km ;

(b) what was the goods-tonne-km. capacity before and after electrification on the KK railway line ; and

(c) details of expenditure on electrification of the KK line ?

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

(b) Actual Net Tonne Kilometre moved per day before and after electrification are as follows :—

	Net Tonne Kilometre/day
(i) Before Electrification (1979-80)	7492
(ii) After Electrification	13257

(c) Rs. 53.31 crores.

**Holding of Festivals of India**

7541. **DR. B L. SHAILESH :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the great success of the Festivals of India held in the U.S.A. and France, Government propose to plan a number of Festivals of India during the next three years ;

(b) if so, when and where ; and

(c) the action, if any, initiated in this behalf to make these Festivals a greater success ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Festival of India in USSR ; June 1987 to June 1988. Festival of India in Japan : April 1988 to October 1988. (Tentative)

(c) For the Festival of India in USSR an Agreement to hold the Festival at the highest level of excellence with total reciprocity has already been signed. Selection of events and programmes is under way.

**Floating of Tenders by International Airports Authority of India**

7542. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the International Airports Authority of India floating tenders to hand over the security services to private parties at the new International cargo complex of the Indira Gandhi International Airport ;

(b) in how many national and international airports, the cleaning operations are in the hands of private contractors ; and

(c) the steps being taken to hand over the security of airports to Government Security outfits ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) International Airports Authority of India have floated tenders only for the watch and ward services at the New Cargo Terminal being commissioned at the Indira Gandhi International Airport. The Airport Security as such would continue to be the responsibility of the Directorate of Civil Aviation Security.

(b) Private contractors have been engaged for cleaning operations at certain areas of the airports at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Trivandrum.

(c) Security of International Airports is already in the hands of State Central Police Forces under the overall supervision of the Directorate of Civil Aviation Security.

**Nutrition as Integrated part of Health Care**

7543. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any emphasis has been laid on the promotion of the concept of nutrition as an integrated part of health care especially in the rural areas in the Seventh Five Year Plan with particular reference to pregnant mothers, infants and school children ;

(b) if so, brief outline of the programme chalked out in this regard ; and

(c) if not, whether an integrated system of Health Care for these groups would be chalked out so as to provide nutrition, care for environment-preventive and curative medicines ?

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

(b) and (c) The longterm strategy to improve the nutrition situation *inter alia* includes :

1. Employment generation ;
2. equitable distribution through expansion of public distribution system ;
3. provision of safe drinking water supply ;
4. immunization on a wider scale ;
5. expansion of health care system ;
6. creation of awareness about personal hygiene ; and
7. control of communicable diseases and intestinal infestations.

The immediate measure involves giving special attention to vulnerable sections under direct nutrition intervention schemes are the

Integrated Child Development Services, Special Nutrition Programme, Blawadi Nutrition Programme and the Mid-day Meal Scheme.

**Promotion of unrecognised Languages**

7544. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any measures have been planned during the Seventh Plan Period to ensure the promotion of languages other than those recognised in the Constitution or by the Sahitya Akademi ;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the programmes initiated in this regard, during the first and second year of the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor especially when the All India Radio has recognised 146 languages dialects for broadcasting its programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) The promotion and development of regional languages is basically the concern of the State Governments. However, the Government of India, in its endeavour, has been assisting the promotion of cultural and literary heritage of all Indian languages, irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth schedule of the Constitution. The languages for which assistance is given include some tribal languages, classical languages like Persian, Arabic and Pali and modern Indian languages. The programmes which have been assisted and will continue to receive support include, among other things, research in methodology, support for publications, editing of manuscripts, scholarships for study of and research in languages, award of certificates of honour by the President for contribution in classical languages, bulk purchase of books for free distribution to institutions and libraries, training of teachers for teaching of languages, production of materials etc.

2. Effort is also being made to assist the development of tribal languages. For instance, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has been working on the tribal, border and other minority languages. The programmes which were and are being undertaken by the Institute during the first and second years of the Seventh Five Year Plan include study of 18 tribal languages; preparation of primers in tribal languages of Manipur, Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Karnataka; training of bilingual teachers in the experimental tribal schools in Rajasthan, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Karnataka and Nagaland and organisation of workshops on translation of children's literature into tribal languages and on creative writing in tribal languages.

3. The Sahitya Akademi, besides recognising languages for implementation of its literary programmes, has also formulated a scheme for helping the development of languages which have requested for recognition but do not fulfil the criteria laid down for the purpose. The Akademi proposes to help in the publication of grammars, dictionaries and other basic books in languages not recognised by it, for which a Language Development Board has been set up.

**Renovation of Midnapur Railway Station  
on S. E. Railway**

7545. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has taken up a programme to renovate the Midnapur Railway Station on the South Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) There is no programme for the renovation of the Midnapur Railway Station building at present.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a).

(c) The existing facilities in the station are considered adequate for the present.

**Opening of Mecheda Railway Station  
Building (South Eastern Railway)**

7546. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction works of the new station building at Mecheda Railway Station (South Eastern Railway) have been completed ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in opening that station building ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in the construction works ; and

(d) the time by which the new station building will be opened ?

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

**Development of Cuddapah, Rajampet  
and Tirupathi Railway Stations in S.C.  
Railway**

7547. SHRI S. PALAKOND RAYUDU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes proposed in the current year for the development of Cuddapah Rajampet and Tirupathi Railway stations in Andhra Pradesh in South Central Railway ; and

(b) whether the suggestions of local people in this regard have been considered to provide necessary amenities at these stations ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No schemes have been proposed in the current year for the development of Cuddapah, Rajampet and Tirupathi Railway Stations in Andhra Pradesh on South Central Railway.

(b) There have been suggestions for raising of medium level platform to high level and for extension of foot over bridge at Tirupathi. These have been considered, but could not be taken up in the current year due to paucity of funds.

**Allocation to Andhra Pradesh for Implementation of Special Nutrition Programme**

7548. SHRI S. PALAKONDARAYUDU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Andhra Pradesh for implementation of special nutrition programme during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the amount to be allocated to Andhra Pradesh in the Seventh Plan for implementation of the programme ; and

(c) the amount allocated to other States and Union Territories, State Territory-wise during the Seventh Plan for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The Sixth Plan envisaged an Outlay of Rs. 956 lakhs under State Sector for Special Nutrition Programme in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The Seventh Plan outlays for Nutrition (Special Nutrition Programme and Mid-Day Meal Programme and non-minimum needs Programme components) under the State Sector for Andhra Pradesh and other States and Union Territories are shown below :—

*Nutrition Outlay-Seventh Plan (1985-90)*

Sl. States/Union Territories (Rs. in lakhs)  
No. outlays

1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5360
2.	Assam	2000
3.	Bihar	3500

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	59550
5.	Haryana	2794
6.	Himachal Pradesh	282
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	755
8.	Karnataka	11000
9.	Kerala	4000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3389
11.	Maharashtra	5000
12.	Manipur	220
13.	Meghalaya	500
14.	Nagaland	450
15.	Orissa	1600
16.	Punjab	1650
17.	Rajasthan	1596
18.	Sikkim	270
19.	Tamil Nadu	54000
20.	Tripura	2000
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4470
22.	West Bengal	5000

Total States : 169386

**UNION TERRITORIES**

23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	200
25.	Chandigarh	242
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42.5
27.	Delhi	2787
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	120
29.	Lakshadweep	31
30.	Mizoram	150
31.	Pondicherry	265

Total U.Ts 2907.5

Grand Total 1,73,293.5



## Incidence of Cataract Cases

7549. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the cataract cases in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it has been noticed that the incidence of cataract is continuously increasing in the country despite the claims of Government regarding its continuous decrease during the last three years ;

(d) what steps Government have taken to contain the disease ; and

(e) whether Government have given encouragement to the voluntary organisations to help in this regard in the programmes of Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. A multicentri Survey on prevalence of Cataract was conducted under the National Programme for Control of Blindness in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research during 1982-83.

(b) The details of the survey are given in the statement below. The results indicated high prevalence of Cataract with wide inter-state variations.

(c) There is no evidence to show any increase in Cataract incidence. However, there has been increase in the operative backlog for cataract during the last decade.

(d) National Programme for Control of Blindness has been launched in 1976. Under the Programme, following infrastruction has been developed —

Mobile Units	80
Strengthening of P.H.C	2,000
Strengthening of Distt. Hospital	404
Upgradation of Deptt. of	58
Ophth. of Medical Colleges, Regional Instt. of Ophth.	9
Distt. Mobile Units	30
State Ophth. Cells	18
Training Schools of Ophth. Asstts.	37

Grant-in-aid is also sanctioned to the Voluntary organisations for organising Eye Camps in Rural Areas. The number of operations performed during last five years is as under :

Year	Operations performed (in lakhs)
1981-82	5.5
1982-83	9.04
1983-84	10.69
1984-85	11.37

(e) Under the Programme financial assistance is admissible to the Voluntary Organisations for Eye Camps in Rural Areas at Rs. 60/- per operation.

## Statement

## "ICMR-NPCB Prevalence study on Cataract"

..... Madan Mohan

A study to estimate the prevalence of cataract at various centres was jointly undertaken by National Programme for Control of Blindness and the Indian Council of Medical Research during 1982-83. The main objective of the study was to estimate the magnitude of the problem and calculate the existing backlog and the incoming cases of cataract needing surgery. It was expected to assist in the planning of services under the Notional Programme.

The study was carried out at 19 centres representing all the major states in the country. The survey was conducted by the respective Mobile Ophthalmic Units, staff of which was trained at the workshops held at RP Centre. Uniformity exercises were administered to the participating investigators to reduce inter-observer variations.

The selection of the districts and the villages was randomly done at the coordinating office. Each unit was expected to cover total population of approx 4,000. The study was monitored by the officers from the coordinating office and 4 centres had to be dropped for different reasons.

*Salient findings :*

1. The prevalence of cataract showed wide variations. Age adjusted rates varied from 34.5% (Raipur) to 69.8% (Angamally) in persons aged 40 years and above (Appendix I). Centres from South India showed generally higher prevalence compared to the remaining centres. The definition of cataract adopted was "presence of any lenticular opacity detected by direct ophthalmoscopy or oblique illumination in either or both eyes".
2. Age showed a direct relationship with the prevalence of cataract which in 40-45 years age group, the minimum prevalence noted was 2.6% ; in the age group 80 years and above, it was 66.7%. In many centres, the age group 80 years and above had cent percent prevalence. There is clear evidence that cataract starts early in the high prevalence areas and late in the low prevalence areas.
3. Literacy showed an reverse trend i.e. lower educated individuals had higher prevalence.
4. Occupation did not show any noticeable differences between the indoor and outdoor type of work.

5. Senility was reported as the cause in 92% of the cataract eyes.
6. Uniform criteria was used to calculate the backlog and new expected operative cases. Accordingly the load worked out as number of eyes needing surgery is :

Backlog-7.5 millions (mature and hypermature cataracts)

New cases during first two years—4.2 million (Advanced immature cataract with visual acuity 1/60 or less)

New cases during next two years—4.2 million (-do-with visual acuity 3/60 to better than 1/60)

New cases during 5th and 6th years—4.9 million (-do- with visual acuity 6/60 to better than 3/60)

The load of new cases work out to be roughly 2.1 million eyes per year against the present output of 1.1 million operations.

7. The total number of cataract eyes work out to be 21 million compared to app. 10 millions (double of 5 million cataract blind persons) projected during 1971-74 blindness study, having same visual acuity criteria. This indicates an addition of 1 million eyes as backlog every year.
8. The ratio between the aphakias and the mature and hypermature varieties of cataract is 0.93, thus indicating that almost half the total eyes which should have been operated by now, still remain unoperated. It means that the efforts put in are able to look after half of the total problem, thus supporting the observation made in item no. 6.

*Prevalence Rates of Cataract in Persons  
Aged 40 Years and above*

Centres	Crude Rate (%)	Age adjusted Rate (%)
1	2	3
Allahabad (U.P.)	48.6	51.1
Angamally (Kerala)	72.2	69.8
Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	31.5	31.5
Bangalore (Karnataka)	48.9	48.2
Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	41.8	35.9
Calcutta (West Bengal)	48.7	53.4
Delhi (Delhi)	56.9	54.8
Dharamshala (Himachal Pradesh)	38.8	33.5

	1	2	3
Gauhati (Assam)		32.2	33.8
Jamnagar (Gujarat)		49.8	47.0
Jhansi (U.P.)		62.2	59.3
Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)		62.7	59.3
Madurai (Tamil Nadu)		59.3	62.2
Patiala (Punjab)		40.2	36.2
Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)		30.1	34.5

*Definition of cataract :*

Any lenticular opacity detected by direct ophthalmoscopy or oblique illumination in either or both eyes, irrespective of visual acuity.

Note : The above rates are inclusive of aphakias.

*JCMR-NPCB 'Collaborative Study on Cataract'*

Chief Coordinator — Prof. Madan Mohan  
Sr. Research Officer — Dr. Raj Kumar  
Asstt. Statistician — Mr. R.N. Goswami  
Consultant — Dr. S.P. Dhir

Centre	District covered	Investigator	Co-Investigator
1. Srinagar	Anantnag	Dr. Manzoor Ahmed	Dr. Gowhar Ahmed
2. Dharamshala	Mandi	Dr. R.C. Saxena	
3. Patiala	Ludhiana	Dr. Dhanwant Singh	Dr. M.S. Hora
4. Delhi	Gurgaon	Dr. S.K. Angra	Dr. R.K. Jain
5. Sriganganagar	Bikaner	Dr. K.B.L. Bhargava	Dr. O.P. Acharya
6. Jhansi	Lalitpur	Dr. A.N. Mehrotra	Dr. Shobha Rani
7. Allahabad	Allahabad	Dr. D.K. Srivastava	Dr. R.P. Singh
8. Patna	Patna	Dr. J.N. Rohatgi	
9. Calcutta	Hooghly	Dr. I.S. Roy	Dr. P.L. Saha
10. Gauhati	Nowgong	Dr. L.C. Dutta	Dr. D. Chowdhry
11. Cuttack	Cuttack	Dr. D.N. Acharya	Dr. A.M. Roy
12. Raipur	Raigarh	Dr. I.M. Shukla	Dr. A.N. Mittal
13. Bhopal	Schore	Dr. Santokh Singh	Dr. Chakravorty
14. Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Dr. D.L. Maria	Dr. V.S. Chinchole
15. Jamnagar	Bhavnagar	Dr. (Mrs.) M.V. Kulkarni	Dr. D.C. Mehta
16. Bangalore	Bangalore	Dr. H. Thimmaiah	
17. Kurnool	Kurnool	Dr. Laxmanaswamy Reddy	
18. Madurai	Ramanathapuram	Dr. P.S. Subramaniam	Dr. T. Manickavasagan.

**Extension of Broad Gauge Railway Line upto Dibrugarh**

7550. **SHRI PARAG CHALIHA** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the long standing demand of the people of Assam for extension of the Broad Gauge railway line upto Dibrugarh town in Upper Assam and if so, what steps have been taken to meet this demand ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL)** : For extension of the broad gauge line upto Dibrugarh, a preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic survey has recently been completed for an alternative BG route connecting Nowgong, Jorhat and Sibsagar. Another survey for straight conversion of the existing MG railway line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh via Tinsukia into BG is in progress. A decision about extension of BG line beyond Gauhati will be taken after the survey report for straight conversion is also received and scrutinised, subject to availability of resources.

**Passengers Handled and Foreign Exchange Earned by Indian Airlines**

7551. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what have been the yearly figures of passengers carried by the Indian Airlines during the last three years ; and

(b) the details of the foreign exchange earned yearly during the last three years ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL)** : (a) The number of passengers carried are given below :

	Number of passengers carried (figures in lakhs)
i) 1982-83	68.47
ii) 1983-84	76.69
iii) 1984-85	85.09

(b) The Foreign Exchange earned is given below ;

**Foreign Exchange earned (Rs. in crores)**

i) 1982-83	119.58
ii) 1983-84	137.03
iii) 1984-85	147.83

**Collaboration with Georgia Institute of Technology U.S.A.**

7552. **SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER** : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Georgia Institute of Technology, U.S.A. has come forward to have a collaboration with the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in selected areas of science ; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government to explore the possibility of tie-ups between these two Institutes ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI)** : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Drug Testing Laboratories**

7553. **SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what assistance is proposed to be given by the Union Health Ministry to States for the purpose of setting up drug testing laboratories ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR)** : (a) and (b) At present, there is no scheme of Central Assistance to the State Governments for the purpose of setting up Drug Testing Laboratories.

**Film Study Centres in Colleges and Universities**

7554. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :  
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:  
SHRI K. MOHAN DAS :  
PROF. K. K. TEWARY :  
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has a proposal to assist in setting up of film study centres in colleges and universities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether such centre will be set up in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) The UGC has decided to provide assistance to universities and colleges to set up Film Study Centres. The objective of these centres is to increase the awareness of film as a modern art form and as a media of social communication and education. The activities of these centres would be regular screening of film classics, organisation of discussions, symposia, lectures etc. on films, and collection and dissemination of information for the promotion of a film culture. The Commission would assist each centre with a non-recurring assistance of Rs. 35,150.00 and a recurring grant of Rs. 21,400.00 per year.

(c) The guidelines for the scheme were approved by the Commission in February 1986 and circulated to universities. Proposals in response to the circular, including those from Kerala, will be considered as and when received.

**Recommendation of R.R.C. for Creation of South-West Railway Zone**

7555. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Reforms Committee has recommended creation of a South-West Railway Zone with Bangalore as its Headquarters of Karnataka and its neighbouring areas ;

(b) if so, action taken to implement the recommendations of the said committee ; and

(c) the time by which action will be taken to implement the said recommendations?

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

(b) and (c) In addition to South Western Railway Zone, three more zones have been recommended by Committee who have further suggested that South Western zone be taken up for consideration only after the other three Railway zones are set up and have become fully operational. However, in view of acute shortage of resources, the Government is not considering at present of any additional Railway zones.

**Strike by US Based A.I. Officers**

7556. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :  
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air-India is likely to face strike by U.S. based officers ;

(b) if so, reaction thereto ; and

(c) steps taken by Government to prevent this kind of situation ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Air India have not received any strike notice from their U.S. based Officers. However, U.S. based local staff of Air India have formed an Association and have put forward some demands relating to promotional avenues, class of travel, outstation allowance leave encashment etc. Air India management has examined these demands and a suitable reply has been sent.

**New Trains in Malabar Region**

7557. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:  
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that not such  
development of railway has taken place in  
the Malabar region of Kerala since  
independence ;

(b) the ratio between train and popu-  
lation in this region ; and

(c) what special efforts will be made to  
provide more trains in this region during the  
Seventh Plan ?

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

(b) These statistics are not available  
for Malabar region. However, for Kerala  
State the ratio is 1 : 292571.

(c) Within the constraints of available  
resources, all efforts are being made by the  
Department of Railways to provide more  
and better services to the passengers all over  
the country including Malabar region of  
Kerala.

**New Engineering Colleges in Kerala**

7558. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:  
SHRI K. MOHAN DAS :  
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

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

(a) whether Government of Kerala have  
sent a proposal for setting up three  
engineering colleges in the State ;

(b) if so, whether sanction has been  
given to this proposal ; and

(c) if not, the reason thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND  
CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA  
ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposed engineering  
college at Kottayam has already been  
sanctioned. The proposals in respect of  
two other engineering colleges are at present  
under consideration.

**Planes in use by Vayudoot**

7559. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :  
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be  
pleased to state :

(a) which are the lanes bought by  
Vayudoot and what are the names of the  
manufacturing companies ;

(b) whether all these planes are of the  
same capacity, if so, what is the capacity of  
each plane ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that planes  
manufactured by Dornier Company are  
found to be suitable to cater to the needs  
of feeding Air stations ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT  
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Vayudoot has  
bought five Dornier 228 aircraft from M/s.  
Dornier GmbH of West Germany in a fly-  
away condition. The sixth Dornier 228  
aircraft assembled by Hindustan Aeronautics  
Ltd. has been inducted in the fleet of  
Vayudoot on 14.4.86.

(b) All these aircraft have the capacity  
to carry 19 passengers each.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Indigenous Plans for Vayudoot**

7560. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :  
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the plans of the capacity  
required by Vayudoot can easily be manu-  
factured in India by Hindustan Aeronautics  
Ltd., Bangalore ;

(b) if so, whether Government have  
booked their orders for such manufacture on  
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Marketing of Electral

7561. **SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :**  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Electral has been allowed  
for marketing by Government ;

(b) if so, whether the composition of  
this medicine does not conform to the  
specifications laid down by the World  
Health Organisation ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have  
taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) It is not mandatory to  
exactly adhere to the World Health  
Organisation formula since the composition  
of ORS such as 'Electral', requires change  
in terms of electrolytes depending on the  
severity of diarrhoea and as per local needs.  
This is done in consultation with experts.

#### Nutritional Status of Vulnerable Groups

7562. **SHRI P. R. KUMARA-  
MANGALAM :** Will the Minister of  
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an improve-  
ment in the nutritional status of vulnerable  
groups in 10 selected States as per National  
Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad and if so,  
names of those States and position with  
regard to the rest of the States ;

(b) if so, what are the main features  
of the study ;

(c) to what extent nutritional status has  
improved ;

(d) what were the main reasons put  
forward by the Institute in regard to the  
improvement of nutritional status ;

(e) whether the milk consumption  
amongst the vulnerable groups is decreasing  
all over the country ; and

(f) whether it is a fact that consumption  
of green leafy vegetables registered an  
increase and if so, position found in the  
case of fruits ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) :** (a) to (c)  
Yes, Sir. There has been a definite reduction  
in the proportion of children having body  
weight less than 75% of normal India  
children in the States of Kerala, Tamil  
Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh,  
Maharashtra, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh  
and Orissa.

(d) The reasons put forward for  
improvement in the nutritional status are  
the increased per capita consumption of  
cereals from 334 grams to 423 grams thereby  
providing for an increased energy intake.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) There has been an increase in intake  
of green leafy vegetables. However, the  
consumption of fruits is reasonable and  
negligible.

#### NBT Scheme for Bringing out core Books for Medical Students

7563. **SHRI P. R. KUMARA-  
MANGALAM :** Will the Minister of  
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Book Trust  
has a scheme for bringing out core book  
publications for under-graduate medical  
students and, if so, how many text books  
have been brought out year-wise during  
the last three years ;

(b) whether any expenditure for printing and publishing is given for this purpose and if so, the details of payments made to the printers ;

(c) whether 15 per cent royalty is payable to the authors and if so, whether this has been paid on the basis of existing terms and conditions to all the authors ; if not, reasons thereof ; and

(d) the details of authors who have not been paid royalty for more than six months and one year respectively after the actual publication of books written by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The number of titles published under the scheme over the last three years is given below :

Year	No. of Titles
1983-84	1
1984-85	6
1985-86	8

(b) Under the Scheme, subsidy is paid to the publishers and royalty to the authors. The expenditure on printing is met by the publishers themselves and not by the National Book Trust.

In the case of the book 'Radiological Clinics in Chest Diseases', published in 1985-86 by the National Book Trust itself, a sum of Rs. 49,278.43 was paid to the printer.

(c) and (d) A 15 per cent royalty is payable to the author after the book has been published and all the bills of the publisher in respect of the production expenditure are examined and found to be in order.

However, there has been some unavoidable delay in payment of royalty in respect of the books 'Essentials of Pharmacotherapeutics' by Shri S.K. Barar, and 'Primary

Health Care' by Shri O. P. Ghai, both published in 1985-86, and it will be ensured that the matter is sorted out expeditiously.

#### Orissa Students Participating in National Talent Search Contest

7564. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of boys and girls from Orissa who participated in the National Talent Search Contest ; and

(b) the number out of them selected.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) In 1985, 1261 candidates from Orissa appeared in the first stage of National Talent Search Examination and 110 were selected. Of these 105 candidates appeared at the second stage Examination and 23 boys and 5 girls were finally selected.

#### Benefits to Cabin Crew

7565. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many hours the cabin crew (other than pilots) are supposed to be in their duties ;

(b) what additional benefit the cabin crew get if they spend more time due to delayed flight or occupational hazards ;

(c) the reasons due to which there is a difference in their tiffin and food allowances as compared to Pilots ;

(d) whether they get compulsory ground duty before retirement ; and

(e) whether any special allowance and other benefits for their occupation are being thought of ?



**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT  
(SHRI BANSI LAL) :**

(a) <u>Air India</u>	<u>Indian Airlines</u>
10 hours	11 hours

(b) Additional benefits are regulated in terms of the settlements between the management of the airlines and the Unions/Associations representing the Cabin Crew ;

(c) In Air India, there is no difference in payment of breakfast and meal compensation allowance to Cabin Crew and pilots other than Commanders. In Indian Airlines, however, there is a difference in this allowance due to different accommodation entitlements of pilots and Cabin Crew viz. 5-Star and 3-star hotels respectively.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) These form part of the settlements which are reviewed from time to time.

**Blood Banks in West Bengal**

7566. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Blood Banks in West Bengal and the criteria for opening a Blood Bank ; and

(b) whether Centrally Sponsored Blood Bank can be organised in industrial cities of India including those of West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) According to the information available, there are 33 blood banks in West Bengal. Blood Banks are usually located in places where it is possible to organise collection of reasonable quantity of blood and facilities can also be provided for storage of blood and transfusion services.

(b) Government proposes to have a scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan

under which assistance to State Government would be provided for development of blood banks upto the district level including industrial cities.

**Computerisation of Reservation on Trains**

7567. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservations on trains of Northern Railway starting from Delhi have been computerised ;

(b) if so, whether this computerised system has proved satisfactory ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) A Pilot Project to computerise passenger seat/berth reservations on trains starting from or passing through Delhi area viz. Delhi, New Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin is currently under implementation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the first phase of this computerisation project, lower class reservations done at New Delhi station (IRCA Building) and upper class reservations done at the Central Reservation Office at New Delhi are being progressively computerised. As of date, lower class reservations on 42 and upper class reservations on 49 trains starting or passing through New Delhi/Hazrat Nizamuddin have computerised. In the second phase of this project likely to be completed by March 1987, reservations on all trains originating or passing through Delhi area will be computerised.

**Opening of Ayurvedic Hospitals in the Country**

7568. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) the steps being taken by Government to introduce Ayurvedic system of medicine throughout the country and particularly in rural areas where other medical facility is not possible ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open Ayurvedic hospitals in the country ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to open Ayurvedic hospitals in each district during the Seventh Five Year Plan and also formulate a scheme to employ unemployed Ayurvedic Physicians ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c) The opening of Hospitals is primarily a State subject and falls within the purview of the State Governments.

The professionally qualified graduates have several avenues open to them including private practice, service in Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations.

#### Statement

During the Sixth Plan Rs. 12.72 crores were allocated for Ayurveda. This amount is proposed to be raised to Rs. 20.5 crores during in Seventh Plan. In order to ensure that each system develops fully and according to its genius, separate Research Council for Ayurveda among others was set up in 1978.

The Central Council for Indian Medicine regulate standards of education and practice of Ayurveda.

National Institute of Ayurveda at Jaipur provides centre of excellence of advanced education in Ayurveda.

In order to bring out quality control in drugs, two formularies have been brought out in Ayurveda. The Pharmacopoeia of single drugs of Ayurveda covering 80 drugs have been finalized.

A Pharmacopoeial Laboratory has been established in Gbaziabad to determine standards of Ayurvedic medicines.

During the Sixth Plan, 9 Post-graduate Departments in Ayurveda were established.

For promotion of Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and other systems of Medicine in rural areas, the States of Orissa Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry UT have posted a medical practitioner belonging to one of these systems in Primary Health Centres. There are also Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathic dispensaries in rural areas run by the State Governments.

#### [Translation]

Construction of over bridges at Rajendra Nagar, Yarpur and Chikhora (Patna-Bihar)

7569. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over bridges are being constructed across railway lines in Rajendra Nagar, Yarpur and Chikhora in order to relieve traffic congestion in Patna ;

(b) if so, the details in regard to commencement of construction work thereon;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in spite of his assurances none of the over bridges has been completed in time so far ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the time by which the construction of these over bridges is likely to be completed ?

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

(b) to (e) Construction of these road over bridges in replacement of existing level crossings has been taken up jointly

by the Railways and the State Government on cost sharing basis as per extant rules. The Railways are to execute the main bridge portion across tracks and the State Government is to construct the road approaches. In-so-far-as road over bridge at Rajendra Nagar is concerned, the Railway's portion of the work has been completed on 15.1.86. The work on the approaches by the State Government is in progress. As regards, road over bridges at Yarpur and Chitkohra, the Railways portion of the works are in progress and are expected to be completed by 31.12.86. The work on the approaches is yet to be commenced by the State Government. The completion of these road over bridges will depend upon the completion of road approaches by the State Government.

[English]

**Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani Colleges  
in the Country**

7570. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHWA:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) the number of Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani Colleges functioning in the country and their location with the capacity of students ;

(b) the number of students who become doctors in Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani every year and how they are being absorbed ;

(c) the number of Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani hospitals functioning in the country ; and

(d) whether there is a great demand to open more such hospitals in each district of the country ; if so, whether Government propose to establish such hospitals during the Seventh Five Year Plan and if so, location thereof ?

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

information available in this Ministry on this subject is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2570/86].

(b) Annual average out-turn of doctors from Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani Colleges is 2100 ; 3200 and 150 respectively.

The State Governments are primarily concerned with providing opportunities for the absorption of these doctors in services or otherwise. Most of the State Governments have established Dispensaries/Hospitals and teaching Institutions in these systems. The Central Government have also established CGHS dispensaries, Hospitals and national level teaching Institutions/Research Councils. Besides, the Doctors who qualify have option to do private practice in the rural as well as in Urban areas.

(c) 1452 hospitals in Ayurveda, 121 in Homoeopathy and 98 in Unani Systems are functioning in the country as on 1.4.1984 according to information available in this Ministry.

(d) The opening of Hospitals is primarily a State subject and as such, is within the purview of the respective State Governments.

**Development of Sports and Games**

7571. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether necessary infrastructure for the development of sports and games has been created in all parts of the country ;

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

(c) the long-term as well as short-term measures Government have in view in this regard ?

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

(h) and (c) As in other sectors of development of the country, the creation of sports infrastructure in the different parts of the country has to be a gradual process. Sports is a State subject under the Constitution of India and, therefore, the basic responsibility for development of sports infrastructure is that of the State Governments which are not generally in a position to allocate adequate funds for the creation of sports infrastructure. With a view, therefore, to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in creation of sports infrastructure, the Central Government has in operation schemes of Grants to State Sports Councils, etc. and financial assistance to universities and colleges, and a programme of setting up regional centres through the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports. A new scheme for laying of synthetic tracks and artificial surface grounds has also been introduced in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The above programmes are being funded from the overall allocation of Rs. 200 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan for promotion of sports and games. It is hoped that in the long run, these schemes and programmes will continue beyond the Seventh Five Year Plan.

#### Daman Ganga Irrigation Project

7572. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the clearance of the Daman Ganga Irrigation Project is pending with the Central Government ;

(b) whether the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has been approaching the Union Ministry time and again for its early clearance ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for non-clearance and the details of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Theft Case in Marine Office of Farakka Barrage

7573. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a theft involving about Rs. 1.5 lakhs and occurred in the Marine Office of Farakka Barrage in the year 1976 ;

(b) whether an investigation was done and prosecution launched, if any ;

(c) if so, whether anyone was convicted ; and

(d) if not, the present position in the case ?

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

(c) and (d) The matter is sub-judice.

#### Comparative Costs on Plying A DTC Bus, Private Bus and a Haryana Roadways Bus

7574. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the average cost per kilometer on plying a DTC bus as compared to a private bus under DTC operation and a bus of the Haryana Roadways ;

(b) the reasons for the differences, if any ;

(c) the average ageing of these three categories of buses when they require major repairs or replacement ; and

(d) the comparison of their average over-head expenses per bus and Interest component per bus ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) :**  
(a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be furnished as soon as available.

**Book Transfer by I.A. for use of domestic flights by Ministers etc.**

**7575. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:**  
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount of book transfer made by the Indian Airlines on account of use of its domestic flights by the Ministers, Government officials, public sector executives as against the earnings from the general public during the year 1985 vis-a-vis year 1984 ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** Transactions between Government and other public sector undertakings with Indian Airlines are on the same commercial lines as in respect of other passengers. Tickets to Ministers, Government officials and other public sector executives are sold either on credit, for which special credit codes are allotted, or in cash.

**Imported Polio Vaccines Found to be Substandard**

**7576. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI : SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :**

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

(a) whether Government allow clearance of imported vaccines after test ;

(b) if so, the number of consignments of Polio vaccines which were found to be of substandard quality during the last three years ;

(c) the number of samples drawn and how many of those were found to be substandard ;

(d) whether it is a fact that testing laboratories in India are not fully equipped for testing the vaccines ; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard ;

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) :** (a) The samples are drawn for test normally from the consignments of imported vaccines. However, as the vaccines have very short life period and require special storage conditions and shortages of essential vaccines are also reported from time to time, the subsequent import of the same vaccine from the manufacturer within a period of 6 months is sometimes permitted to be released without test if the vaccine is properly billed and also stored properly at the requisite temperature 2°C to 8°C.

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

(d) and (e) All sera and vaccines including polio vaccines are tested at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, which is a statutory laboratory for testing these types of drugs (vaccines). Adequate facilities for testing of vaccines are available with the Central Research Institute.

**Pending Railway Projects of Madhya Pradesh**

**7577. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the pending railway projects of Madhya Pradesh awaiting clearance with details of each project ; and

(b) the time schedule by which these projects can be cleared and completed ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) and (b) The following two railway projects of Madhya Pradesh are awaiting clearance of the planning Commission :

- (1) Satna—Rewa and
- (2) Guna—Etawah.

In the circumstances, no time schedule can be laid down.

**Outstanding Dues of Fishing Companies to SDFC**

7578. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of outstanding dues from fishing companies to Shipping Development Fund Committee; and

(b) the names of such fishing companies and their respective outstanding dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) The names of fishing companies and their outstanding dues to S.D.F.C. are given in the Statement given below.

**Statement**

S. No.	Name of Fishing Co.	Amount due but not repaid by Fishing companies : Position as on 31.3.1986
1.	2.	3.

**A. Public Sector (State Public Sector Undertaking)**

1.	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corpn. Ltd.	11.13
2.	.. Tamil Nadu Fisheries Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	—
3.	.. Kerala Fisheries Corpn. Ltd.	3.27
4.	.. Gujarat Fisheries Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	—
Total :		14.40

**B. Private Sector :**

1.	M/s. Srinivasa Seafoods Ltd.	—
2.	.. Vani Marines (P) Ltd.	—
3.	.. Acqua Food Products (P) Ltd.	23.98
4.	.. Marine Fisheries (P) Ltd.	—
5.	.. Pron Magnate (P) Ltd,	—
6.	.. Phoenix India Marine (P) Ltd.	0.55
7.	.. West Coast Marines (P) Ltd.	20.32
8.	.. Yamuna Seafoods (P) Ltd.	—
9.	.. Suraj Fisheries (P) Ltd,	—
10.	.. Sancheti Food Products Ltd.	18.35

1	2	3
11.	„ Marshall Sea Foods Ltd.	24.69
12.	„ Uni Marine (P) Ltd.	25.43
13.	„ Satyasai Marines (P) Ltd.	0.15
14.	„ Sapphire Fisheries (P) Ltd.	0.10
15.	„ S.B.S. Marine Exports (P) Ltd.	—
16.	„ Coromandal Marines (P) Ltd.	—
17.	„ Samro Food Processors (P) Ltd.	—
18.	„ Arya Fisheries Ltd.	3.35
19.	„ Annai Fisheries (P) Ltd.	—
20.	„ Columbia Seafoods (P) Ltd.	—
21.	„ Rainbow Seafoods (P) Ltd.	—
22.	„ Dawn Fisheries (P) Ltd.	—
23.	„ Leela Seafoods (P) Ltd.	—
24.	„ Mulagada Marine (P) Ltd.	—
25.	„ Golden Fisheries Ltd.	—
26.	„ Tropical Shipping Co. (P) Ltd.	—
		----- 116.82 -----

**Publication of Text Books by Government  
and Private Agencies**

7579. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE  
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present  
the publication of text books both for  
schools and colleges is being controlled by  
Government agencies ;

(b) if so, how much of the total demand  
is being catered by Government agencies and  
what is the uncovered gap which is being  
filled by the private agencies ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has  
been a very big fall in the reading habits  
of the students who stick only to text books;  
and

(d) if so, in what way Government  
propose to encourage the reading habits and  
whether the private sector can be entrusted  
to come to Government's help in providing  
more books ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION  
AND CULTURE SHRIMATI SUSHILA  
ROHTAGI : (a) At State level the publi-  
cation of text books for schools is generally  
undertaken by the State Textbooks Boards/  
Corporations etc. At Central level National  
Council of Educational Research and  
Training (NCERT) only prepares and publish  
model textbooks for Classes I to XII which  
in many cases are adopted/adapted by  
various States. For colleges, publication  
of textbooks is not being controlled by  
Government agencies.

(b) Since this aspect mainly concerns the State Governments, information is not being collected/compiled by the Government of India.

(c) and (d) There is a general feeling that there is fall in the reading habits of the students. The Government has been taking steps to encourage reading habits through a number of book development programmes and making available more books at low prices for children and the general readers. NCERT has recently launched a new series of books in its 'Reading to Learn' Programme. It has also been encouraging the preparation of high quality children's literature in various Indian Languages.

The efforts of the Government and other educational agencies in making available good quality Children's literature have to be supplemented by the private publishers.

#### Financial Assistance for Buddhist/Tibetan Institutions

7580. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Department of Culture has sanctioned a scheme for giving financial assistance for the development of Buddhist/Tibetan institutions functioning in the country ;

(b) Whether it is also a fact that inspite of making financial allocation, the implementation of the scheme has not been put to action so far ; and

(c) if so, reasons for not implementing the schemes and when the scheme will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Although a token provision was made in 1985-86, the modalities of selection could not be worked out in time to implement the scheme during that year. The

scheme has since been circulated and the last date for receipt of applications for financial assistance is 30.4.86. The final selection will be made on the recommendations of an Expert Committee and the scheme implemented thereafter.

#### Reservation of Historical Monuments Getting Submerged under Salal Dam

7581. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ancient historical monuments are lying neglected in the State of Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of such monuments are likely to be submerged under Salal Dam in Jammu region ; and

(c) whether Government of India will arrange to have such monuments resurrected as done in the case of Nagarjunsagar Dam, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir. The Centrally protected monuments in Jammu and Kashmir are in a reasonably good state of preservation.

(b) According to available information no Centrally protected monument is likely to be submerged under Salal Dam.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Provision of Seats to Cancelled Flight Passengers

7582. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the event of cancellation of Indian Airlines flight on a route due to bad weather or other technical reasons, the stranded passengers are accommodated in the subsequent flights either on the same date or on subsequent dates ;



(b) whether it is also a fact that this principle is not applied to passengers booked on IC-483 and IC-429 and often passengers had to run from pillar to post to get seats on the subsequent flights ; and

(c) if so, whether the Indian Airlines will remove the discrimination meted out to the passengers of IC-483 and IC-429 and also increase the frequency of the above two flights by one services each to remove the congestion on these routes ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. To the extent that seats are available, passengers are accommodated on the same or subsequent dates.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There is no discrimination in accommodating passengers on the subsequent flights. As a matter of fact, Indian Airlines operated 25 additional flights on Delhi-Leh, Chandigarh-Leh and Srinagar-Leh sectors during December, 1985 to March, 1986.

Increase in frequency of flights on these sectors will depend upon the traffic demand and availability of aircraft.

#### Allocation to Orissa for Purchase of Hospital Equipments

7583. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government propose to provide adequate funds to the State equipments for the Government Hospitals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : This Ministry does not have any scheme to provide funds for the purchase of equipments for State Government Hospitals.

#### Import and Release of Seras and Vaccines Without Test

7584. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of seras and vaccines being imported in the country are released without testing the same ;

(b) names of all seras and vaccines being imported in the country ; and

(c) the time by which laboratories for testing these seras and vaccines will be set up in the country ?

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

(b) The following vaccines and sera are imported in the country :—

1. Measles vaccine.
2. Inactivated Rabies vaccine.
3. Polio vaccine Trivalent (Oral).
4. Polio vaccine (Monovalent).
5. M.M.B. vaccine.
6. Hepatitis vaccine.
7. Tetanus Immunoglobulin.
8. Gas Gangrene Antitoxin Serum.
9. Meningo Coccal vaccine.
10. Anti-D-Immunoglobulin.

(c) The C.R.I., Kasuli is also functioning as Central Drugs laboratory for vaccines and Sera and quite often the imported vaccines are tested there. A completely independent organisation is proposed to be set up during the current Five Year Plan.

#### Ban on Marketing of Baralgan Tablets and Injections Abroad but in use in India

7585. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Baralgan tablets and injections have been prohibited for use in a number of countries like U.K., Japan, Sweden etc. ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this product is marketed in India ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are published reports indicating dangerous effects of this product ; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) According to available information while Baralagan Tablets and Injections are marketed in was Germany, Mexico, Thailand, Japan, Italy, USSR, Spain, Brazil, Netherland, Belgium, France, they are banned in Australia, UK, USA, Canada, Sweden and Denmark.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No published report on the dangerous effects of Baralagan has been brought to our notice.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Additional Train for Delhi-Varanasi

7586. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that reservation from Delhi to Varanasi in the Ganga Jamuna Express has exhausted upto June ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce any additional train on this route keeping in view the increasing rush of passengers ;

(c) whether it is a fact that reservation facility for going to Jaunpur, Shahganj for urgent work is not available to any one ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government for the convenience of the passengers travelling on the said route ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (c) No, Sir. Reservation from Delhi to Varanasi by Ganga-Jamuna Express is available, as on 17.4.86, for journeys to commence from 21.4.86 in AC 2-tier, from 23.5.86 in First class and from 27.5.86 in second class.

(b) and (d) There is no proposal to introduce and additional train between Delhi and Varanasi at present.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of U.P. Approved for Seventh Plan

7587. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Major and Medium irrigation projects of Uttar Pradesh approved by the Central Water Commission for the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the total amount allocated for these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Out of the 28 major and 29 medium irrigation projects included in the Seventh Five Year Plan of Uttar Pradesh, the following are approved Projects :

**MAJOR PROJECTS**

1. Gandak Canal Phase-I.
2. Sarda Sahayak
3. Kosi Project
4. Tehri Dam
5. Lakhwar Vyasi
6. Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-I
7. Sarju Nahar Pariyojna  
(Left Bank Ghagra Canal)
8. New Okhla Barrage
9. Eastern Ganga Canal
10. Suheli
11. Remodelling Bhimgoda Headworks
12. Rajghat Dam
13. Shahzad Dam
14. Jamrani Dam
15. Urmil Dam
16. Narainpur Pump Canal
17. Sone Pump Canal
18. Bansagar Dam

**MEDIUM PROJECTS**

1. Remodelling Ken Canal
2. Sarju Pump Canal
3. Aliganj
4. Rohini Dam
5. Sajnam Dam
6. Dhankwa Dam
7. Dongri Dam
8. Angasi Pump Canal
9. Yamuna Pump Canal
10. Umarhat Pump Canal
11. Revised Kwano Pump Canal
12. Revised Tons Pump Canal
13. Balan Bakhar Division.
14. Bakhar Mariban Feeder
15. Gunta Nala Dam
16. Dhoba Pump Canal
17. Kishanpur Pump Canal.

(b) The total amount allotted for these projects is Rs. 941.38 crores.

countries like East Africa, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, Thailand are higher than those from India.

[English]

**Flight Charges of Air India for Vegetables**

7588. SHRI SURESH KURUP :  
SHRI D. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that freight charges of Air India for fruits and vegetables are much higher when compared to charges of other Airlines in developing countries ; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof and corrective steps proposed/taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir. The comparison of rates for fruits and vegetables show that rates from other developing

(b) Freight rates are established by taking into consideration :—

- (1) Distance between origin and destination ;
- (2) density factor of cargo ;
- (3) total potential of cargo ;
- (4) seasonality of the cargo ;

The present rates from India for fruits and vegetables are therefore considered reasonable and competitive.

**Vayudoot Service in Kerala**

7589. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have informed the State Governments that Vayudoot is prepared to accommodate

requests from State Governments if they extend all possible steps to minimise the losses ;

(b) whether the Union Government had agreed to examine the feasibility of having Vayudoot Service in Kerala ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the action taken so far ?

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

(b) to (d) Subject to economic viability of operations, Vayudoot have a proposal to connect Mangalore and Calicut with its services during the current plan period.

#### Estimates for Land Acquisition for Quilon Bypass in Kerala

7590. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the estimates for the land acquisition for the Quilon bypass on National Highway No. 47 in Kerala has been received by Government ;

(b) if so, the amount estimated for the land acquisition ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite the construction of the Quilon bypass ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State PWD has submitted Land Acquisition estimate amounting to Rs. 525.77 lakhs.

(c) In view of the high cost involved and the resources constraint, the project has to be taken up in a phased manner. A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan for 1986-87.

[Translation]

#### Beautification of Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khan's Tomb

7591. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred so far on the maintenance of Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khan's tomb during the past three years ;

(b) the arrangements being made to make this place more beautiful and attractive ; and

(c) whether the above arrangements also include the setting up of Rahim memorial library and museum there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Total expenditure of Rs. 2,09,197 has been incurred during the three financial year 1983-86.

(b) A garden within the protected area is being developed.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Expansion of Khudabux Oriental Public Library

7592. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangements made for the development and expansion of the Khudabux Oriental Public Library and Sinha Library of Patna after their taking over ;

(b) whether a proposal for the nationalisation of the Jalan Museum in Patna city has also been examined ;

(c) if not, whether the maintenance of the ancient manuscripts and other items treasured there has been found to be satisfactory ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna, is an autonomous organisation financed through grants from the Government of India. In the 7th Plan period the Library plans to implement a number of schemes for its development and expansion.

As regards the Sinha Library, the Government of Bihar have intimated that its take-over by them has been stayed by the Supreme Court on a special leave petition filed by the Honorary Secretary of the Library.

(b) According to the Government of Bihar, the Jalan Museum is a private institution and there is no proposal for its take-over. Nor is there any proposal under consideration for its nationalisation.

(c) and (d) According to the information received from the Government of Bihar, the old manuscripts and other items treasured in Jalan Museum are well preserved.

[English]

**International Conference of University Registrar and Administrators**

7593. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain important conclusions were arrived at in a recent international conference of University Registrars and Administrators for reconstruction of education in India ;

(b) if so, action taken by Government on the important decisions arrived at in the above conference ; and

(c) specific steps being taken by Government for promoting the process of national development through programmes of teaching research etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir ; the subjects/themes discussed at the International Conference of University Registrars and Administrators held in New Delhi, in December, 1985/January, 1986 did not relate to reconstruction of education in India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Upper Kolab Multi Purpose Project**

7594. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total hectares of land that would be brought under irrigation on completion of Upper Kolab Multipurpose Project under execution in Orissa ;

(b) the amount of Central assistance sanctioned by Government for the execution of that project so far ; and

(c) the progress made so far in the completion of the aforesaid project ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Upper Kolab Multipurpose Project will create an irrigation potential of 100679 hectares.

(b) Nil.

(c) The Upper Kolab Dam has almost been completed and erection of gates is in advance stage. The bydel civil works are also at various stages and the first unit is likely to be commissioned in March, 1987.

The Satiguda Dam is also nearing completion. The spillway and the Head regulators are at advance stage. The canal works are in progress in the initial reaches.

**New Rail Lines in Orissa During Seventh Plan**

7595. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa has suggested to the Union Government for sanctioning 10 new railway lines in Orissa during Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, which are those new lines proposed by the Government of Orissa for construction during the Seventh Plan ;

(c) the distance of each line ;

(d) whether his Ministry has examined the suggestion given by the Government of Orissa ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) No such reference appears to have been received from Govt. of Orissa.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Allocation of funds for Development of Railways in Orissa**

7596. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Centre for the development of railways in Orissa during Seventh Plan ;

(b) the various developmental programme proposed to be undertaken with that allocation ; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the development of railways all over the country in general and different States in particular ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) to (c) Allocation of funds for development of railway system in the country is not made Statewise but project-wise and railway zone-wise. The 7th Plan allocation for construction of New Lines is Rs. 350 crores and for various gauge conversion projects, it is Rs. 150 crores. The on-going New Line and Gauge conversion Projects are all listed in the Budget documents for 1986-87, together

with their cost and annual allotment of funds. In Orissa State, the following New Lines are being progressed according to availability of resources.

1. Koraput-Rayagada
2. Sambalpur-Talcher

The total allocation for these two lines is Rs. 22 crores in 1986-87 as against an overall allocation of Rs 100 crores for all on-going projects. The allotment of funds for these projects in subsequent years will depend on the overall availability of resources for New Lines in the coming years.

**Technology Mission Project for Development of Rabies Vaccine**

7598. **DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite heavy expenditure on Research and Development, rabies vaccine used in India is very ancient and is dangerous for the patient ; and

(b) whether Government propose to start a Technology Mission Project for development of rabies vaccine equal or better than International standards ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) :** (a) The BPL inactivated nervous tissue vaccine has been in use in many countries including India for many decades and it was the only major vaccine for rabies till the last decade all over the World. Barring extremely rare occurrences of neuro paralytic accidents, the protective efficacy of this vaccine is well established.

(b) The Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor has already launched a scheme for production of tissue culture rabies vaccine which requires less number of doses and is more purified and non-reactogenic. Research and development and production of this vaccine is a part of an end to end technology mission on vaccination approved by Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

**Hydrological Survey in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

7599. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Ground Water has undertaken any hydrological survey and ground water exploration studies in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) if so, what are the findings and what are the areas in which survey has been undertaken ; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider to undertake hydrological and ground water exploration studies in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Central Ground Water Board has covered about 52% of the area under hydrogeological surveys and drilled 7 exploratory bore holes in Andaman and Great Nicobar Islands. In preliminary tests these boreholes have yielded 34 to 45 cubic metres of water per hour. The work in South Andaman has indicated the possibilities of construction of medium depth tubewells in granite rocks.

**Late Running of Kerala Express**

7600. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that during the last three months Delhi bound Kerala Express reached late on several occasions ;

(b) if so, reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure punctuality of this long distance train ?

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

(b) The train has been late because of derailment of goods trains enroute, defects in track and engines, failure of signal etc.

(c) Every effort is being made to ensure punctual running of this train. Its punctuality is being monitored.

**Unani Hospital and Research Centre in Kerala**

7601. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an Unani Hospital and research centre in Kerala in the near future ;

(b) if so, what will be the investment and the location of the centre ; and

(c) what are the other salient features of the Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi proposes to establish a Clinical Research Unit of Unani Medicine in Kerala.

(b) The proposal is under consideration in the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine. The final allocation will be decided by the Governing Body of the Council. The unit is proposed to be established near Cochin.

(c) The unit will take up research studies on selected diseases.

**Institute for Training of Teaching Staff of Engineering Colleges in Kerala**

7602. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Kerala Government have requested Union Government to provide financial assistance for starting an institute for training of teaching staff of engineering colleges and technical schools during the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) if so, reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) A proposal for starting an Institute to train teachers for Engineering Colleges, technicians, craftsmen and administrators, was made by the Director of Technical Education, Kerala, alongwith many other proposals concerning the 7th Five Year Plan for Technical Education in the Kerala State. The Southern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education inter-alia considered all these proposals at its meeting held on the 4th January, 1984 and resolved that as and when detailed project report giving justification/need for the proposal and other relevant information alongwith confirmation about the availability of necessary financial provision under the State Plan is received from the State Government, the matter may be processed by it. In pursuance of these recommendations, the Southern Regional Office of the Ministry has requested the Director of Technical Education, Kerala in March, 1984 to furnish the desired information, which is awaited.

#### Implementation of Decisions of National Shipping Board

7603. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reconstituted National Shipping Board met in March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether the Board has taken a number of decisions for identification and elimination of maritime frauds in ports and shipping ;

(c) if so, the details of the other decisions taken by the National Shipping Board ; and

(d) the extent to which these decisions are likely to be implemented ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) No item regarding identification and elimination of maritime frauds in ports and shipping was included in the Agenda of the meeting of the National Shipping Board held on 20-3-1986. However, while inaugurating the reconstituted Board, Minister of State for Surface Transport suggested that the Board may consider and advise Government in this matter.

(c) The Board is stated to have mainly decided to constitute a Committee consisting of representatives of Bombay Port Trust and Sailing Vessels to sort out the problems experienced by Sailing Vessels Industry at Bombay Harbour and reconstitute the Committees on Review of licencing policy of strike and pollution of sea by oil.

(d) The recommendations of the Board when received, will be duly examined for acceptance or exercise.

#### Appointment of Women Teachers to Teach upto High School Level

7604. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal for appointing only women teachers upto high school level ;

(b) if so, whether a number of organisations and educationists have demanded this proposal so that education is properly imparted to the children ;

(c) if so, whether in several countries education upto high school is imparted by women ;



(d) whether Government have agreed to this proposal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) The general trend all over the world has been to leave the early education of children in the hands of female teachers. In most of the Western countries it has been a tradition to employ more women teachers than male teachers at the elementary stage.

(d) and (e) Due to non-availability of qualified women teachers in sufficient numbers particularly in the rural areas it is not considered feasible to envisage appointment of only women teachers in schools up to high-school stage.

#### Summer Specials

7605. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of trains between Delhi and various other places are being introduced by railways to meet the summer rush during the current season ;

(b) if so, the details of the trains that have been introduced or are proposed to be introduced and the areas that will be covered ; and

(c) the other steps that are being taken by the railways to avoid rush and also to ensure punctuality of such trains during this year's rush season ?

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

(b) Details are given in the statement given below.

(c) Additional trains or coaches will be provided when necessary. The running of these trains is being monitored closely.

**Statement**  
*Details of Special Trains Planned to be Run*

Station between	Frequency	Days	Dates on which run
1	2	3	4
Delhi-Howrah	Bi-weekly	Ex. Delhi on Sun-Thurs. Ex. Howrah on Fri.-Tues.	11-5-86 to 29-6-86 9-5-86 to 27-5-86
Nizamuddin-Bombay Cent.	Weekly	Ex. Nizamuddin on Sat. Ex. Bombay Cent. on Fri.	19-4-86 to 21-6-86 18-4-86 to 29-6-86
Bombay V. T.-Varanasi	Tri-weekly	Ex. Bombay VT on Sun-Mon-Thurs. Ex. Varanasi on Mon-Tues-Fri.	13-4-86 to 12-6-86 14-4-86 to 13-6-86
Bombay V. T.-Cochin	Weekly	Ex. Bombay VT on Sat. Ex. Cochin on Tues.	12-4-86 to 14-6-86 15-4-86 to 17-6-86
Bombay V. T.-Lucknow	Bi-weekly	Ex. Bombay VT on Wed-Fri. Ex. Lucknow on Fri-Sun.	11-4-86 to 11-6-86 13-4-86 to 13-6-86
Bombay V. T.-Pune	Daily	Ex. Bombay V.T.-Daily Ex. Pune—Daily	10-4-86 to 15-6-86 10-4-86 to 15-6-86
Bombay V. T.-Gorakhpur	Weekly	Ex. Bombay V. T. Tues. Ex. Gorakhpur on Thurs.	15-4-86 to 10-6-86 17-4-86 to 12-6-86
Howrah-Puri	Weekly	Ex. Howrah on Sat. Ex. Puri on Sun.	10-5-86 to 14-6-86 11-5-86 to 15-6-86
Howrah-Dehradun	Weekly	Ex. Howrah on Sat. Ex. Dehradun on Mon.	10-5-86 to 29-6-86 12-5-86 to 30-6-86
Chhapra-Ludhiana	Bi-weekly	Ex. Chhapra on Sun-Thurs. Ex. Ludhiana on Mon-Fri.	1-5-86 to 29-6-86 2-5-86 to 30-6-86

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Ajmer-Mhow	Weekly	Ex. Ajmer on Fri. Ex. Mhow on Thurs.	25-4-86 to 27-6-86 24-4-86 to 26-6-86
Madras-Trivandrum	Weekly	Ex. Madras on Wed. Ex. Trivandrum on Sat.	16-4-86 to 11-6-86 19-4-86 to 7-6-86
Madras-Bangalore	Weekly	Ex. Madras on Sun. Ex. Bangalore on Mon.	20-4-86 to 15-6-86 21-4-86 to 16-6-86
Madras-Ahmadabad	Weekly	Ex. Madras on Sat. Ex. Ahmadabad on Mon.	19-4-86 to 14-6-86 21-4-86 to 16-6-86
Madras-Hyderabad	Weekly	Ex. Madras on Wed. Ex. Hyderabad on Thurs.	16-4-86 to 11-6-86 17-4-86 to 12-6-86
Trivandrum-Bangalore	Weekly	Ex. Trivandrum on Thurs. Ex. Bangalore on Fri.	17-4-86 to 12-6-86 18-4-86 to 13-6-86
Trivandrum-Hyderabad	Weekly	Ex. Trivandrum on Wed. Ex. Hyderabad on Mon.	23-4-86 to 10-6-86 21-4-86 to 16-6-86
Durg-Varanasi	Bi-weekly	Ex. Durg on Wed-Sat. Ex. Varanasi on Fri-Mon.	7-5-86 to 7-6-86 9-5-86 to 9-6-86
Hyderabad-Ahmadabad	Weekly	Ex. Hyderabad on Fri. Ex. Ahmadabad on Sun.	10-4-86 to 13-6-86 20-4-86 to 15-6-86
Bombay Central-Ahmadabad	Daily	Ex. Bombay Cent.—Daily Ex. Ahmadabad—Daily	15-4-86 to 30-6-86 15-4-86 to 30-6-86
Bombay Central-Gandhidham	Weekly	Ex. Bombay Cent. on Tues. Ex. Gandhidham on Wed.	15-4-86 to 10-6-86 16-4-86 to 11-6-86
Bombay-Hapa	Weekly	Ex. Bombay Cent. on Fri. Ex. Hapa on Sat.	18-4-86 to 13-6-86 19-4-86 to 14-6-86
Bombay Central-Jammu Tawi	Weekly	Ex. Bombay Cent. on Tues. Ex. Jammu Tawi on Wed.	15-4-86 to 24-6-86 16-4-86 to 25-6-86

**Construction of New Bridge Across Pazhayar River**

7606. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconveniences and difficulties faced by passengers and vehicles due to the narrowness of the old bridge across Pazhayar river at Suchindram on Trivandrum-Kanyakumari National Highway No. 47 ; and

(b) whether Government propose to take early steps for the construction of a wide and regular new bridge by straightening the road thereon so as to enable the smooth passage of vehicles and passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A survey and investigation estimate for reconstruction of the bridge has been sanctioned.

**New Bridge Across Kuzhithurai River in Trivandrum-Kanyakumari National Highway No. 47**

7607. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience caused to the passengers and vehicles because of the narrowness of the Kuzhithurai bridge across Kuzhithurai river on the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari National Highway No. 47 ; and

(b) whether Government propose to put up a new bridge at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A survey and investigation estimate for reconstruction of the bridge has been sanctioned.

**Difficulties Experienced by Linguistic Minorities**

7608. SHRI N. DENNIS :

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by linguistic minorities due to the lack of facilities for learning their mother tongues ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to remove the difficulties of linguistic minorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEVELOPMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) Article 350 A of the Constitution stipulates that every State and local authority within the State should try to provide adequate facility for instruction in mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups. In pursuance of this stipulation the policy of the Government has been that at primary stage instruction in the medium of mother tongue should be arranged to students belonging to linguistic minorities when such a facility is desired by at least 40 students in a school or 10 in a class. At secondary stage similar facility should be provided if at least 60 students in last four classes and 15 students in each class desire it. Most of the States have been generally following this policy.

**Central Schools in Tamil Nadu**

7609. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to open Central Schools in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the Districts in Tamil Nadu where Central Schools would be opened; and

(c) the number of Central Schools in Tamil Nadu and their location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) There is no specific proposal pending with the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in Tamil Nadu.

(c) Twenty Four, Locations are given in the statement below.

**Statement**

*Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central Schools)  
Located in Tamil Nadu*

1. Ordinance Estate, Tiruchirappalli.
2. Air Force State, Sullur, Distt. Coimbatore.
3. Red Fields, Coimbatore.
4. Aruvankadu, The Nilgiris.
5. Wellington, Distt. Nilgiris.
6. Hindustan Photo Film Mfg. Co., Indu Nagar, Ootacamund.
7. Central Electro-Chemicals Research Institute, Karaikudi.
8. CLRI, Adyar, Madras.
9. CRPF AVADI, Madras.
10. Air Force Station, Avadi, Madras.
11. Heavy Vehicles Factory Estate, PO Avadi Camp, Madras.
12. Gill Nagar, Madras.
13. IIT, Madras.
14. Kalpakkam, DAE Township, Kalpakkam, Madras.
15. Meenambakkam, Madras.
16. Tembarram, Madambakkam, Silyur, Madras.
17. Island Grounds, Madras.
18. K. K. Nagar, Madras.
19. Madurai.
20. Sadras, Kalpakkam.

21. Tambaram No. 2, Tambaram, Madras.
22. DGI Complex, PO Nanganallur.
23. Ordinance Clothing Factory, Avadi, Madras.
24. Reactor Research Centre, Kalpakkam Chengalpattu Distt.

[*Translation*]

**Conversion of Gwalior-Sheopur M.G. Line into B.G.**

7610. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the position in regard to the conversion of Gwalior Sheopur metre gauge line into broad gauge line ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : There is no proposal to take up conversion of Gwalior-Sheopur MG line to BG at present.

**Fast Train between Bilaspur-Trivandrum**

7611. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to introduce a fast train on Bilaspur-Trivandrum line ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Retrenchment of Non-Formal Education Teachers in Orissa**

7612. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there was any central assistance given to Orissa Government during the sixth plan period for payment to teachers for providing non-formal education in the state ;

(b) if so, the total number of non-formal schools opened in Orissa State, district-wise, in the Sixth Plan and the total amount allocated to Orissa on this account ;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 10,000 educated unemployed youths employed as teachers in non-formal schools have now been retrenched from their services after five years of service ;

(d) whether this scheme has been completely abolished now ; and

(e) if so, whether these retrenched teachers will be re-employed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Total number of Non-formal Education Centres opened in VI Plan in Orissa is 7560. District-wise breakup of these is : Balasore-719, Bolangir-490, Cuttack-1183, Dhenkanal-404, Ganjam-622, Kalahandi-384, Keonjhar-338, Koraput-776, Mayurbhanj-634, Phulbani-279, Puri-702, Sambalpur-636, Sundargarh-393.

(ii) Total amount of Central assistance for these Centres released in the VI Plan is Rs. 208 lakhs.

(c) There is no retrenchment of instructors appointed under the Scheme.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Contract for Manufacturing of Cast Steel Bogies

7613. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Railway Board gave a contract to a private sector company of Calcutta for manufacture and supply of cast steel bogies ;

(b) whether the firm defaulted in deliveries and could not complete all supplies by 30 September, 1983 and instead supplied only 1301 new bogies against contractual commitment of 3000 numbers ; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Delay was due to strike in the factory from 23.7.83 to 18.10.83.

Theft of Black Marble Garuda from a Orissa Temple

7614. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the black marble idol of Garuda of 14th century has been stolen from the famous Gundicha temple of Puri in Orissa ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 300 year old brass idol of Radha was stolen from the Gopal Tirtha temple at Puri ;

(c) whether the idols have not been recovered so far ; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government to prevent theft of idols in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, according to available information. However, both the temples are not centrally protected monuments.

(c) According to reports, only the brass idol of Radha has been recovered.

(d) Several measures have been taken by Government to prevent theft of idols in the country including the State of Orissa as indicated in the Statement given below.

#### Statement

1. Watch and Ward arrangements have been strengthened in the centrally protected monuments.

2. A separate Circle with headquarters at Bhubaneswar has been opened in April, 1985 for better maintenance and security of monuments.

3. Under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, the notified categories of antiquities are being registered.

4. The regulation of export trade in antiquities and art treasures and compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures, besides licencing of antiquity dealers have also been provided in the said Act 1972.

5. One sculpture shed at Lalitgiri and an archaeological Site Museum at Konarak have been constructed by the Archaeological Survey of India.

6. A computerised data bank of cases of theft and recoveries of important cultural properties (sculptures, idols, paintings, illustrated manuscripts), containing information about crimes and criminals is being maintained by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

7. Documentation of loose sculptures, paintings, illustrated manuscripts is in progress.

#### Linking Keonjhar with Vayudoot Service

7615. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Keonjhar in Orissa is proposed to be brought under Vayudoot map as there is an airport existing at Rajuan near Keonjhar, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the above proposal in 1986-87 ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Leasing of Aircrafts by U.S. Company

7616. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the steps taken by Government in respect of the controversial contract that Air India has entered into with the U.S. Company, Evergreen International, for lease of aircrafts ; and

(b) whether the contract has been terminated/withdrawn ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) On June 15, 1985, Air India had concluded a lease agreement with Evergreen International Airlines for wetlease of freighter aircraft with effect from July 1, 1985. According to the terms of the contract, the US Company has provided aircraft to Air India for the operation of freighter services. The contract is still in force and has not been terminated.

#### Research on effects and Antidotes for Snake Bite

7617. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any research centres/organisations currently doing research on the effects and antidotes for snake-bite ;

(b) names of the locations where snakes are being bred in Kerala for extracting venom ;

(c) the annual quantity of venom collected in Kerala during 1984 and 1985 ;

(d) whether Government have allocated any funds for snake breeding centres in Kerala ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) The Government of India have no information.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### Gandak Canal Project

7618. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 per cent work is yet to be done in the Gandak Canal Project, and an expenditure of 1000 crore of rupees has been incurred on it so far ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the construction materials e. g. iron, cement, bars, etc. worth about 350 crore of rupees purchased for this project are lying in godowns and even then Government announced to abandon completely this project on 31 March, 1985 itself ; and

(c) if so, the basis on which announcement for abandonment of this project was made and how Government propose to complete the remaining 40 per cent work ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B SHANKARANAND) : (a) The 2nd revised estimate of Gandak Project, Bihar was approved by the Planning Commission in 1977-78 for Rs. 350.93 crores and the State Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 370.89 crores on the project up to the end of VI Five Year Plan. The Gandak Barrage and the Western canal are completed. The eastern Canal has been completed upto 240 km. out of 277 km.

(b) The project works are executed by the State Government and the details regarding materials held in store are not reported to the Central Government.

(c) The Government of India are not aware of any announcement regarding abandonment of the project. However the State Government has taken a decision to close the project estimate and take up the balance works as Phase-II Project in the 7th Plan.

[*English*]

#### Proposed Mathura-Alwar Railway line passing through Govardhan Parwat

7619. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed Mathura-Alwar railway line will pass through Govardhan Parwat in Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are aware that this step will hurt the religious sentiments of a particular community ; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering a change in alignment of the railway line ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) Although the earlier alignment as per the Mathura-Alwar New BG line Project Report was passing too close to the Govardhan Parwat, the same has been realigned to avoid all religious monuments.

#### Proposal for "National Education Testing Service"

7620. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to create a 'National Education Testing Service' in the country ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for introducing this system ; and



(c) when this proposal is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) The UGC has set up a National Education Testing Unit with a view to overcome the problem of comparability in marks awarded by different universities, increase the reliability and objectivity of examination for particular purposes and act as a pace-setter for the improvement of syllabi and methods of teaching/evaluation in the university system in general. To begin with, tests are being held since August, 1984 for the award of Junior Research Fellowships institute by the Commission at the post-graduate level in Humanities, Social Science and Sciences.

**Scheme for Vocational Education in the Rural and Remote Areas**

7621, SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) steps Government propose to take to expand the vocational education and imparting of skilled training in the rural and remote areas of the country in general and Maharashtra in particular during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) whether Government have drawn up some scheme in this regard and if not, what remedial measures are proposed to be taken by Government for such education in remote and rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) At present, a variety of non-formal courses of 3 to 6 months duration in various trades/skills relevant to local socio-economic conditions are being offered in 107 selected institutions under the Community polytechnic scheme in the rural and remote areas of the country including eight such institutions in the State of Maharashtra.

School education is mostly managed and looked after by the State governments. The state governments have been implementing and expending the programme for vocational education in schools within the limits of resources available. No central scheme has so far been drawn up for expending vocational education and imparting skill training specially in the rural and remote areas of the country.

The size and nature of the vocational education programme would depend on the funds that become available for it in the Seventh Plan.

**University status to Jamia Millia Islamia and Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag**

7622. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government propose to grant University status to the Jamia Millia Islamia ;

(b) if so, whether Central Government also propose to consider Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag for the Grant of University status ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The Jamia Millia Islamia, an institution declared deemed to be a university under section 3 of the UGC Act, has proposed that the Jamia may be granted a statutory university status through an act of Parliament. The proposal is being considered in consultation with the UGC.

(b) and (c) No such proposal has been received by the Government.

**Assistance to Delhi Flying Club**

7623. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance which Union Government have given to the Delhi Flying Club during 1985-86 ;

(b) whether any complaints in regard to the management of the club have been received ; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken to set right the affairs of the Delhi Flying Club ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) An amount of Rs. 1,34,740.00 has been given to the Delhi Flying Club as grants-in-aid in the form of subsidy/subvention during the year 1985-86.

(b) Yes, Sir. A complaint was received in February, 1986 from one civil trainee pilot of the Delhi Flying Club on the following points :—

- (i) Procedure for getting permission for cross-country flying, is lengthy and cumbersome ;
- (ii) No-utilisation of the subsidised flying hours for civil trainee pilots ; and
- (iii) More flying training to Naval trainees than the civil trainees.

(c) The matter has been looked into and it has been found that—

- (i) Restrictions on cross-country flights to and from Delhi have been imposed by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Cabinet Secretariat for security reasons. Unhindered operation of cross-country flights cannot be permitted, till these restrictions are withdrawn.
- (ii) Flying training to Naval trainees is also an important programme and in the larger national interest. Delhi Flying Club, however, takes equal care to accommodate the civil trainees also ; and

(iii) The Delhi Flying Club has been advised to fully utilise the subsidised flying hours allotted for the civil trainee pilots.

#### Declaration of Inter-State Roads in Kerala as National Highways

7624. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for declaring a road as a National Highway ;

(b) the procedures adopted for declaring an inter-state road as National Highway ;

(c) whether the Tellicherry-Mercare-Mysore Road connecting Kerala and Karnataka, Trivandrum-Muvattupuzha-Madurai road and Calicut-Gudallur road connecting Kerala and Tamil Nadu are proposed to be declared as National Highways ;

(d) whether the Government of Kerala have represented the case of these roads for declaration as National Highways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Taking over of roads as National Highways is dependent on several factors, viz. *Inter-se* priority of various schemes on an All-India basis, the funds available for the purpose and the following criteria laid down for considering the eligibility of a road for being classified as a National Highway :

- (1) They should be the main highways running through the length and breadth of the country ;
- (2) They should connect foreign highways ;
- (3) They should connect capitals of States ;
- (4) They should connect major Ports and large industrial or tourist centres ; and

(5) They should meet strategic requirements.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Out of the three State roads mentioned in part (c) of the Question, the State Govt. of Kerala had approached the Central Government for declaring only two roads viz. Trivandrum-Muvattupuzha-Madurai road and Calicut-Gudallur road as National Highways.

#### Effective Steps to Check Migration of Doctors

7625. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps are proposed or have been taken to check doctors from taking assignments abroad or migrating to foreign countries to check brain abroad of doctors ; and

(b) if so, details thereof especially pecuniary benefits to attract back from foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The following steps have been taken to discourage the migration of medical manpower to foreign countries :

- i) restrictions have been placed on medical graduates oping abroad for higher education and training where such training facilities exist in the country. Doctor belonging to scarce categories are not sponsored for employment abroad.
- ii) advance increments are granted to specially qualified candidates on the recommendations of the State and Central Public Service Commissions.
- iii) improvements in the service conditions of doctors, particularly those serving in the rural areas are being brought about by the State and U.T. Governments.

iv) arrangements have been made for holding of the prestigious membership examinations by the National board of Examinations which correspond to foreign qualifications e.g. FRCS, MRCP, etc.

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

#### Discount on Group package Tours by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot

7626. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a practice of giving discount in fare for group package tours which was discontinued some time back by Government ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reintroduce the 30 per cent discount in fare for group package tours by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines had offered domestic group concession on its network from 1.4.1981 to 31.8.1984.

(b) No, Sir.

[Translation]

#### Festival of India in USA

7627. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether exhibitions as part of Festival of India were held in the USA under the mutual exchange programme ;

(b) if so, whether the USA will hold an exhibition on similar level of her precious art objects and paintings in India and if not, the reasons for remitting Rs. 60 lakhs separately to Metropolitan Museum of New York ;

(c) the number of officers sent to the USA on Government expenditure to attend the Festival of India and the name of the States from which they were sent and the total expenditure incurred on them including the air passage ; and

(d) the amount spent since the commencement of the Festival of India to date on the visit of the Chairman and Director General of the Festival of India and on their stay in the USA and France as also on their conveyance etc. ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) There is no Cultural Exchange Programme with U.S.A. However under the Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission for Education and Culture mutual exchanges take place in the fields of Education and Culture between the two countries. Of the exhibitions that were held in the Festival of India, an exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art "India" was under this programme. Other exhibitions were specifically conceived for the Festival of India in USA.

(b) There is presently no proposal to host any exhibition from USA of precious art objects and paintings in India. A sum of Rs. 47.99 lakhs was actually remitted to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for holding the Festival of India Exhibition titled "India". Metropolitan Museum of Art directly approached various business houses in India for sponsoring this exhibition and obtained the permission of Govt. of India to remit the amount so raised.

(c) Since the commencement of the Festival of India twelve officials were deputed

by the Festival of India Cell. These include officials of the Department of Culture, Govt. of India, Sangeet Natak Akademy, National Museum and of the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. Information regarding the total expenditure on their visit is being collected.

(d) The information is being collected.

[English]

#### Publication of Bhagirath

7628. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for taking back the publication of the Bhagirath Journal from the D.P.D. of I & B Ministry ;

(b) arrangements made for circulation advertisements and printing of these journals ;

(c) number of advertisements procured and circulation achieved during 1985 for each issue ;

(d) whether the circulation is going down and publication is being delayed ; and

(e) if so, measures taken for improving the situation regarding circulation, advertisements and publication of these journals ?

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** (a) Since the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting decided not to be concerned with the printing and distribution of the Journals any further, the publication of the Journals was taken over by the Central Water Commission.

(b) The statement indicating the sanctioned strength for the Journals is given in the statement —I given below.

(c) The requisite information is given in the statement —II given below.

(d) Due to delay in printing, the circulation seems to have gone down.

(e) As the work relating to publication, sale, advertisement and circulation has been transferred to Central Water Commission recently, measures for improving the situation is being assessed.

## Statement-I

## BHAGIRATH (ENGLISH)

Post	Sanctioned Strength
1. Editor	1
2. P.A.	1
3. Professional Assistant	1
4. Artist	1*
5. Assistant	1
6. L.D.C.	1
7. Peon	1
8. Packer	1*

## BHAGIRATH PATRIKA (HINDI)

1. Editor	1@
2. Assistant Editor	1
3. Sub-Editor	1
4. Sr. Hindi Translation	1
5. Professional Assistant	1
6. Artist	1*
7. Steno	1
8. L.D.C.	1
9. Peon	1
10. Packer	1*

NOTE : \* Common for both journals.

@ The post of Assistant Editor will be abolished from the date the post of Editor is filled.

## Statement-II

## BHAGIRATH ENGLISH

Issue	Advertisements Procured	Total circulation
January-March, 1985	One	2714
April-June, 1985	One	2651
July-September 1985	One	2418

## BHAGIRATH PATRIKA (HINDI)

January-March 1985	Nil	1912
April-June, 1985	Nil	1909
July-September, 1985	Nil	1881

The fourth issue for the quarter ending October-December, 1985 is under print.

## Model Region Polytechnics in States

7629. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to establish Model Regional Polytechnics in some States :

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the Kerala Government in this regard ; and

(d) if so, steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Appointment of Vice-Chairman and  
Members of U.G.C.**

7630. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vice-Chairman and Members of the University Grants Commission have still not been appointed ; and

(b) if so, the dates from which the vacancies occurred, the reasons for delay in filling-up of the posts and the likely dates by which these would be filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) Four Members of the UGC retired from Office on the expiry of their term on May 30, 1985. Another Member resigned from the membership from October 9, 1985. The Vice-Chairman of the Commission retired from Office on the expiry of his term on June 22, 1985. The five vacancies in the membership of the Commission have been filled up from April 7, 1986. The appointment of the Vice-Chairman is at the final stages of consideration.

**Medical Expenses Facility to Retired  
Govt. Servants**

7631. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a retired Government servant is only entitled to CGHS facilities and if he wants any treatment in private special ward no reimbursement of medical expenses is allowed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the reimbursement of Medical expenses facility to retired Government servants also ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) CGHS is not a reimbursement scheme and medical facilities are provided to CGHS beneficiaries through CGHS dispensaries/ recognised Hospitals.

(c) A proposal in respect of these retired Central Government employees who are not entitled to avail CGHS facilities has been referred to the Fourth Pay Commission to cover them under CS (MA) Rules.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

**Deduction of Union's subscription from  
salary of employees by Indian Airlines**

7632. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines Management are deducting Union's Subscription from Salary of its employees despite requests from employees not to do so ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Poor Flight Kitchen Service**

7633. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to change the present arrangements regarding flight kitchen service for Indian Airlines flights which is thoroughly unsatisfactory ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government of India ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) No, Sir. Indian Airlines uplifts meals from reputed caterers and no major change is at present proposed in the present arrangements. Attempts to improve quality are constantly being made.

(b) Does not arise.

**Construction of Regional Filaria Centre  
in Rajahmundry**

7634. **SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not granted permission for construction of Regional Filaria Centre in Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh for which land has been allotted by the State Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in granting permission ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Air Fares Ex-Malaysia/India**

7635. **DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :  
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :**

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Air-India fares from Malaysia to India are too high and discouraging for tourists and visitors as against lower rates from India to Malaysia ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to bring about reduction in these fares from Malaysia to India in order to encourage tourism and also inter-Asian and regional understanding and solidarity ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) The fares from Malaysia to India are higher than those from India to Malaysia if converted into Indian Rupees at the current Bankers' Buying Rate. It is due to the considerable appreciation of the Malaysian currency in relation to Indian rupee over the past few years.

(b) The fares are constantly reviewed to make them more attractive to encourage tourism.

**Recognition of Ph. D Programme for  
Physicians in J.L.N. University**

7636. **SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ph. D. Programme for physicians at the Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health in Jawaharlal Nehru University is recognised by the Medical Council of India ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) The question of recognition of a Medical Qualification is considered only on receipt of a request from the concerned Institution as per provisions of Section 11(2) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. According to the MCI, no such request has been received.

*[Translation]*

**Conversion of Dihari-Rohtas Light Railway  
into B.G.**

7637. **SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people living in Dihari-Pipradih area are facing a

lot of inconvenience as a result of closure of the Dibari-Rohtas Light Railway (about 80 KM in length) ;

(b) whether Government propose to convert the Dibari-Rohtas Light Railway into a broad gauge line and whether for this reasons it has been closed down for the time being and if so, the time by which this line is likely to be reopened ; and

(c) how long the people of this area will continue to be neglected ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) The Dibari (Dehri)-Rohtas Light Railway line is owned by the Dibari (Dehri)-Rohtas Light Railway Company Ltd. and M/s. Sahu Jain are the managing agents. This Railway was worked by the company itself under an agreement with the District Board of Shahabad (now State Govt. of Bihar). The Central Govt. (Deptt. of Railways) have no contractual obligation in these matters.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal for conversion of the line to B.G. Decision for closure/reopening of the line rests with the Company management.

[English]

**Dolphin helicopters deal with France**

7638. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that France has agreed to provide 8 Dolphin helicopters free to India under a deal for the supply of the total of 27 helicopters ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the deal?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) and (b) The French, amongst other concessions, have given a price discount equivalent to the cost of 8 Dauphin helicopters.

**Purchase of Language Books by National Library, Calcutta**

7639. **SHRI SKIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the language recognised as major languages for the purpose of purchase of books for the National Library, Calcutta ;

(b) whether Oriya does not find a place in that list ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :** (a) The National Library, Calcutta, does not usually purchase books in Indian languages. However, a copy of books in all Indian languages are received by the National Library, Calcutta, under the Delivery of Books Act, 1954.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Compulsory National Social Service for Youths**

7640. **SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for compulsory national social service including an element of military training for youths ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, and when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Equation Between Education Cum Training and Demand for Skills**

7641. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :



(a) whether Government realise that there is a growing qualitative imbalance between the supply of manpower from the educational institutions and the demand for skills in the economy ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is surplus in some areas resulting in brain while in other areas the performance is poor due to inadequacies in the training of the personnel ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to evolve a suitable equation connecting the parameters in the field of education cum training and productive sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) In a dynamic economy, the profile of skills needed by the system changes sometimes at a pace higher than the rate at which the education system can respond. This results in qualitative and quantitative imbalances including short-term surpluses in some areas and shortages in some others.

The fact that the reliable manpower information system is pre-requisite to precise and scientific planning of technical education was duly appreciated and a National Technical Manpower Information System has already been established for the purpose.

The improvement of quality and standards of training in technical institution and their co-relation with the requirements of the productive sectors is an on-going process to which the necessary attention is being paid on a continuing basis. A number of quality improvement programmes have already been instituted by the Government at selected technological institutions and are being continued from plan to plan to take care of these qualitative aspects.

#### Bird Hit Menace to Planes

7642. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been many accidents of bird hits to planes ;

(b) if so, details thereof for the last three years ;

(c) whether all appeals from authorities have failed to reduce the garbage food for birds ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the conditions of garbage disposal in the capital are one of the worst leading to large-scale proliferation of birds and bird hits to the planes ; and

(e) the steps proposed to check such accidents in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) There has been no notifiable accident to Civil aircraft due to bird hits during the last three years.

(c) No, Sir. Efforts made by various agencies have helped in containing bird-strike incidents.

(d) No, Sir. However, garbage dumps are a major source of attraction of birds.

(e) A detailed action plan has been prepared to eliminate the various sources of bird attraction. It envisages levelling of infield area, plantation of Dhub grass, construction of effective drainage system to prevent water-logging, pigeon proofing of buildings clearance of slums around airports, construction of modern abattoirs and carcass processing centres, installation of incinerators in large hotels, meat and fish shops and hygienic disposal of chicken dressing wastes within 10 kilometers of aerodrome premises etc. Constant vigil is also being maintained to prevent clandestine slaughter of animals, skinning of dead animals, setting-up of unauthorised meat and fish shops, butcheries etc. within a radius of 10 kilometers around airfields.

#### Checking of Aircrafts

7643. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after every 1,200 hours to 2,400 hours of air flight, an aircraft is required to be fully checked to detect defects in the fuelage frame of the aircraft ;

(b) if so, whether a large number of 747 Boeings of Air India and other air crafts of Indian Airlines are not subject to requisite checks after completing the required hours of flight ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps proposed to get aircrafts checked regularly to avoid air accidents ?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

(d) All aircraft of Air India and Indian Airlines are inspected at fixed intervals which have been approved by Director General of Civil Aviation.

[Translation]

Allotment of Additional Stall/Book Counter at New Delhi Railway Station

7644. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Board has issued orders banning allotment of additional stall/book counter table/trolley, etc. in metropolitan cities ;

(b) if so, whether any additional book table counters have been allotted in a metropolitan city especially at New Delhi Railway Station by the Northern Railway despite the said orders ; and

(c) if so, the names of the contractor who has been allotted the said counters and the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The existing bookstall contractor was permitted two additional tables on platform Nos. 6/7 and two additional tables on platform Nos. 8/9 at New Delhi Railway Station.

(c) The name of the contractor is M/s. M.S. Pankaj & Co., which is a partnership firm of unemployed graduates.

On a complaint regarding inadequate facilities for purchasing books on platforms Nos. 6/7 and 8/9, the matter was examined and it is was found that on account of important trains, such as, Howrah-Rajdhani Express, Bombay-Rajdhani Express, Tamil Nadu Express, K K. Express and G.T. Express running with a large number of coaches, the passengers at the far ends of the platforms were put to inconvenience in purchasing books, magazines, etc. The covered area of platforms No. 6/7 was extended in August 1985 and the conditions on platform No. 8/9 were similar to those of platform No. 6/7. In view of these special circumstances, the bookstall contractor was permitted to lay 4 additional tables on platforms Nos. 6/7 and 8/9 at New Delhi Railway Station.

[English]

Book Stalls of M/S. A.H. Wheeler and Co. at Delhi Junction

7645. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Wheeler and Co. are rendering satisfactory performance through five bookstalls on platform Nos. 1 to 19 at Delhi Junction ;

(b) whether it is a fact that as per special sole selling rights of M/s. Wheeler & Co. it is authorised to set up more bookstalls on vacant platforms/waiting halls/circulating area at Delhi and other stations ; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to curtail sole selling right of these contractors to break monopoly ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. They are able to meet the demands of passengers through stalls, tables and trollies.

(b) No additional bookstall at any place can be set up by M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. without prior permission from Railways.

(c) Sole selling right clause is part of the current agreement.

#### Monopoly of Book Stalls at Railway Stations

7646. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one vending/catering contractor is authorised to hold two units only as per rule ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that book-stall contractor is authorised to hold five to twelve bookstalls (not unit) only including unemployed graduates ; and

(c) whether a monopolist contractor is authorised to hold 3000 (Three thousand) units of bookstalls in shape of uncounted counter tables in Railway stations if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) As per instructions issued in September 1985, the ceiling limit for holding catering vending contracts on a Zonal Railway is 4 units in the case of Cooperative Societies and 2 units in the case of others.

(b) The extant policy is that except where it is otherwise provided in the agreement, allotment of additional bookstalls to the contractors (other than partnerships of Unemployed Graduates) already holding 5 or more bookstalls requires prior permission from the Department of Railways. In the case of partnerships of Unemployed Graduates, permission of Department of Railways is required only when they are holding more than 12 bookstalls.

(c) There is no system of computing bookstalls, tables or trollies in terms of standard units. M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. are having sole selling rights at 265 stations as per their agreement with the Railways.

#### Task of Certifying Aircrafts at Transit Stations by Flight Engineers

7647. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the flight engineers of Air India contend that they have not been trained as per the laid down procedures of DGCA to perform the task of certifying an aircraft at transit stations where a qualified aircraft maintenance engineer is not available ;

(b) the action Air India has taken to rectify the situation ;

(c) what was the additional expenditure incurred by the corporation so far, as a result of carrying extra fuel to distant diversionary stations as a result of flight engineers refusing to carry out this task ; and

(d) what was the expenditure, the corporation incurred till now in terms of Hotel accommodation etc. as a result of flight engineers refusing to perform these additional duties ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (d) Director General of Civil Aviation has approved the flight engineers of Air India to continue to certify aircraft at diversionary stations or when Maintenance Engineer is not available for any reason.

#### Quarrel in I.A. Flight

7648. SHRI ANAND SINGH : SHRI D.N. REDDY : SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Airlines airbus flight IC-408 from Bombay to Delhi which left Bombay about 40 minutes late on 15 January, 1986 returned back to Bombay soon after the take off because a passenger picked up quarrel with the commander ;

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

(c) whether any rules/regulations have been laid down to deal with such cases and provisions made to handle such situations if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) and (b) An enquiry is being conducted into the incident.

(c) The rules relevant to this case are Rule 141(3) and Rule 29 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. Rule 141(3) lays down that the Pilot-in-Command has the final authority as to the disposition of the aircraft while he is in command. Rule 29 provides that "No person shall interfere with the pilot or with a member of the operating crew of an aircraft, or tamper with the aircraft or its equipment or conduct himself in a disorderly manner in an aircraft or commit any act likely to imperil the safety of an aircraft or its passenger or crew".

#### **Appointment of Aerodrome Officer at Leh**

7649. **SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) since when the Post of Aerodrome Officer, Leh, is lying vacant ;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to absence of the Aerodrome Officer, Leh, the passengers at the Leh air terminal building are facing great hardship in view of non-availability of minimum required facilities as provided under the rules ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for non-posting of Aerodrome Officer there and when the post will be filled up ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) Since 22.3.1983.

(b) and (c) A new terminal building has been constructed at Leh at a cost of Rs. 49.46 lakhs but electricity and water supply are yet to be provided. At present passenger facilities are provided from a renovated Nissan Hut.

Two officers have been posted earlier to Leh but had to be withdrawn on health grounds. Efforts are being made to provide more facilities/amenities and to post an officer there as soon as possible.

#### **Commission to General Sales Agents**

7650. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of commission normally given by Air-India to their Sales agents ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sales agent of Air India in London had been given more commission in comparison to other agents ; and

(c) if so, the main reason therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) The normal agency commission payable to the General Sales Agents of Air-India is 9 per cent with 3 per cent over-riding commission.

(b) and (c) The question of the quantum of incentive commission payable to the General Sales Agent of Air-India for UK for the year 1982-83 had been under correspondence and discussion between Air-India Headquarters and the London office from April, 1982. The Manager of Air-India in London had recommended an incentive commission of 10% on a productivity of Rs. 12 crores or more on Government directed fares. After discussion with him, this was reduced to 7% on a productivity of Rs. 18 to 20 crores. Subsequently, after further discussion the incentive commission was fixed at 5% on total productivity.

During the course of the review of the incentive commission payable to the GSA and keeping in view the stiff competition prevailing in the market, Air-India with the approval of the competent authority authorised payment of incentive commission for 1982-83 at 10% of the total revenue productivity provided the GSA achieved a level of Rs. 15 crores.

**Misuse of Position by Air India Officials  
Posted Abroad**

7651. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain cases where the officials of Air India posted abroad have entered into deals to the disadvantage of the Airlines and later their joining the organisations they had favoured by seeking pre-mature retirement have recently come to the notice of the Government ;

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

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government to deal with the situation and also to ensure that the Air India officials posted abroad do not misuse their official position for personal gains and return to the country even after their seeking pre-mature retirement ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Scrutiny of Senior officers of aviation industry**

7652. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether like other Departments of Government of India the continuance or otherwise of all senior officials of Air India and Indian Airlines who have attained the age of 50 are being scrutinised with a view to weed out the dead wood and the officials whose integrity is in doubt ; and

(b) if so, the number of officers who have so retired before reaching superannuation ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Air India and Indian Airlines Employees Service Regulations provide for such review on attaining the age of 55 years.

(b) While no employee was retired by Air India under these regulations ; 2 officers and 38 staff were retired by Indian Airlines during the last five years.

**Conversion of Cochin University Into a  
centre for Research Studies**

7653. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to convert Cochin University into a Centre for research studies ;

(b) the structure and nature of the proposed new research and study centre ; and

(c) the central assistance given to Cochin University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b) The Central Government has no proposal to convert the Cochin University into a Centre for Research Studies. However, under an Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Kerala on February 23, 1986, the University of Cochin has been reorganised and converted into a full-fledged Science and Technological University of a unitary type engaged in the promotion of post-graduate studies and advanced research in applied science, technology, industry and management. The details of the structure, are provided in the ordinance.

(c) During the Sixth Plan, the UGC provided development grants totalling Rs. 159.23 lakhs to the Cochin University. In 1985-86, the grants sanctioned were Rs. 96.35 lakhs.

**English Translation of Speeches Delivered  
at Sahitya Akademi Function**

7654. **SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI**: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had constituted the Sahitya Akademi for propagation of Indian languages and literature ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for making it compulsory for the Indian Language speakers at the conference of Akademi Award Winners on 25 February 1986 to submit English Translation of their speeches to be delivered by them in Indian languages ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Sahitya Akademi, which is an autonomous body, it was not made compulsory for the Akademi winners who spoke at the Writer's Meet on 25 Feb., 1986 to submit English translation of their speeches. For sake of convenience only the award winners were requested to provide an English translation which was purely a functional step taken with inter-lingual communication in view.

**Minority Educational Institutions**

7655. **SYED SHAHABUDDIN** : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) names of minority educational institutions teaching university level courses, statewide and with the names of universities to which affiliated and whether general or technical ;

(b) the percentage of students belonging to minority communities among the students on the roll of each institution during 1985-86 academic year ;

(c) the medium of instructions in each case ; and

(d) whether these institutions have received any aid from the Union Government during the current financial year ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI)**: (a) to (c) The central Government does not collect and maintain information relating to colleges established and administered by linguistic or religious minorities in the country and the community-wise composition of student enrolment in such institutions. As for the medium of instruction, the UGC compiles and maintains information about the media of instruction and examination, in use in different universities, but suggest information in respect of individual colleges is not compiled by the Commission.

(d) The Central Government does not provide any assistance for the maintenance of colleges in the country. However, the UGC sanctions grants to colleges for development if they are recognised by the Commission under Section 2(f) and declared fit, where applicable, under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act, provided they fulfil the conditions of eligibility prescribed by the Commission for different schemes. In the disbursement of development grants, no distinction is made by the Commission between colleges run by the minorities and other.

**Up-to-date Grounds Support Facilities**

7656. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to update the grounds support facilities at the 70-odd highly impoverished domestic airports ; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve communications systems at these airports to avoid risky take-offs and touch downs ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL)** : (a) and (b) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, schemes for improvement/upgradation of ground support

facilities and communication systems, have been included. But the Outlay of the Civil Aviation Sector has been reduced to Rs. 73021 crores as against the requirement of Rs. 2764.07 crores. This has necessitated a review and revision of the schemes proposed earlier. As such, it is not possible, at present, to indicate their details.

#### Criteria for Opening Model Schools

7657. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

the criteria adopted for opening the proposed model schools in every district at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : One Navodaya Vidyalaya is proposed to be opened in each district in the 7th plan period. The availability of suitable land and buildings would be the main criterion for deciding the location of a new Navodaya Vidyalaya.

#### Bungling by Air India Officers and Sales Agent Firms

7658. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :  
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :  
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :  
SHRI VISHNU MODI :  
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some officers of Air India and general Sales agent firms indulged in bungling to the tune of Rs. 15 crores over the last three or four years ;

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

(c) whether an inquiry committee was set up in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the recommendations of the inquiry committee and the decision taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, there were reports of overpayment of incentive commission to the General Sales Agent of Air India in London. This matter was inquired into by various agencies. After inquiries, the GSA of Air India in London has been given a notice of termination.

#### Proposal to Withdraw Sole Selling Rights of M/s. A.H. Wheeler and Co.

7659. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH ;

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ :  
SHRI MOTI LAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of books counters tables in addition to book-stalls which have been held by A.H. Wheeler and Co. stationwise and zonewise ;

(b) the number of additional books counter tables which have been given to Wheeler and Co. since 1960 to 1973 and further upto 1985 stationwise and zonewise ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to withdraw the sole selling right from the agreements of A.H. Wheeler and Co. for the purpose of giving self employment to unemployed graduates ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the then Minister of Railways, Shri L.N. Misra, assured to accommodate more and more unemployed graduates through bookstalls in place of Wheeler and Co. ; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Sole selling right clause is part of the current agreement in force from 1.1.1985.

(d) and (e) Arising out of certain policy decisions taken by the then Railway Minister, various steps have been taken for allotment of bookstalls to unemployed graduates. 25 stations earlier held by M/s. A.H. Wheeler and Co. were released for allotment to Unemployed graduates. Allotment of all new bookstalls excepting at those stations/platforms covered under the Sole selling rights of M/s. A.H. Wheeler and Co. under agreemental provisions have been reserved for Unemployed Graduates and their Partnerships, Associations etc. and Co-operative Societies of actual workers. Even at the stations where M/s. A.H. Wheeler and Co. have sole selling rights, allotment of bookstalls at all new platforms constructed on or after 1.1.1976 (excepting those replaced due to gauge conversion) have also been reserved for the categories mentioned above.

#### Memorial for Kanishka Victims

7660. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India propose to construct a memorial for 'KANISHKA' victims in Cork, Ireland if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) the likely amount propose to be spent for building the memorial and what are the arrangements for its construction ;

(c) whether such memorial has been built by our Government in past cases of air crashes ; who initiated this proposal ;

(d) whether this issue has been finally decided ; and

(e) what would be the arrangements for its upkeep and maintenance and at whose cost ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** (a) The memorial is being constructed in memory of all those who have perished in the Kanishka crash in the Atlantic off the Irish Coast.

(b) The memorial is being constructed on land provided by the Irish at an estimated cost of Irish Pounds 70,000.

(c) No, Sir. The idea of the memorial was mooted by the close relatives of the victims.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Irish authorities have volunteered to look after the memorial.

#### Unemployment of Trained Yoga Teachers

7661. **SHRI KALYAN SINGH SOLANKI :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prior to July, 1982 the Yoga courses conducted at "Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram" Jammu and Kashmir and "Aparna Ashram" Mantalai (J and K) were recognised for appointment of qualified trainees as Yoga Teachers without any discrimination ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that instructions were issued to Delhi Administration/Employment Exchanges in the country for not sponsoring the names of qualified Yoga Trainees from "Aparna Ashram" Mantalai resulting in unemployment to hundreds of trained Yoga Teachers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the course of Yoga from Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram (J and K) is still recognised for the purpose of appointments of Yoga Teachers ;

(d) the reasons for derecognising the Yoga Course from Aparna Ashram, Mantalai (J and K) particularly when the Board of Management and also the course with its duration is same for both the institutions ; and



(c) the steps Government now propose to take to end the discrimination by restoring the recognition to Yoga Course at Aparna Ashram, Mantalai (J and K) and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) In so far as recognition of Yoga Teacher Training Institutions and/or their diplomas/degrees is concerned, it has been the view of the Government that, as in the case of other educational institutions, it is the responsibility of the State Governments and/or the Universities, within whose territorial jurisdiction such an institution happens to be located to accord such a recognition.

However, Delhi Administration and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan made appointments from amongst the trainees of Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram and Aparna Ashram, Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) No such instructions have been issued by the Government of India.

(c) Delhi Administration is still considering candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange having training from Vishwayatan Yoga Ashram.

(d) and (e) Government of India neither recognises nor derecognises.

#### Deviations from Operational Manual

7662. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the operations department has issued circulars instructing flight engineers that they are not required to monitor standard call outs including ILS approach as laid down according to the procedures in the manufacturers operations manual ;

(b) what are the reasons for such deviations in these procedures ;

(c) whether the management of Air India has taken the approval of the manufacture and/or Director General of Civil Aviation prior to introducing these deviations ; and

(d) if not, the facts thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### Expiry of Term of Chairman National Book Trust

7663. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the term of the Chairman of National Book Trust of India has expired but even then he is working on the said post ; and

(b) if so the detailed reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The appointment of new Chairman is under consideration.

[*English*]

#### Demands of Janabadi Organisation at Ballasore in Orissa

7664. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Janabadi Organisation at Ballasore in Orissa State has given an ultimatum to the South Eastern Railway authority to fulfil their demands before the 16th March, 1986 else they would stop the running of all trains on that line ;

(b) if so, what are their demands and the action taken by Government to fulfil each of their legitimate demands ; and

(c) whether the South Eastern Railway authority have assured the Organisation in the past to fulfil some of the demands, if so, what were those demands and the reasons for not fulfilling the remaining demands ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) No ultimatum from any Organisation named Janabadi Organisation has been received but a body named Samiti for Peoples Cause, Balasore, informed the Station Superintendent, Balasore on 13.3.1986 that if their demands were not fulfilled by 16.3.1986, the train service will be stopped.

The demands of the Samiti were :

- (i) Construction of footpath on Railway Bridge over Munia Jobri and Buddhi Balanga rivers between Haldipada River and Balasore.
- (ii) Punctual running and proper maintenance of rake of 467/468 Bhadrak Kharagpur Express and its extension to Howrah.
- (iii) Increase in reservation quota at Balasore.

Following action has been taken on their demands :

- (i) Construction of footpath is undertaken at the cost of State Government who have agreed to pay the cost of the footpath on Buddhi Balanga Bridge but have so far paid only 25% of it. The proposal of construction of footpath on Munia Jobri is also being processed.
- (ii) Rake of 467/468 has since been attended to and its condition improved. Its punctuality has also improved and is now about 95%. Extension of the train to Howrah is not justified as only 40 tickets

are issued for Howrah per day from Balasore and 5 pairs of Mail/Express trains to and from Howrah are already stopping there.

- (iii) Quota of berths by 3 Up Howrah-Madras Mail has been increased from 4 to 6. Increased in quota by other trains viz. 7/8 Puri Express, 9/10 Jagannath Express and 45 Up East Coast Express have not been found justified.

#### Re-employment of officials in Indian Airlines and Air India

7665. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain officials who had resigned from the Indian Airlines/Air-India found their way again in the Airlines on higher salaries ; and

(b) the number of such employees ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) Indian Airlines has not re-employed any employee who had earlier resigned from its service. In Air India, however, some such employees have been reemployed. This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### [Translation]

#### New Central Schools in Uttar Pradesh

7666. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :  
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

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

(a) whether Government have received any requests in the past from Uttar Pradesh Government and other concerned organisations and representatives of people for opening Central Schools at many places in the State ; and

(b) if so, the names of the places for which requests for opening of Central Schools have been received and the names of the places where Central Schools are proposed to be opened during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the places for which requests for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) have been received are given in the statement given below. Locations of the Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened during 1986-87 will be decided on the basis of suitable proposals and availability of funds at the beginning of the academic session.

#### Statement

*List of places in Uttar Pradesh for which requests for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) have been received by the Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan*

1. Maunath, Bhanjan
2. Tehri Dam Project
3. Jhansi
4. Vilaspur, Distt. Rampur
5. Kamola, Dhamola, Valpadrao, Distt. Nainital
6. Village Paina, Distt. Deoria
7. Banda
8. Sahavar or Amanpur, Distt. Etah
9. Ghazipur
10. Champavat, Distt. Pithoragarh
11. Kheri Lakhimpur
12. Kodiram, Gorakhpur
13. Lucknow
14. Arun Vihar, NOIDA
15. Roorkee
16. Thalain, Distt. Pauri Garhwal
17. Muradabad
18. Khurpatal, Distt. Nainital
19. Hamirpur

20. Bharuva Sumerpur, Distt. Hamirpur
21. Nokuchital (Nainital)
22. Hardoi
23. Johnsar-babar, Distt. Dehradun
24. Bhaturoja Kahan, Tehsil-Ranikhet
25. Rudrapur, Distt. Nainital
26. Bahraich
27. Almora
28. Mussoorie
29. Dehradun
30. Babina
31. Meerut
32. Dadri
33. Agra
34. Kanpur
35. Anola (Bareilly)
36. Lalitpur
37. Haldwani
38. Partapgarh
39. Narindra Nagar
40. Naini, Allahabad
41. Sultanpur
42. Kanpur
43. Rajender Nagar, Distt. Ghaziabad
44. Varanasi
45. Aligarh
46. Balia
47. Ranipur

[English]

#### Primary Education Through Mother Tongue

7667. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Working Group on the national book policy has found that the primary education through the mother tongue is being ignored particularly in cause of tribal children ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take at the national level to systematically survey and identify the educational and consequent book needs of the above segment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The Working Group on the national book policy has pointed out the need for primary education through the mother tongue and providing sound pedagogical base linking mother tongue with school language in a bilingual education framework.

(b) The recommendations made by the working group are under examination.

**Laboratory Technologists In Teaching and Non-Teaching Hospitals**

7668. SHRI C P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the importance of part played by laboratory technologists in teaching and non-teaching hospitals ;

(b) whether Government propose any steps to improve their teaching, training and to introduce refresher courses facilities for them ;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Council for All India Medical Laboratory Technologists ; and

(d) if so, steps taken in this direction and the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) Apart from the Schemes which the State Governments India, the Union Government has a scheme of training Laboratory Technicians for which 100% assistance is provided to the States.

(b) and (d) Government do not have any such proposal at the present.

[*Translation*]

**Festival of India in U.S.A.**

7669. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the scheme under which Festival of India was held in the U.S.A. ;

(b) the agency which was to bear the expenditure on the Festival ;

(c) whether any contributions were raised from Indian industrialists ; if so, the sources through which the amount was collected, the total amount collected, the total amount remitted and the fate of the balance amount ; and

(d) whether rare Indian art objects (idols) were exhibited there as per the existing rules ; if not, with whose permission these were sent there ; whether the photographs of these art objects appeared on the postal stamps of that country ; and if so, with whose approval it was done ; whether all these actions were covered by the rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Festival of India in USA was held following a decision taken by the late Prime Minister during her visit to USA in July, 1982.

✓ A number of agencies under different Ministries of the Government were made responsible for the various constituent events of the Festival and made separate budget provisions for the same.

(c) Yes, Sir. Letters were sent by the Chairman, Advisory Committee for the Festival of India to leading industrialists in India giving details of the Festival programmes in the USA and inviting their participation in the same through sponsorship of various events. The total amount

so collected for Festival of India, USA and France amounted to Rs. 1,74,24,050.00. The amount spent from this so far on various activities of these Festivals is Rs. 1,73,80,729.25. The balance amount of Rs. 43,320,75 is in the Personal Ledger Account maintained by the Accounts officer, Principal Accounts Office of the Departments of Education and Culture.

(d) Art objects from Indian Museums were sent for exhibition in USA under the procedures prescribed by the Govt. of India Photographs of these objects did not appear on the American postal stamps.

#### National Airports Authority

7670. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Airports Authority has been set up from 1st April, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the composition and functions thereof ;

(c) the number of airports brought under its control ;

(d) whether any airports other than the international airports are left outside the control of the authority ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Financial aid to Health Clubs

7671. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Health Clubs have been set up in all States in India ;

(b) if not, names of the States where such clubs exist ; and

(c) to what extent are these Health Clubs financed by Union Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) There is no scheme under the Union Government to either establish or provide help to establish Health Clubs. The Government also do not compile any statistics about whether the State Governments establish any Health Clubs or not.

#### New Central Schools in Punjab

7672. SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up new Central Schools in the State of Punjab also ;

(b) if so, the locations thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) As in previous years new Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) will be opened in 1986-87 also at the beginning of the academic session in different States including Punjab depending upon availability of suitable offers and funds for the same. It is not possible just now to say how many schools will be opened in 1986-87 in a particular State or their locations.

#### Facilities for Instructions at Primary Level in Mother Tongue

7673. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers or Education Ministers of States to review the implementation of the three language formula ;

(b) names of States which have provided adequate facilities for instruction at the primary level to children belonging to linguistic minorities through the medium of their mother tongues, with or without any conditions regarding the number of such children in a class or in the school, as a whole ;

(c) names of States which have introduced mother tongue, as the First language, without bracketting it with the regional language or the official language of the State;

(d) names of States which have bracketted classical or foreign languages along with Modern Indian languages as the second or third language ; and

(e) whether the three language formula satisfies the linguistic requirements of linguistic minorities in non-Hindi States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) It has been accepted all along that mother tongue should be the medium of instruction at primary stage. For linguistic minorities, the policy of the Government of India has been that instruction in the medium of mother tongue should be provided where at least 40 students in a school and 10 in a class desire so at the primary stage. Similarly at the secondary stage arrangements for the instruction through the mother tongue should be made if 60 students in the last four classes and 15 in each class desire so. The State Governments have accepted this and are generally implementing it. In addition the minorities have the protection of Articles 30 (1) of the Constitution for setting up and running educational institutions of their choice.

(d) According to the information available the States/UTs are : Bihar, Assam, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Goa, Diu & Daman, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh,

(e) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Unauthorised vendors at Delhi Railway Stations

7674. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry are aware that a parallel catering service is being run at Delhi Railway Stations by unauthorised vendors ;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry propose to take any effective steps to stop unauthorised vending of Paan, Bidi and Cigarettes ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No parallel catering service is being run at Delhi Railway stations by unauthorised vendors.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Ban on production of Injurious Drugs

7675. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh has weeded out a large number of drugs which were found to be Inefficacious and a similar practice is followed by all advanced countries ;

(b) whether during the last one decade any effort has been made to ban production of drugs which on test and application were found to be injurious or not conforming to the published benefits accruing from them and if so, their number ;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to drastically cut down the drug formulations in our country ; and

(d) when a change in the law is proposed to be initiated to achieve this objective ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) It is a fact that Bangladesh has weeded out a large number of drugs which, according to their experts, were not efficacious.

Based on disease pattern, reports of adverse reactions and views of experts, the advanced countries take action to prohibit manufacture and sale of harmful and therapeutically irrational drugs as and when necessary.

(b) Government have prohibited manufacture and sale of 26 categories of fixed dose combinations which were considered harmful and therapeutically irrational.

(c) The Drugs consultative Committee which is a statutory body under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, has constituted a Sub-Committee to review drugs moving in the market from the angle of irrationality and harmfulness.

(d) Drugs & Cosmetics Act has been amended in 1982 empowering the Government to prohibit import, manufacture, sale and distribution of harmful and irrational drugs.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, I have given an adjournment motion.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : About what ?

(Interruptious)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Union Carbide announces.....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am allowing that.

[English]

I have already taken a decision. It will be discussed. No problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHARY (Katwa) : We have received another disturbing news.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : When I say that we are already after this thing, you take your seats.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There is one disturbing news. The Mayor of Bhopal has made a trip to the USA and the expenditure for that trip was borne by the lawyers of the Union Carbide.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see to it. I am aware of it. When I say that I will do it. Don't worry.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, this House has repeatedly discussed the problem of terrorism in Delhi and elsewhere. Today a very bad news has come that the police have unearthed a plot that some terrorists wanted to blow up the Birla Mandir. This is only a conspiracy to destroy the communal harmony in Delhi and to destroy the atmosphere of secularism. The Home Minister should make a statement to indicate as to what concrete steps are being taken to prevent the conspiracy to destroy the harmony in the country.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, you had given a notice of adjournment motion and I wanted to admit it, but against whom ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Heart speaks this but the tongue speak differently.

MR. SPEAKER : Against whom should I admit it? I cannot admit it against the Government, because the Government and the police have done a good job; they unearthed the plot. And I wanted to admit the motion against all of us because, for the political thinking in this country that it is today and that it was obtaining in the past, we had to pay heavy price in 1947, when brothers fought against brothers and lakhs of lives were lost. We did not get rid of this cancer at that time and, we have not been able to get rid of it even today. It is the mischief of those who want to divide brothers. Even today we have not been able to extract and through out this poison. It is not the question of any single party; I want to exhort the Parliament as a whole that, unless we uproot this evil, we shall not be able to make our country strong. You have to do it, in whatever manner you like to do. Religion should be a private affair. One may profess any religion one likes. But no political wing of any religion should be allowed to function, at any platform, inside or outside, of any Gurdwara, temple, mosque or church. Unless this is done the problem will not be solved. That is why I said against whom I should admit the motion. I want to admit it against all of us. I want that all of us should be involved in this adjournment motion. I want to tell you that the future generations will hold us responsible for this.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am happy that the adjournment is already moved from the Chair and carried...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I have given notice in respect of another type of cancer.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken it up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : More than 50 Harijans have been killed in Bihar...  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already initiated action.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The DSP of Dhanbad was leading the party.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked for information and when I get it...

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Jungle law is going on there...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you listen.

[Translation]

If you go on insisting, what can I do? Please listen to me. You will be satisfied.

(English)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Either the Minister should make a statement or we should have a discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already initiated steps to get my facts because the Government can only get the facts from the State Government. Then I can get it discussed on the floor.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : A discussion should be held here. We are not going to allow this thing to go on like this.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already done our job.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : I am taking of terrorism.

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday I told Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh and today I am telling you.

(English)

That is what I am doing, without losing any time, and without losing even one minute I have done it.



**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Kindly do something Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am already doing it.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Thank you very much.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why don't you listen. Unnecessarily why waste the time of the House. I did it yesterday. Again you are raising it today.

*(Interruptions)*

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Do not get angry.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I do not get angry.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU** (Gobichettipalayam) : I have given a notice under Rule 193 with regard to Sri Lanka.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You can give it to me. Tomorrow the Business Advisory Committee is meeting. You can come there. This is not the time to discuss this motion. You can come to the Business Advisory Committee meeting.

What is your point of order ?

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS** (Mavelikara) : The officials of the State Trading Corporation have committed.....  
*(Interruptions)\**

**MR. SPEAKER :** No, No. You can give something. Nothing like that. It does not form part of the record.

*(Interruptions)\**

You also, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, you can also seek information on what you gave me. That is the prerogative of the Government to deal and enter into any agreement or any sort of a deal. That is their prerogative. That is their prerogative. But you can seek an information. And you can even put me question, if it is within the purview, I will get it done.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Bolpur) : I have given you a motion.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No, that motion, I cannot allow.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** This is a serious matter, are you not concerned with it.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are concerned. You can get information. There is no basis for an Adjournment Motion on that.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** This is a very serious matter.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It might be in your view. The Government has the authority. They are entrusted with the confidence of the people of this country.....

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is all right. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Does it mean that we cannot question any of the deals ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** You can ask a question, but there is no question of an Adjournment Motion. I do not<sup>t</sup> bar your right to ask questions to get information ..

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI** (Guwahati) : You are very right. But we have got the experience, whenever...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** No question of elaboration. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

\* Not recorded.

\*\* Not recorded

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): I would like to raise a very important issue. Like in Assam and Punjab, under the leadership of Gorkha League, a separate Gorkha Land movement is going on in North Bengal. Sir, this is a very serious matter.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please give it in writing. I shall find out.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I have already given a notice. The Government should take bold action and it should tackle the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: We will find out.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): Thirteen thousand displaced families in Visakhapatnam Stool Plant area are suffering and starving for the last seven years.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me some notice. I will see to it, not like this. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not a single word to go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattam, that is not the way to do it. I am not going to allow these things. Not allowed. You can give it to me. It is not like this. Not allowed. Absolutely irrelevant on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: What is your Point of Order?

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikakulam): I have given a notice under Rule 193.

(Interruptions)

\*\* Not recorded

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot ask me for a discussion here on the floor of the House. It is my right to do it and decide it. No, disallowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me and see me.

SHRI H. A. DORA: I have already apprised you about this.

MR. SPEAKER: No Point of Order. Overruled.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, cotton worth about Rs. 10 crores has been burnt within a period of one month (Interruptions). I have given three notices for this.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed over ruled.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. You cannot raise it here.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool): There is a temple near Ajmer. The president of India had visited this temple recently. But Harijans are not allowed to enter this temple. I had laid on the Table a paper on this. What action are you taking on that?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI H. A. DORA: Sir, myself and Shri Madhav Reddy approached you yesterday.....

(Interruptions)

\*\* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot answer here. It is all right. Sit down. Take your seat. I can not allow you like this. You cannot take it for granted without my permission. Take your seat. Over-ruled. Syed Shahabuddin.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications under Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Annual Report of and Review on Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi for 1984-85, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science Bangalore for 1984-85 and Notification under Food Adalteration Act.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 :—
  - (i) The Drugs and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 89 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1985.
  - (ii) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 788 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1985.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 863(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1985 marking certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 578(E) issued under section 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
 

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2550/86]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had raised a question of privilege against.....

(Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir. I did not allow that.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : There is still an order against me that I cannot go to any part of U.P....

(Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow. In my judgement, I have disallowed that.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Then, please bring it to the House and permit to raise...

(Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : I have done it without giving any reason. You come and see me, if you like.

(Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Over-ruled.

(Interruption)\*\*

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHURY (Kocrajhar) : A delegation of Plains Tribals Council of Assam have assembled in the Boat Club.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me.

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUOHURY: They have raised some demands for the Plains Tribals Council.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing. Smt. Mohsina Kidwai.

[Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai]

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—2537/86]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore for the year 1984-85.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—2552/86]

- (6) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 745 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1985 together with a corrigendum to the English version published in Notification No. G.S.R. 903 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1985 under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—2553/86]

Annual Report of and Review on  
National Council of Educational Research  
and Training, New Delhi for 1984-85

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND  
CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA  
ROHTAGI) : I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

National Council of Educational  
Research and Training, New Delhi,  
for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi for the year 1984-85.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2554/86]

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12.06 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd August, 1985, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd April 1986, with the following Amendments :—

#### Enacting Formula

1. That at page 2, line 1, 'for' the word "Thirty-six the word "Thirty-seventh" be substituted.

#### Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, 'for' the figure "1985" the figure "1986" be substituted.

I am, therefore to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provi-

sions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House."

of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Urban Development-Housing for Landless Rural Labour and Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating thereto.

— — —

**SUPREME COURT (NUMBER OF JUDGES) AMENDMENT BILL, 1986**

[*English*]

**SECRETARY-GENERAL :** Sir, I lay on the Table the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 1986 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

12.08 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

[*English*]

**Fourth Report**

**SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur):** I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitting of the House.

12.07 hrs.

— — —

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

[*English*]

**Eighteenth Report**

**SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) :** I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions.

12.09 hrs.

**RE : RAILWAYS BILL, 1986**

[*English*]

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) :** On behalf of Shri Madhavrao Scindia, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):** A number of us have not received a copy of this Bill, but the Secretariat says that the Bill had been sent.

12.7½

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**

[*English*]

**Thirty-Second Report and Minutes**

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) :** I beg to present the Thirty-Second Report (Hindi and English versions)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) :** We have not received it.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):** Just now I have received it.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It was circulated on the 19th.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** I checked up all the papers. I did not receive it earlier.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : So many members have not received it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have ascertained. It has been circulated.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There can be one or two omissions mistake, but so many members have not received it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We received only the corrigendum and not the copy of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : How could it be..... corrigendum being received without the Bill ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Actually it is a fact that none of us has received it.

MR. SPEAKER : How can there be a corrigendum without a Bill having been issued ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : We have got a record that it was circulated on the 19th.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Our Secretariat has circulated it.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : None of us got it.

MR. SPEAKER : We can look into it.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Why should we make a wrong statement ? When we get anything, we pass the same on to you and when we do not receive anything, we will say that we have not received it. It is a simple thing.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Nobody has got it.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody has got it ! Other Members are also sitting here.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You ask everybody.

MR. SPEAKER : We do not know what is the truth. We can give it to you. The Bill has been circulated.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Prof. Ranga, did you receive it ?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : We do not know what is happening here.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has not received it.

MR. SPEAKER : We have checked up and it has been circulated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He did not open the packet !

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You have not received it. Others have received it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Nobody has received it.

MR. SPEAKER : They have circulated it. May be, it has not reached you. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let me find out if it has reached no one.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : It should be introduced after we have received the copy.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want, it can be despatched to you again. No problem.

[*English*]

SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : This is a wrong procedure.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a wrong procedure. It is a failure of the channel of communication.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Let the Bill be circulated today and be introduced tomorrow. Heavens will not fall. We will see the Bill.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Guptaji, it makes no difference. It is not going to be passed today. Why are you splitting hair ?

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We will not have an opportunity to oppose the Bill unless we know what is there. Under the rules, I have got certain rights. Why should I lose those rights ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BANSI LAL : This Bill has already been circulated. What is he saying ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is he saying ? (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Are all of us misleading you ?

(Interruption.)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Are we speaking untruth ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are we misleading you deliberately ?

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody is telling a lie. It has been despatched from here, but has not reached you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : So many Members cannot be wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : I can get or records checked up. I can do nothing more. My office says that it has been despatched. This is in our record.

[English]

It is just a minor thing.

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Heavens will not fall if it is introduced tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : What if it is introduced today ? After all it is not going to be passed today itself.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : How shall we oppose it if we want to in case we do not have a copy ?

MR. SPEAKER : All right, we shall take it up tomorrow. But let me find out how it has happened.

[English]

I must find out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am not blaming anybody ; but I want to ask.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I want to find out.

[Translation]

Why did it not reach you when it has been despatched from here. After all, where has it gone ?

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Even today, what happened was this ; he

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

rang up the Secretariat for the Bill. They sent the Bill What Bill? Appropriation Bill. They sent the Appropriation Bill. (Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : Now Matters under Rule 377. Kumari Pushpa Devi is not here. Shri Ram Pyara Panika is absent ; so also Mr. Wadiyar. Now, Shri Mohan Lal Jhikram.

12.16 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Demand for Pensionary and other Benefits to the Employees of "Banvasi Seva Mandal" in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : Sir, Banvasi Sewa Mandal is a Social organisation in Madhya Pradesh which has been serving tribal girijans of backward and inaccessible ravines and terrains of Madhya Pradesh for the last 40 years and running schools for dissemination of education among them. The teachers and the workers of this organisation have been serving the people with a sense of dedication even by sacrificing their and their families comforts and upholding the ideal and aims of the founder of this organisation late Thakkar Bava. But I regret to inform the House that the future of such dedicated teachers and workers becomes dark when they retire because they are not entitled to gratuity, pension etc. whereas the teachers and workers of other Semi-Government private and Government-aided institutions are entitled to such facilities as are available to the Government servants. Sir, the Government are providing 100 per cent aid to this organisation. It is, therefore, requested that the teaching staff and other employees of this organisation should be provided such facilities of pension and gratuity as are available to the Government employees so as to enable them to lead a normal life after retirement.

- (ii) Need to provide S.T.D. facility in Gondia, Bhandara and Tumsar Telephone Exchanges.

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI (Bhandara) : The capacity of Bhandara and Tumsar Telephone Exchanges in district Bhandara of Maharashtra is inadequate. In Bhandara and Tumsar districts about 200 and 75 persons respectively have been on the waiting list for the last five years. Bhandara is a backward district. Some industries are now being set up there. Work on a Rs. 200 crore Sunflag Steel Factory in Bhandara is in progress. But telephone and telex facilities are not available. Similarly, work on a cooperative sugar factory has started there. But telephone facility is not available there also. The industrialists hesitate to set up industries in this backward district for want of this facility. There has been a demand for S.T.D. facility in Gondia, Bhandara and Tumsar districts for the last many years. Several persons have submitted applications for telex facility. I have also been making all out efforts in this direction for the last six years but the concerned department is not paying any heed. I was given an assurance in the last Lok Sabha in regard to the provision of these facilities.

I would request the Government that Gondia, Bhandara and Tumsar exchanges should be linked with STD at the earliest. The capacity of Bhandara, Tumsar telephone exchanges should be augmented without delay. Telecommunication facilities including telex facility should be provided to the new industries which are going to come up in the district and necessary instructions to this effect be issued forthwith.

[English]

- (iii) Need to fill up the existing vacancies of judges in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : For a long period of more than 28 months, the eight vacancies in A.P. High Court have not been filled up by the Government of India. Due to this, the Andhra Pradesh people are facing hardships



for want of justice. There are eighty-eight thousand cases pending in the High Court for justice for three years. In the absence of the Judges, justice gets delayed, and hence justice is denied. In this regard, Government has recommended a panel of Judges thrice, with the consent of the Chief Justice of the A.P. High Court. But the papers are moving between State Government and Central Government without any valid reasons. In between the two Governments, the A.P. people are worst sufferers, for want of justice.

Now again for the third time, A.P. Government has submitted a panel of judges on 4th January 1986 for appointment of High Court Judges. But even after three months, the Central Government has not taken any decision on the issue.

In view of the above facts, I request the Government of India to take this matter seriously and fill up all the existing vacancies without any further delay.

(iv) Need to extend relief to people affected by hailstorm in Monteswar Purbasthali and Nandanghat blocks of Kalna sub division in West Bengal

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY** (Katwa): A devastating hailstorm on 5th April has ravaged the peasants of Monteswar Purbasthali and Nandanghat blocks of Kalna sub-division in West Bengal. Many people have been injured, houses of mud and tile have been broken, crops of large areas destroyed, domestic animals of household animal husbandry like poultry and pigs have been killed in large numbers. The loss due to this hailstorm; which is unprecedented in recent history, is apprehended to be to the tune of some crores.

Poor peasants and agricultural labourers are faced with most unwarranted situation of agony and calamity. The State Government has rushed relief to the people. I appeal to the Central Government to help the people of this area to overcome this terrible devastation caused due to the erratic behaviour of the nature which caught the people unawares.

[Translation]

(v) Need to connect Chittorgarh in Rajasthan with the Vayudoot Service.

**PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT** (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the historic city of Chittorgarh in Rajasthan, which has been the land of braves and devotees, is a centre of tourist attraction because of its glorious past. Therefore, it is my earnest request to the hon. Transport Minister that Chittorgarh should be linked with Vayudoot Service. The Rajasthan Government have constructed an air strip near Soniyana village in Chittorgarh district which lies in between Bhilwara and Chittorgarh districts. State planes have been using this air strip since 1983. My submission is that this air strip should be converted into an airport and Vayudoot Service started from there. At present Vayudoot service is running upto Jaipur and Kota. This can be extended upto Chittorgarh. With the introduction of this service two important districts of Rajasthan, Bhilwara and Chittorgarh, will be linked. Also, this will add to tourist facility for Chittorgarh and a number of domestic and foreign tourists will visit the historic fort. The entrepreneurs of Bhilwara city of Rajasthan, will also get benefit of Vayudoot service. In this way industrial sector will prosper.

It is therefore, my fervent request to the hon. Transport Minister that a Vayudoot Service, linking important districts Chittorgarh and Bhilwara, should be introduced at the earliest and benefits thereof be given to those Rajasthanis who are engaged in business in every corner of the country. This will also help the development of tourism in the State.

(vi) Need to open at least ten Purchase Centres in each Development Block of Uttar Pradesh for the purchase of Rabi Crop.

**SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA** (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a good rabi crop in Uttar Pradesh due to favourable whether, agricultural policy of the Central and State Governments and hard labour of

[Shri Umakant Mishra]

the farmers. There has been a record production of wheat which is a very encouraging trend. But unless at least ten purchase centres are opened in each development block for the purchase of foodgrains at the support price, the farmers will not get fair price for their produce and they will be exploited. Their labour will go waste. I, therefore, request the Central Government to make arrangements for setting up at least ten purchasing centres immediately in each development block for purchase of rabi crop.

12.25 hrs.

#### FINANCE BILL

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : 12 hours have been allotted for all the three stages of the Finance Bill, 1986. If the House agrees, we may have 9 hours for general discussion, 2 hours for clause by clause consideration and 1 hour for third regarding.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH)  
Sir, I beg to move :\*

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1986-87, be taken into consideration."

The Budget proposals made by me on 28th February, 1986 have been discussed very widely. In response to the debate and dialogue we have already announced a large number of modifications which in particular have provided substantial relief to the small scale sector. A number of problems relating to the implementation of MODVAT scheme were brought to our notice and I am happy to say that by now most of these have been resolved. The concessions already announced have been widely welcomed both in the House and outside.

It is proposed to reduce the excise duty on refined mustard oil or repeseed oil from Rs. 1500 per metric tonne to Rs. 750 per metric tonne in the interest of oilseeds farmers and for encouraging production of mustard oil. Refined oils produced from solvent extracted oils as well as castor oil and tobacco seed oil are being exempted from excise duty completely.

I had promised a separate scheme for small scale units engaged in body building. It is proposed to reduce and levy the excise duty at a specific and concessional rate of Rs. 4,000 per truck for goods transport and at the rate of Rs. 8,000 per unit for other type of bodies. The procedure for duty collection from independent body builders is also being simplified. They would be required to submit only a monthly account indicating the number of body build vehicles cleared, registration number and excise duty paid. Such units will be exempted from maintaining daily production account.

The relief from excise duty in respect of goods captively consumed is being extended in respect of additional areas of industry. For instance, parts of machinery, appliances and instruments etc. used for repairs/maintenance within the factory or any other factory of the same manufacturer; certain inorganic chemicals used in the manufacture of wood pulp and artificial fibre/yarn; hydrogen and nitrogen used captively; abrasive grains used in the manufacture of grinding wheels; gravure printing cylinders and lithographic plates for printing, carbon ink used for manufacture of carbon papers; china clay, refractory containers and plaster of Paris moulds used in the manufacture of ceramic products; sub-assemblies/assemblies/units/parts when captively consumed in the manufacture of computers of all sorts (including central processing units and peripheral devices); and parts used captively in the manufacture of one day alarm time pieces.

Another area where relief by way of sat-off of excise duty and/or additional duty of customs, as the case may be, will be available is in respect of urea going into the manufacture of urea formaldehyde

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

resins ; certain organic chemicals going into the manufacture of textile fibres/yarns ; acrylonitrile used in the manufacture of acrylic fibre, and certain other goods used in the manufacture of paper/paper board and starch used in the manufacture of modified starch and other starches.

I am also providing full exemption from excise duty in respect of carded wool, paper splints for matches, paper labels, bamboo, ice, jute bags made from duty paid jute fabrics, fishing nets, hair fixer, ropes, twine, cordage etc. made from duty paid yarn ; resin and turpentine made without the aid of power ; and rubber balloons, 'made up' articles produced on welt pile knitting machines and cotton belting of width not exceeding 15 cms. and not containing any plastic materials.

I am also providing for reduction of excise duty in respect of wooden furniture from 25 per cent to 15 per cent and kerosene pressure lanterns and parts from 35 per cent to 15 per cent. Additional duty of excise on embroidered cotton fabrics is being restored to the earlier level equal to the duty paid on the base fabrics, if not already paid. In respect of larger paper mills using at least 50 per cent unconventional raw materials, excise duty is being reduced from ten per cent plus Rs. 850 per metric tonne to ten per cent plus Rs. 700 per metric tonne.

The small scale units have represented for enhancing the exemption limit for taking out a Central Excise Licence. The limit is being raised from Rs. five lakhs to Rs. ten lakhs. I also propose to include some more items under the general small scale exemption scheme. These are felts, all sorts, and evaporative type of coolers and parts thereof. Certain modifications to the MODVAT rules removing difficulties in respect of bringing back of waste arising in the course of manufacture of final products in the premises of a job worker are also being made. It has been decided to extend the proforma credit under rule 56A to all cases where the facility was available under the erstwhile tariff classification.

I propose to provide a separate specific rate of excise duty of Rs. 300 per typewriter in respect of portable typewriters where the

carriage size does not exceed 25 cms. In respect of other manual typewriters the specific rate of duties are being suitably modified.

I also propose to reduce the duty from 35% ad valorem to 25% ad valorem in respect of plastic films including cellular films but excluding polyurethane foam falling under certain specified subheadings of the Central Excise Tariff. The reduced rate of excise duty will apply in respect of such films produced or manufactured in India.

In order to help the smaller manufacturers of leather cloth with turnover not exceeding Rs. 1.50 crores, I propose to reduce the excise duty on leather cloth by 50% for the first clearance of 3 lakh square metres of leather cloth from such units. I also propose to allow set-off of duty paid on PVC resins used in the manufacture of leather cloth. A flat rate of excise duty of 30% ad valorem is also being provided for certain rejects and cut pieces of leather cloth.

The concessional rate of customs duty of 40 per cent ad valorem in respect of components for the manufacture of 15 identified medical equipments was provided in the Budget proposals. This concession is being extended to additional 19 highly specialised medical equipments such as cardioscopes, Hypothermic Unit for open heart surgery, ultra sound scanner, etc.

The House would also recall that I had provided for a specific rate of customs duty of Rs. 10,500 per metric tonne in respect of PVC resins mainly with a view to curbing the problem of under-valuation in imports and also to protecting the interest of domestic industry. It has been represented by the domestic industry that the import duty incidence on certain speciality resins like paste grade and battery grade PVC resins has come down considerably adversely affecting the interests of the indigenous manufacturers of such resins. In order to remedy this, I propose to provide a higher specific rate of import duty of Rs. 15,000 per metric tonne in respect of PVC paste grade and PVC battery grade resins.

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

The exemption notifications relating to the above changes in the INDIRECT TAXES are being placed on the Table of the House. In addition, we have proposed some amendments to the Finance Bill which are largely formal in nature and have no important revenue significance.

The revenue sacrifice involved in respect of post-Budget exemptions and amendments is Rs. 79 crores on excise duty and Rs. 2.9 crores on customs duty.

#### DIRECT TAXES :

I now take up the suggestions relating to Budget proposals in respect of DIRECT TAXES. Hon'ble Members will recall that in the course of general discussion on Budget I had made a statement on 2nd April, 1986 envisaging certain modifications to my original proposals. The amendments proposed, accordingly, are as under :—

(i) The power of income-tax authorities to collect the prescribed information for purposes of survey will be restricted to business premises only.

But may I clarify that powers of search do remain and for that, residential houses can be searched under the specific orders of the competent authority. But this was in respect of survey. (*Interruptions*) Search you can do. But, this was regarding survey that has been dropped. But the Power for search even in residential houses, exists even today. That will remain.

- (ii) In respect of exempted self-occupied property which has been acquired or constructed with borrowed funds, deduction of interest upto Rs. 5,000 will be admissible.
- (iii) The proposal to delete section 80M of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of intercorporate dividends will be withdrawn.
- (iv) The scheme of Tea Development Account applicable to tea industry

will be brought at per with the new provision relating to Investment Deposit Account.

In addition to the above, the following further amendments are proposed :

- (a) As per one of the provisions of the Finance Bill, tax-payers claiming deduction under the Investment Deposit Account will not be allowed deduction by way of investment allowance. I propose to provide that benefit of carry forward and set off of the un-absorbed portion of the investment allowance will be admissible even if a taxpayer has claimed the benefit of Investment Deposit Account.
- (b) The Bill seeks to provide that a deduction upto 20 per cent of the profits of eligible business or profession will be allowable if such profits are deposited in accordance with the scheme framed or are utilised for the purchase of any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant. Since the investment allowance is admissible in respect of only a 'new ship, etc., I propose to build in the same condition in the Investment Deposit Scheme. It may, however, be clarified that second hand ships, aircraft, machinery and plant will also qualify for relief just as they were entitled to investment allowance on satisfaction of certain conditions specified in the Act.
- (c) The deduction relating to the Investment Deposit Scheme is allowable if the deposit is made or any amount is utilised for the purchase of ship, etc. out of income chargeable to tax as profits and gains from business or profession. In order to ensure uniformity in the manner of determining such profits for the purposes of claiming this tax benefit and also to reduce the area of possible litigation, it is proposed to define the term "profits" in this regard.

- (d) The Bill seeks to amend section 80T of the Income-Tax Act relating to deduction in respect of long term capital gains in the case of assesses other than companies. It is proposed to further provide that Gold, bullion and jewellery will henceforth also be treated on par with buildings or lands for capital gains. The redundant proviso to section 80T regarding a ceiling on the deduction is being deleted.

The other amendments are of a consequential or drafting nature and I would not take the time of the House in dealing with these amendments.

I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Members to the action proposed relating to the three items which had been included in my Budget speech for 1986-87. They are as under :—

- (a) In para 96 of my Budget speech, I had proposed to introduce a system of allowing depreciation in respect of blocks of assets instead of the present system of depreciation on individual assets. This proposal will be made effective from 2.4.1987 and will be implemented through a separate Amendment Bill.
- (b) In para 98 of my Budget speech, I had proposed to allow a deduction in respect of medical expenses by self-employed persons. This will be implemented through a separate Amendment Bill.
- (c) In Para 100 of my Budget speech, I had announced the decision of the Government to frame simple rules for the valuation of assets for the purposes of wealth tax. The draft rules dated 31st March, 1986 proposed to be made in this regard have already been published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and objections and suggestions with reference to the said Rules have been invited by 15th May, 1986.

In the Budget proposals, a number of measures were introduced for boosting exports. During the post-Budget discussions with concerned Ministries, experts and export interest, the Government have received a number of representations for modifications of direct taxes for the export sector. These are being studied and I hope to announce certain further measures for the benefit of the export sector before the end of the current session of the Parliament.

I request the Hon'ble Members to lend their support to the modifications I have proposed.

Sir, I move.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year, 1986-87, be taken into consideration."

Now, Mr. Banatwalla

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Sir, I have a point of order before we proceed and I would request you to give your thought to the point that I am placing before you from the point of view of healthy parliamentary practice. We have just heard the speech of the hon. Finance Minister with respect to the Finance Bill. He has very clearly pointed out in his speech that several concessions have already been announced by him from time to time. Sir, we are thankful to him for that purpose. We have a very responsive Government, a Government that has immediate response to public demand, and from time to time, has been announcing various concessions. That is a good thing. But I want to draw your attention to a healthy parliamentary practice. Today we are having the Finance Bill and so many concessions were already announced. That detracts from the sanctity of the Finance Bill. Until and unless there was some urgency for prior announcement, as it is the Budget has lost its sanctity today. Even before the Budget comes in this House, several impositions already take place. The budget loses its importance. Though we welcome those concessions, in the interest of the propriety of the Finance Bill.....

MR. SPEAKER : We have already discussed that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad) : It can be covered under speech.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Regarding the propriety of the Finance Bill, there should be a direction from the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already discussed it ; I have already directed that matter. We have already taken care of when we started it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, whatever announcements we have done earlier were announced in the House. They were not announced outside the House.

Secondly, I say, Sir, in the Budget speech itself we said, we are introducing a new scheme of MODVAT and in the speech itself I said, I will be removing the anomalies. Now, in the removal of anomalies, if the industry is stalled to wait for two months and the industry and all the work gets stalled, I think that was not an advisable thing. You're member the criticism of MODVAT in the first week of March and within 60 days we have settled down, there is no problem of MODVAT. It took three years in U.K. to settle down, and we in 60 days have settled down in MODVAT.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Balpur) : Also the small scale industry.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : also the small scale industry. What was the use ? If Members feel that we could keep it hanging for two months, there is no point.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with the hon. Member, Mr. Banatwalla, that the announcement was not proper.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I am not against it. It is a question of propriety and parliamentary practice. I welcomed those things but pertaining to parliamentary practice, unless there is an urgency, such a thing should not be done.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Mr. Banatwalla does not know that many of these proposals which contained in the Budget came into effect on the day when the Budget was presented on the 28th of February, and certainly it was necessary for the Finance Minister to go on making announcements so that it does not unnecessarily cause hardship to the industrialists. My point is that while there is lot of scope for criticism, it cannot be said that it is against the practice.

Now, Sir, just now I have heard another instalment of concessions announced by the Finance Minister. Sir, I was going through the various budget speeches delivered by the Finance Ministers right from 1952 when Mr. Chintamani Deshmukh was holding the portfolio. At no time preceding this budget—did a budget contain so many complications, so many announcements after the presentation of the budget. It is the fourth time that we are hearing the concessions announced today and I am still confused, Sir. I have to speak when I am still confused because certain new proposals which have come today have to be studied, and today only we know about it and it will be difficult for me to comment. I was thinking, for example, under Section 133B when it is withdrawn or when it is modified, it will not give scope for searches. But just now the Finance Minister said, 'No, searches will be permitted in the residential houses under this section.'

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That was survey. These are for survey. 'Survey' means any Inspector can go into a house and survey the house. So, that portion has been dropped, but survey for business premises remains. But the power of search which has got a specified procedure and a competent authority orders

a search, that power of search of a house will still remain as it is in the law. There is no amendment to that.

(*In'er uptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I am happy the Finance Minister has clarified this point. But I would like to point out that an impression has been gained in the country after the announcement that once for all the searches are no longer there.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That is way I clarified that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : But then this should have been clarified long ago when the announcement was made. In any case, I was only pointing out an example.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He clarified only after the confusion. That was necessary.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : But there are several other confusions... (*Interruptions*). And it looks to me that all these proposals, whether it is MODVAT scheme or whether it is new tariff rates etc., many of these proposals had been brought forward before this House without good home work being done. Otherwise there is no scope for so many changes. When so many changes are made and announced so many times, that only shows that there was not a very clear thinking as to what is to be done and all this shows to be that this Government is functioning on the basis of second thoughts. That means, somebody comes and points out to you that this is not proper then again you change. Then some delegation comes and says, 'Sir, this will hit the industry', then you change it.

Sir, the Revenue Department people in the North Block are not the people who are so naive. They know and they have all the information at their command. The Finance Ministry is fully equipped with all the facts which are necessary and a better home work should have been done before the proposals were brought before the House.

Now, take the example of the small scale industry. It is now said that the small scale industry deserves this concession. Certainly I welcome the concessions announced by the Finance Minister because they are desirable. They are very welcome and they should have been given earlier. But the point is where was the need for him, in the first instance, to bring all these things? Does he not know that this is going to hit the small industry very badly? Does he need an agitation, a threat if a bandh, and then truck-loads of representations coming to Delhi everyday, hundreds of people coming and meeting the Finance Minister and all the truck-loads of materials being processed and being examined by the North Block secretariat? What is necessary?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Threat of all-India strike.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : There was also the threat of all-India strike.

There was a bandh. Not only a bandh. The Finance Minister is aware that clearances were stopped for about 15 days. No sales were there. Everywhere small industry suffered because they wanted, every day, cash. They cannot afford to withhold the sales and the sales were withheld because nobody knew what to do. The Excise Department people were also confused. They did not know what to do. Industrialists also were confused. They did not know what to do. And then, the result was that the clearance was stopped, no sales were there and as a result, the production suffered. One of my friends calculated that the small scale industry suffered a production loss to the tune of about Rs. 500 crores during the period of 20 days, when there was confusion. It took 20 days for him to announce. I am very happy that he announced it. Now, he realises that what he had done earlier was wrong, all the people, small industrialists who were doing the job work were hit. It took him 20 days to tell them that your job work is not affected and you are not going to be taxed.

Similarly, the small scale industry suffered because of people coming to Delhi all the way from various places, from

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

Madras, from Bombay, from Calcutta, from Punjab etc., and they came and went on meeting the Minister and wasting the Minister's valuable time and valuable time of the officials.

12 48 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

My point is, was all this necessary only finally to reach the stage of anti-climax and finally to say "No"! Is it all necessary? Now, this is a matter which has to be pondered over very carefully in future when we are going to bring forth these proposals before the House. Because, as I said earlier, these are not ordinary proposals. I am aware of the Finance Minister's anxiety for introducing an open budgeting. Open budgeting is very good which is being practised in some of the Western countries and the Finance Minister knew about it and he also wanted, "Why should I not do it in India?" It is very good. But open budgeting is done in respect of what items? Budget consists of several items. Regarding expenditure outlays which you have to make on various projects, on various items of expenditure, certainly you should have open budgeting. Regarding policies, you have open budgeting. You invite public debate on various fiscal policies. Yes, it is quite all right. But regarding levies, rates of taxes, I cannot understand where there is scope for open budgeting. Because, the moment you announce the tax, the moment the Budget is presented to this House, from that midnight onwards, the budget rates and freights take effect. Traders are affected. Are you not going to play with the lives of the people by the open budgeting system by subjecting them to these changes in rates and tariff and all that? Now, that is the mistake that was committed. Otherwise, I welcome the open budgeting system. I am convinced that this type of system should be brought about in this country. But the point is, while doing so, you unnecessarily do not create a turmoil in the whole economic set up of the country.

Going through some of the proposals which had been announced, I have to say that there are some proposals which are very good and the reliefs given to the small-scale sector, I certainly welcome. You said that in the small-scale sector, the procedures have been simplified and they need not go in for a licence, once an application is sent, and you have a certified copy of the application that is enough. Similarly, you said that, upto 50 lakhs of clearance, in the smallscale industry, self-assessment can be done. That is very good. It will save them lot of harassment and you have extended the exemption limit from Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs and then if the industry is manufacturing more than one item, falling under different Heads of Tariff, it can go up to Rs. 30 lakhs. These are all very welcome announcements.

But there are certain proposals in the Budget which I am not prepared to support such as the investment allowance. Just now I was hearing the Finance Minister. The impression I got was that he is allowing the investment allowance and the funding scheme both to go together. If I am wrong, he may...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is that the unabsorbed portion of the investment allowance will be allowed. And that is fair also.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : In other words, your investment allowance will not be there. This is very good but the point is the funding scheme which has been introduced requires a little modification. You have to look into certain complications.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You want to say something is bad.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You cannot do anything bad. You have to do everything good. That is what I say.

As far as funding scheme is concerned, (*Interruptions*) 20% of the profits are being allowed to be deposited in the IDBI and that could be utilised for further capitalisation, for the purchase of equipment etc, whenever it is withdrawn. Otherwise, they can straightaway purchase the equipment.



But while working the investment allowance, we found that there was lot of capital deepening and capital being diverted to undesirable channels by the industrialists. We looked into that, and fear that under funding scheme there is a possibility that the investment goes to the undesirable channels and that should be checked.

Coming to inter-corporate dividends, this is one announcement which was hailed by the big business because they thought that this is going to be a big bonanza for them. I hope you will agree with me that this has given them very good dividends and you wanted to take it away earlier. But again you came under the pressure of the big business, you seem to have come under the influence of Narielwalas and Palkhiwalas who are the very effective advocates today for free enterprise. Why did you regard it.....

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I have to safeguard the interests of the UTI.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I know you have to safeguard the interests of UTI but then UTI is not alone, that is not the only organisation.

Coming to the Section 133(B) which is sought to be modified, already we had 133A and 132 of Income tax Act which was applicable for various types of raids and searches. I do not see any difference between a raid and a search for collecting information because when you go to a residence for a search, and when the search is made and you find some information and you find some huge cash hidden, you cannot say, that the cash will not be touched. It will not be taken away but it does not mean that you are not taking note of what is there. You have noted that there is a cash of say Rs. 10 lakhs hidden. That is enough and then you can take action later. But while removing this 133 or modifying 133B what you are doing is that you are denying to yourself the authority to go to the house and then collect information and also have an eye on other things such as jewellery, cash, etc. so that follow up action can be taken by other officers under other sections. I do not know how you are

modifying this section 133B. But it all depends because it has already given a psychological satisfaction to the big business that you are not going to conduct any raids.....

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : No. It is not. I will clarify. I do not want to take the time of the House. In my reply I will clarify. The power of search remains even to-day. Under the power of search residential houses can be searched ; anywhere if you can find hidden money, you can go ahead. Under the power of search there is a procedure. The competent authority has to order a search in writing and the search is made. Under 133B regarding search and raid the existing law exists and whatever is being introduced is the survey powers of the Inspectors. The survey power of the Inspector included also entry into residence. There was representation that this can cause harassment and is an intrusion into the privacy of individuals. So in our best judgement we said that we have got powers of search and where we have information we can go into residential premises. So we can have search operation. In our best judgement this is just to strike a balance. So when we have search powers, we can go into the House whenever we have any information.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I agree with you that search has to be differentiated from survey.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We have search power and raid also we can do.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : But there is a lot of talk in this country about these raids and to-day the big business has come out with all the vehemence at their command that you are doing something which is very bad because you are violating the privacy of the people and you are carrying out these searches day in and day out without caring for the comforts of the people and without caring for the reputation of the houses you are searching.

In this connection I would like to point out so that I may dispel the impression that has gained ground that what is being done

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

is something very wrong. I am very conscious of this because I know that because of these raids the revenue collection has increased and particularly the income-tax collection has gone up by 36% over and above the earlier projected figure and we, the States, have got a very substantial portion of that income. We are all very anxious that this effort should continue because I am not convinced of the theory that the better compliance of the tax is because of the lowering of the rates. The Finance Minister had been telling us in this House several times that the better compliance of the taxes is only because of the lowering of the rates.....

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** Both.

13.00 hrs.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** No. More because of the raids. I do not mean to say that you have terrorised the people, but surely you have struck terror in the minds of erring businessmen. There is no doubt about it and this has resulted in better compliance and this has been brought to your notice by your own officials. Only from Bombay alone. I have got certain press statements of your officers which reveal a good deal of facts. Sir, Mr. M.A. Twigg, Chief Income Tax Commissioner, Bombay, says that in the last two months i.e. January and the earlier part of December last year, they unearthed some concealed treasures. He also said that it was quite tough as the officers had to virtually dig out the hidden wealth from the cars, secret drawers, wall slots and from under the beds. They say these homes are inviolate. They keep all types of jewellery and cash etc. and what is the wrong in searching the premises. I can tell you that the officers know who is wrong and who is right. They do not carry out searches or raids unnecessarily. But the point is that there is a general talk that the traders are being raided; all traders are being identified as erring traders and their houses are being raided. That is not the fact. The traders or the businessmen as a class should have no grudge if the erring traders have been punished. That should be the attitude.

Another gentlemen Mr. D.N. Pathak, Director (Intelligence) says that his officers raided a textile processing merchant and seized cash worth Rs. 16.50 lakhs from his car. According to the officers who carried out the search operation, the merchant turned out violent when confronted with the evidence and armed police help had to be summoned.

Sir, another lady officer Mrs. Urvashi, I think she is the Deputy Director, narrated a dramatic seizure operation at a city jeweller's house. She said that the jeweller had ingeniously hidden emeralds, rubies, pearls, diamonds and gems and some of them of highly rare variety, in crevices in his home. Some of the rare jewelleries worth Rs. 57 lakhs were seized. The jeweller's wife had feigned illness and under her bed there was cash worth Rs. 3 lakhs. These are the stories of raids. I was very pained...

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Was it raid or survey ?

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** It was a search. When I hear the people coming, particularly in this House, complaining against these raids, I was very much surprised as to what sympathy we should have with such people. All the fundamental laws, all the principles of our democracy and Constitution etc. are being quoted. They say : Why should you violate privacy of the people ? Can you do all this in a democratic country ? But I ask : Can you hide things in the drawer at your home ? I can tell you, Section 133.B was very very essential. I tell you why. Because, nobody is going to hide the documents or the duplicate cash books etc. in the office. What do you get by raiding offices, by searching the office. You will not get any documents in the office because all the documents are always kept at home or at somebody else's house or at the relative's house or at one's friend's house. Unless you do that, I mean search the names, I am afraid the object with which you.....

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** I have to clarify again. I tell you the search procedure. We will continue our offensive and if we have information, we will go into the residences and not stop there. I

may assure you that there is no hesitancy of thinking on it. There is no question of modification. You withdraw it if you think that sections 132 and 133A are sufficient; then there is no need for section 133B. But having inserted this if you withdraw again, it gives the impression that you want to be very liberal...

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH** : Not liberal; we have to take a balanced view.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI** : I was going to say that you are a very courageous man but you turned out to be a paper tiger. But I shall not say this now. Be firm. Our co-operation is with you. We shall help you. You continue the raids.

[*English*]

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL** (Gulbarga) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I rise to support the Finance Bill. Just now I heard my hon. friend, Mr. Madhav Reddi. It is not unusual that whenever we discuss the Budget proposals, the Finance Bill, efforts are made from both sides to extract the maximum concessions. The concern of the Finance Minister is that he has to mobilise lot of resources which are required for development works.

I begin by saying that we are a poor people of a rich country. Our country is very rich in natural resources and very rich—I think, next only to China—in human resources. But for exploiting the natural resources and the human resources, we require financial resources, and that seems to be our major bottleneck or snag. Everybody admits the fact that, if we are short of any resources in our country, it is the financial resources. So, the hon. Members, whether they belong to this side or that side, must do all possible exercise to see that adequate resources are mobilised in order to implement the Plan successfully. When the resources are scarce, then the question before the Finance Minister and the Government of India is how to utilise these scarce resources, whether these scarce

resources should be thinly spread over different projects or should be concentrated on the projects which are very essential for the development of the country like the infrastructure facilities, etc. In the Plan it is said that during the Seventh Plan period we are going to raise resources of the order of Rs. 1,80,000 crores; that is the outlay for the public sector. I must say with all sincerity at my command that we do not know whether we will be in a position to raise these resources. If we are not in a position to raise resources in order to reach the target of Rs. 1,80,000 crores, then we have to resort to deficit financing which will have its disastrous effect on the society and on the country. But the point that I am trying to make is, when the resources are scarce—I would be very happy if the Finance Minister is in a position to tell me that the capacity that we have created, the capacity by starting industries, the capacity by executing several projects since 1952 ever since the Planning has started in our country by investing thousands of crores of rupees for creating this capacity—I want to know from the Finance Minister whether he is in a position to say what is the capacity utilisation today in the country. I want to know whether whatever capacity has been created is being fully utilised.

In my opinion, I may be wrong and I am subject to correction, my information is that the capacity utilisation is not more than 60 to 65%. That means 30 to 35% of the capacity that has been created by investing thousands of crores of rupees is lying idle today. To that extent the country is deprived of the production and the country is deprived of the wealth.

So, I want to suggest that whatever scarce resources are there it is the duty of the Finance Minister to see that those scarce resources are invested in order to improve the capacity utilisation. I don't say that he should go upto 100%. I do not know whether it is possible for him to go upto 100% and I would be very happy if he can go upto 100%.

Sir, the main infrastructure, the very important infrastructure for the development is power. What is the position of power today? There is powercut in almost every State. There may be a few States, I don't

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know, which do not have power cut. For illustration purpose I can quote my own State. The Finance Minister would be surprised to know that in my State there is 85% powercut for S.T. consumers. Very recently they have started unscheduled load shedding even for domestic purposes. That means the investment is there, machinery is there, labour is there, infrastructure is there; but simply because there is no power, they have not been able to produce what they are in a position to produce. They are now producing only 15% of their capacity. That means 85% of the capacity is utilised.

This is the case with other states also. I am mentioning it because I know that in the 7th Plan top priority has been given for power because without power it is not possible for us to achieve any development in any field of activity.

The earlier proposal was Rs. 54000 crores of rupees for power sector. But I understand that it has been slashed down to only Rs. 34000 crores. The Finance Minister can say that resources are scarce and there are limitations and I cannot provide and I have to satisfy everybody and, therefore, I had to cut down this. That is why I started saying that in so far as infrastructural facilities are concerned, these projects are concerned .....

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** 1/3 of the Plan outlay is committed to power only.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** Whether it is 1/3, whether it is 2/3 or whether it is 3/4, I don't mind. What I say is that whether the Finance Minister does not think that the capacity which has been created, if it is idling is it not a national waste? Is it not the duty of everybody to see that whatever is created is fully utilised? Therefore, if it comes to 2/3, the Finance Minister should provide funds that are required for the purpose.

Sir, when I am on power, I must say about transmission and distribution losses, and how we can save and increase resources also.

Sir, I am told that on transmission and distribution the loss of power is 21 percent and the concerned Minister admits that out of this 21 per cent loss the 12 per cent loss is on account of theft. That means if we can plug that 12 per cent loss you can imagine how many thousand crores of rupees we can save for the nation. So steps are required to be taken to see that power losses are curtailed. Even this 9 per cent I do not know whether any technology is available anywhere in the world which can further reduce the transmission losses but if it is there we must be in a position to import that technology and see that power losses are the minimal.

Sir, I am coming to the point that when resources are scarce the first priority is that resources should be provided for creating infrastructure and for anti-poverty programmes. If there are resources available after meeting these two demands, Government can think of other activities also because other activities are also equally important. Even if the resources are not available there are some projects which cannot wait. We cannot withhold the progress of the country because we do not have the resources. There are some Members who say that everything should be done in the public sector and nothing should be left to the private sector or to any other sector. I do not subscribe to that view. That is why I say for other developmental activities that we plan—already out of Rs. 325 thousand crores the public sector is earmarked Rs 180 thousand crores and the rest is for the private sector—why should we not allow the private sector to enter the areas where it is not possible for us to find resources.

Sir, I want to make it clear that I am for public sector but if we do not have the resources then we cannot hamper the progress of the country because the progress of the country is important. So if any other sector is there which is in a position to help the country take up the projects we should welcome it. I am mentioning this because since January 1985 there is a boom in the capital market. We may be having difficulties in raising resources but in the market there is plenty of finance.

There is no dearth of finance at all in the capital market. I can quote some figures. In 1983-84 450 cases were approved by the Controller of Capital issues for raising Rs. 1000 crores. In 1984-85 700 cases were approved for raising Rs. 2000 crores and in 1985-86 1150 cases were approved for raising Rs. 3700 crores. So from Rs. 1000 crores they have gone to Rs. 3000 crores and these people are approaching the Controller of Capital Issues because they are confident of raising these resources. That is why more and more companies are approaching and more and more industries are approaching for raising resources from the capital market. I am very happy to say that they have recently allowed the public sector undertakings to raise deposits by way of bonds, debentures and all that. This is a very happy sign. Government allowed Rural Electrification Corporation, ITI and the National Thermal Project Corporation for inviting deposits and what was the response? It was very encouraging.

With regard to the private sector, I must say that the private sector is raising lot of resources from the market. I can quote, but I do not want to give the names of those companies. When they got the consent from the Controller, Capital Issues for raising Rs. 7 crores and go to the market for equity shares, you will be surprised to know that as against Rs. 7 crores, they got applications for allotment of Rs. 75 crores. I know of another company, where the Controller, Capital Issues, gave consent for raising Rs. 180 crores by way of debentures and as against Rs. 180 crores they got applications for Rs. 390 crores. What does it indicate? I am giving these figures in order to bring home that there is sufficient finance available in the market. People are prepared to finance; people are prepared to purchase the shares instead of keeping the money in the bank. I have heard it myself; when I was in the office, several people complained that they had applied for hundred shares or one thousand shares, but they got only five or ten shares. They are not getting shares for which they are making applications. Why? This is because the moment the share is allotted to them and they purchase, the next day, the Rs. 10 share in the stock exchange will go up to Rs. 80 or Rs. 100. I know of a case where the book value of share of a particular company is only Rs. 10 and today,

its market value is Rs. 450 per share. When private parties are in a position to raise the resources, why not allow them to raise the resources? Why not should we allow them wherever it is not possible for us to take up a particular project which is very very essential in the interest of the country. Let the private party come and private company come. If a private company is there to exploit the situation, you can seriously think of providing safeguards so that they do not exploit the situation. I am telling this, because the hon. Finance Minister is aware of the fact that there was a proposal and there is a proposal even today to have two refineries, one shore-based refinery and another in the interior. Sites were selected, land has been acquired, preparations have been made and when the Minister was asked here in this House the Minister himself admitted that these two refineries were very essential for the country, but what he could do; because of resource constraint, he was not in a position to take up that. I am happy that the Government has taken a decision to have those refineries in the joint sector. I do not mind if you want to have these two refineries in the public sector. You can ask IOC to raise funds or debentures and ask them to finance these. I do not mind. I am not holding any brief for the private sector. But I do not want to involve myself in this controversy. I am interested in the project. Whether the project comes in the public sector, or the project comes in the joint sector or the private sector, it is immaterial, because we are interested and the country is interested and that project is very essential in the interest of the country.

Now, with regard to the Mangalore refinery and the Karnal refinery. Our consumption is going up. Naturally, we have to produce more. If we are not in a position to produce more, then we have to import and for imported crude, we have to refining capacity. We do not have sufficient refining capacity, we have to create that. Government has taken a decision to have it in the joint sector. Government have received applications; nearly one dozen companies are standing in the queue before the Government. They are only asking you to clear the project. I do not want to mention the names of the companies. They say, "Do not give anything. If you

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want us not to approach your financial institutions, we are prepared to give an undertaking that we will not approach the financial institutions. We will raise the entire resources in the capital market. Only give us the licence, give us the permission or the clearance. But, till this day, I am sorry to say that those two projects have not been cleared.

I want the Finance Minister to make up his mind. If he feels confident that he can do it during the Seventh Five Year Plan in the public sector itself, let him do it by all means. If you have come to the conclusion that you cannot do it in the public sector, then please allow somebody else to do it, whether it is private sector or any sector. I say this because the country's interest is in getting these two refineries. These two refineries are very very essential, for the development of the country.

Sir, now I would like to say something about industrial growth. The hon. Finance Minister is aware of the fact that a lot of concessions are given to the industrialists. A series of liberalisation programmes have been announced. But I do not really know what the result is. Is there any significant industrial growth after making these announcements? I do not think so because according to the Annual Report that has been circulated, industrial production is varying around 6 to 6. Something and it has not gone beyond that. Therefore, I want to suggest that whatever concessions that have been offered to those industrialists, beyond that, no more concessions should be given to them. On the other hand, because you have given them so many concessions, they must be told to show the results and then only to approach you for further concessions. They are in the habit of asking more and more concessions. They are not satisfied at all. Every time you go to FICCI or any other chamber, they will come forward and submit a big memorandum enlisting their demands.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** The more you give, the more they want.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Only in this Chamber, we do not ask for anything.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** With regard to technology also, you must be selective because our foreign exchange is very scarce. Only that technology which is going to help the country should be allowed because even now a doubt is lurking in my mind in this regard. I do not think that there is any country in the world which is prepared to part with their latest technology. They will keep the latest technology for themselves and they will sell only the second-hand or obsolete technology. So, we have to be very careful about this technology aspect also.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Only in the 22nd Century, they will give us the technology of 21st Century !

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** Now, I come to the performance of the public sector. If the performance of the public sector was satisfactory, I do not think that it would have become necessary for you to think of so many taxes and other things. You have done it out of compulsion. You have not done it for the sake of pleasure. I know your difficulties. What is the performance of the public sector? There was a time, when we used to criticise the public sector, we were branded as anti-socialists or we were branded as pro-capitalists. After all whatever investment is there in the public sector, it belongs to the nation and it belongs to the tax payer. And it is not a small investment. It is nearly 40,000 crores of rupees or to be precise, it is Rs. 42,811 crores. But what is the profit? After the taxes, the profit is only Rs. 928.59 crores.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** That is the figure for 1984-85.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** That is figure available. When I do not have the latest figure, how can I quote it? If the Finance Minister is in a position to say that the profit is gone up, I will certainly congratulate him. If the public sector performs better and if they get more profit

to that extent we will be getting more resources for our developmental activities. Even if we take it before the taxes, it is Rs. 2190 crores and if you multiply it with five for the whole Seventh Five Year Plan, it is not more Rs. 11,000 crores. But you have taken into account that the internal resources that are going to be generated by the public sector undertakings during the Seventh Plan, will be of the order of Rs. 27,000 crores. It is unrealistic. With my experience I tell you that you cannot get Rs. 27,000 crores from the public sector undertakings. And about the public sector undertakings, I do not think, within the limited time, it is necessary for me to go into the details.

Now I come to industrial sickness. I am very sorry to say that it is causing concern to everybody and more to the Finance Minister and the Government, because the number is going up every year. I have got the figures. The number of sick units in December 1980 was 24,550 and in December, 1984—that is the latest that is made available to us—it has gone upto 93282.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
After that hospitals are closed.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** The percentage in 1983 was 13.3 and it has gone up to 15.4 in 1984. What is the amount locked up? The amount locked up in December, 1980 was Rs. 1809 crores and in December, 1984 it has gone upto Rs. 3638 crores. This is the amount which has been advanced by the banks and other financial institutions to these industries. Only God knows when this amount is going to be realised.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
Even the God has given up the hope.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** I know from this side that whenever an industry becomes sick, according to the Members from that side the only panacea is nationalise it, take it over as if once it is nationalised, automatically, it becomes healthy. After all even after nationalising it or allowing this sick industry to incur losses, whose money are we paying? We have to consider that

point. One thing I want to know and you must apply your mind on that. I am not talking about the investment in the small scale industries or advances given to them.

Financial institutions advance loans to major industries. When they are advancing loan, they are also putting their directors on their boards. These industries do not become sick overnight. They start giving signals of becoming sick. What are these directors of the financial institutions doing when they are on their boards? Are they writing to their head officers? Are they asking their head offices, IDBI, etc. to take necessary action? I am very sorry to say that they are not doing that. Although so many industries have become sick, no director representing financial institutions, has been subjected to any punishment or any enquiry.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Sometimes, the same director represents so many industries. That is the problem.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** I am coming to that also. Similarly, these industrialists are making the units sick. But I must say that industries are becoming sick but not the industrialists. The industrialists are becoming healthier and healthier at the cost of industries. Not only that. They make the industries sick, go elsewhere, approach the Government for fresh licence, take fresh licence, take money from the financial institutions and then after enjoying it for a certain period, of time, then make it sick and go elsewhere. So, they say that the industrial field is a very good grazing ground for them.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
They stand for hospitalisation of industries.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** Sir, it is for the Government to take a decision as to what to do with those industries. I agree, if the industries are viable according to your survey and your examination, make them healthy, I don't mind, whatever may be the cost because the interest of the workers is uppermost in everybody's mind. If they are not viable, what to do with those industries? It is better if the Government takes a decision very soon.

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

Sir, we are in the age of technological revolution. We can talk of small scale industries, we can talk of other industries also. But now the economy scales have undergone a lot of change. From my own experience I can say that earlier the cement factory having 2 lakhs tonnes capacity or two-and-a-half lakhs tonnes capacity used to be very viable, very economic. Now that scale has gone up to one million tonnes. Unless it is one million tonnes, it is not going to be economic. Similar is the case with tyre factory. Unless its capacity is one million, it is not economic. So, when the economic scale is undergoing a lot of change, unless the manufacturer sets up a factory which is of economic scale, it is not going to pay at all. That means it is only the rich business people, top business people only, can think of this industry. I can quote one instance: When I was Industries Minister, one of our industrialists came to me with a foreign collaborator manufacturing automobiles. When I asked our industrialist what is his licensing capacity, how many vehicles he is manufacturing according to the licence issued...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Was that Maruti collaborator ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I do not want to mention that. Our industrialist says in the presence of the foreign collaborator that 'I have got the licence to manufacture 3000 vehicle per annum'. Then I asked that foreign collaborator, 'How much you are producing, what is your capacity?' Sir, you would be surprised to know, he says to me that 'my capacity is to produce 3000 vehicles per day.' And we have given a licence for producing 3000 vehicles per annum. And he says that 'whenever we start an industry, we start an industry with an eye on the world market'. But here we start an industry with an eye only on the indigenous market, home market. We never think of world market at all. That is why economic scales are undergoing a lot of change, it is for the Government to consider because unless you give licence for economic scale it is not going to be paying and again those industries which are uneconomic are going to be sick sooner or later.

Sir, about balance of trade, it is really, I think, causing a lot of worry. I think nobody is in a position to tell us what exactly the trade deficit that is there. Sometimes they say Rs. 7000 crores, sometimes they say Rs. 5000 crores, when you read the press, they say it is not less than Rs. 9,500 crores... (Interruptions)... or whatever it is. Now, the world trade is also shrinking. According to your own report it has come down from 9 per cent world trade growth to 3 per cent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is global.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Yes, it is global. The world trade is coming down and a lot of developed countries started adopting protectionist policies and there is a keen competition in the world market, and here in our country, the hon. Finance Minister is aware of the fact that our country has got high cost economy, cost of production is very high. If we compare that—why, you can take for instance, the cost of production is very high. It is very high because the inputs are very costly compared to the international market. So, unless our goods are cheaper, unless our goods are qualitywise better, we are not in a position to compete. We may derive some satisfaction saying that we are also exporting. What is what we are exporting? We are exporting traditional items like tea, coffee, iron and steel leather and such other things. But there is a limit, because there are so many other countries which are competing with us. So, if we want to survive in the world market, if we want to improve our economy, we have to export more and more goods to other nations from this country. In that process, you save a lot of foreign exchange and earn foreign exchange. Then, we must produce quality goods and at a cheap cost. We can produce at a lesser cost. Cost-wise and quality-wise, if we want to be competitive, then we have to produce on a very large scale and to convert high cost economy into low cost economy. I would be very happy if the Finance Minister has got any programme to convert the high cost economy into low cost economy. What is the programme and by what time, it is possible for him to achieve this object? I would be very happy to know this from him.



The quality of goods in our country, I must say, is not satisfactory. We are all sitting here for all these years. We have served the interests of somebody although we are one of the 10 highly industrialised countries. We have served the interests of industrialists, served the interests of manufacturers, served the interests of employers. But I don't think we can take pride in saying that we have served the interests of the consumers. Why is there so much of craze for imported goods? Why is everybody who is going abroad bringing lot of imported goods? It is because, there is a feeling— I do not know whether it is right or wrong—that imported goods are, quality-wise very good. Though the economic position in the country is also improving and people are for quality goods, we are not in a position to produce quality goods. Although many of our manufacturers are in a position to produce quality goods, they do not produce quality goods because they are confident that whatever rubbish is produced in this country, there is a market of 800 million people. So, we have to see that not only for internal consumers but also for our survival in the world market, quality goods are produced.

I do not know whether it is a fact or not but that is what we read in the Press. We are very much worried because our trade deficit is going up and a lot of pressure is being brought upon the Government of India for devaluation. I want to caution the Government that they should not, under any circumstances, fall into this debt trap. Whatever may be, we must try our best to export more. We must try our best to curtail this unnecessary import and earn foreign exchange and avoid going into the debt trap, if any attempts are going on. I would be too happy, if the Finance Minister, while replying to the debate, makes an announcement to this effect.

Lastly, one or two points, I would like to make. With regard to NRI, I welcome the NRI scheme. I welcome the investment from our Indians who have gone abroad and settled down. But I want you to make it clear that they should come with their money to set up industries which we are not in a position to set up and to take over the sick industries. If they are prepared to

take over sick industries, we welcome them with both hands. Let them come with all their money; let them take over the industries and make them healthy or renovate or modernise those industries. We will be very happy in that case. But if they want to come only to destabilise established companies and industries, I think, we should not encourage that. I understand, reliably that the Commerce Ministry has issued a notification very recently that NRIs should come and settle down within three months. They have put the condition but I do not know whether it is with your knowledge or they have done on their own. But they have done and put this embargo on NRIs. It means, we are not going to get anything, because they are there, they want to invest money but if we put that condition that if they want to invest money, they must come back and settle down here, then I do not think even 5% will agree with this condition and with the result we do not get any NRI fund.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Why that condition is put ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am told that Commerce Ministry has put that condition and it has issued a notification and it is for the Finance Minister to make it clear.

With regard to MODVAT, I entirely agree with the Finance Minister as he has made very clear in his Budget speech it is not MADVAT, it is MODVAT. But there is still some confusion prevailing. When I discussed with so many people who are in the industrial field, they welcome it but, at the same time, they say that the present MODVAT Scheme has got a limited coverage and it should be extended to all manufacturing activities including those manufacturing for exports. I think Finance Minister will consider this point.

In the end, I know that it is very difficult for the Finance Minister to be a successful Finance Minister and also to be a popular Finance Minister because he has to incur every now and then not only the displeasure of the tax payers but also the displeasure of his colleagues in the Cabinet

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because everybody goes to him not to give something to him but to extract more and more from him. Naturally he cannot satisfy everybody. With limited amount in his pocket, it is very difficult to satisfy everybody. Sometimes he has to take very hard and unpopular decisions and in the interests of the nation, we have to welcome.

I only conclude by saying that with the present regime and with the Prime Minister, a dynamic, young, enthusiastic Prime Minister, people are expecting a lot, lot of hopes have been roused in the minds of the people and they feel that here is a Prime Minister here is a regime, which will deliver goods and which will show the results, because people have come to the conclusion that all these days they have been fed up by slogans and ideologies. They are fed up with this. Now they say that they want results. They want to know how we are going to perform. If we perform to their satisfaction, then there is a ray of hope. If we do not perform and again if we sermonise, only ideologies, this thing and that thing and all that, without showing any result, then it will lead to greater disappointment. That is not a good sign for the country and for democracy and if this persists ultimately they might lose faith in the leadership, in the political system, in the democracy itself. Therefore, I humbly appeal to all sections of the House that for the development of the country let us sink our difference. Let us forget our political affiliations. Let us put our heart and soul together and think how best we can develop and how fast we can develop. If we see the development of other countries, I do not want to mention the names of the countries which have been developing, we can find that with these natural resources, if we make up our mind, then within a short time, we are going to be one of the biggest economic powers in the world. The only thing is that we must have a will and a programme. We must have unity to achieve that development. I hope that under the leadership of the Prime Minister, under the able leadership of the Finance Minister who is struggling very hard to find resources, it would be possible to achieve the goal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, almost at the fag end of the Budget debate, I rise to speak on the Finance Bill. Only yesterday, our House guillotined 17 Ministries. In a way, ours will be a funeral oration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, it cannot be. Your points will be taken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the course of the general debate on the Budget, some of the basic questions remained unreplyed. Probably if suitable clarifications were to come at that particular stage, I would not have touched those problems, but unfortunately that did not come and so I have to touch them.

We find that some of the questions and problems of propriety which were raised were not adequately replied at all. To-day I find that in all the Budgets that were presented the question of propriety and conventions are becoming very important. You may recall that in 1983 when a hundred crore of rupees of imposts were levied through increase in the telegraph and postal rates, the presiding authority in the other House had expressed his displeasure and said that the democratic norms have to be observed. But again we find that we are in the same pitfall again and this time there are two failures about which no adequate explanation has been given. Firstly, the administered prices have been increased collecting Rs. 2000 crores. Then, secondly, just within a week prior to the presentation of the Budget of this country, 42 notifications were laid on the Table of the both Houses of Parliament in which some concessions were given to the affluent classes on various luxury goods. If you take an extremely technical position, according to the Customs Act they are entitled to do it. But that is only an enabling provision. Enabling provision is one thing and the democratic conventions and propriety is another. I hope and trust that because in the General Budget this particular point was not touched, he will deal with it in his reply now.

Some of the aberrations and distortions that we found in the Budget still remain uncorrected even in the Finance Bill. It is

because the mischief was played at an earlier stage in presenting to this country and presenting to this House the long-term fiscal policy. In fact the parameters of the Budget were already fixed in the fiscal policy statement. There were two or three important parameters. Firstly, this Government has made it very clear that in the case of the Seventh Five Year Plan the extent of deficit will be Rs. 14,000 crores. Therefore, while presenting this Budget, one of the important problems before the Finance Minister was, whatever be the share of the deficit in this particular year, on whom the burden has to be put and the parameters of the Budget were made clear by him in the long-term fiscal policy statement, where he has assured the affluent classes that as far as the direct taxes are concerned, a major portion of which fall on the affluent sections of the society, they will be frozen and once you have fixed Rs. 14,000 crores as the deficit in the Seventh Five Year Plan and you announce that the direct taxes are going to be frozen, obviously the only option left open to the Minister is to utilise the administered prices on commodities to mop up the finance and secondly to try to utilise increasing the indirect taxes to see that finances are mopped up. No options were left. They have already fixed the parameters. So even at this stage I would like the Finance Minister to have a second look at the fiscal policy statement and don't get yourself deluded by the parameters you have fixed which will ultimately go to the detriment of the common man who is required to pay the increased administered prices and who is required to pay the indirect taxes. He should get rid of that policy constraint.

Then, Sir, look at the taxation pattern which conforms to the fiscal policy that was laid down. In the 1986-87 budget the new taxes, the new levies they are going to collect are of the order of Rs. 488 crores. Of course, part of it will go as a share to the States. And out of that Rs. 488 crores of taxation or levies they have imposed, the total incidence in the form of increased indirect taxes will be Rs. 467 crores and only a paltry amount of Rs. 21 crores will accrue through direct taxes. So Rs. 467 crores additional burden through indirect taxes and only Rs. 21 crores is the additional

burden that affluent sections have to bear. In an egalitarian society one of the cardinal principles of taxation and levies is : burden according to the capacity of the consumer to bear the burden. Here exactly the reverse is the phenomenon. I would like this particular proposition to be re-structured. This itself shows that the fiscal policy parameters need to be revised.

Shri Veerendra Patil touched the question of balance of payments. It has so many far reaching consequences ; let the House take note of these, take cognizance of those, even at this stage of the Finance Bill. The market borrowing is going to be Rs. 5300 crores. The interest payment last year was of the order of 40 per cent and we should not be surprised if it goes up to 45 per cent. As far as IMF repayment schedule is concerned, that is going to create further constraints on our balance of payments position because this year, according to the IMF repayment schedule, 20 per cent of our external earnings will be utilised for the repayment of the IMF loan that we have taken. This is again going to be a constraint.

Coming to the question of liberalisation of import, we are extremely eager to reach the 21st Century. You and I, Sir, who are sure to live for 15 years more will automatically land ourselves into the 21st Century. No particular efforts are needed for that. When the Prime Minister talks of the 21st Century and when he wants to deliver the goods of high technology, he wants really a premature delivery ; he is thinking of advancing the 21st Century. But he does not realise what constraints on the economy and on the balance of payments position we are going to have after the liberalisation of imports. In one of the Seminars that were held in Delhi, he talked about the import policy, he talked also about import substitution. Of course, with his intelligence, the Finance Minister tried to explain it away by trying to put one particular interpretation which I did not accept then. He said : "If some of the import substitutions in this country become very costly, it is better to liberalise the import." If this logic is accepted, then even fertiliser, cement, steel and everything will have to be imported because the import prices in respect of

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some of the commodities will be far less than their cost of production in this country. So, that cannot be the argument. Ultimately, it has to be within the parameters of the general national goal of self reliance. Self-reliance might be a costly phenomenon at the present time, but we have to take a long term view-point. Therefore, I am afraid, when we talk in terms of liberalisation of imports, bringing sophisticated technology here, even capital goods are going to be imported here. Then further constraints will be created and we will be frittering away the foreign exchange resources. That will create a further trade gap which will be a dangerously high gap. Already today it is estimated to be Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 9,000 crores. If it goes up further beyond that, I tell you, a very difficult position is going to be created.

I fully share the views of Shri Veerendra Patil as far as self-reliance and importing machinery are concerned. There are so many multi-nationals. We talk of self-reliance. But whenever the conditions are prescribed—and he rightly said it as a former Industries Minister—to the industrialists, while giving them the licence for starting a particular industry, only in breach those particular conditions are fulfilled. And the classic example and the classic monument of violation of the conditions with vengeance is the Maruti Motor Company. Look at the debate that went on in this very House on Maruti Company—of course, when it was a private company. Now, the losses have been nationalised. When that company was a private company, changing the entire policy on automobiles, it was done. I remember, our former Rashtrapati of India, when he was the Industry Minister, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, had announced on the floor of Parliament that, taking into account the public needs, the automobile industry will be given expansion only to manufacture public transport and not private cars. But only for one individual, and for obvious reason, the entire policy was reversed. Maruti was given the licence. This House was told that while giving the licence to the Maruti Factory reversing the entire automobile policy of the Government, certain restrictions were put on them and they

were told that no raw-material should be imported, no spare-part should be imported, it should not disturb the security conditions, there should be actually travel worthiness, all these conditions were imposed. But ultimately we find that almost all the conditions were violated. Ultimately the position came to that as far as the Maruti Car is concerned, probably the only indigenous commodity or spare-part is the air inside the tyre. Otherwise everything else was actually imported.

14.00 hrs.

It was a monument of violation of all the conditions and the policies that are prescribed by the Government. It became miserable and ultimately it had to be nationalised. We were told that it is nationalised because we want to take advantage of the assets. Actually only a shed and land were the assets that were available. Actually the losses were nationalised and the Maruti Factory was taken.

If this is the attitude towards collaboration, if this is the attitude towards import and towards violation of all the conditions prescribed by the Government as far as the industrialists are concerned, in that case I think the position will become extremely difficult. If you allow them to go on importing engines, spare parts, technology and even raw-materials, in that case the foreign-exchange is bound to be frittered away and we will be put to more and more difficult balance of payment position.

Sir, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 is in a jeopardy. I talked to the Speaker in his chamber on this question and I told him that I will pose this question. Only yesterday's papers had carried a statement by the Kirloskars that they admit that they have indulged in certain operations of acquiring the company without the permission of the Reserve Bank of India in relation to a German Company. They admitted that they have acquired that without the permission of the Reserve Bank of India.

Secondly, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973, that too has been violated. Various provisions have been violated. When these provisions are violated, remember, according to the letter and spirit—please take not of this,—according to the letter and spirit of the law when the Kirloskars have actually acquired a German Company, in that case remember the questions of impropriety and the failure of the Directorate of Enforcement and the Revenue Intelligence have also come up.

I want to raise this question. Because it will be raised over and over again. I would like the Hon Minister to give a specific reply. There are two failures. The Parliamentary rules will demand that I should not refer to the name of a Minister. Therefore, I shall refer to the designation only. Sir, there is a Minister.

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That also is not.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is allowed Sir, you can check. Let it remain just now ; why trouble the reporters. Yesterday I got up and said, you can maintain the designation only and the name should be removed. Therefore, accordingly yesterday's Speaker's ruling is there that only name will not be there, the rest of it will remain. I checked up and I have it with me just now. In the records of the proceedings the Minister \*\* and everything else is retained, only name dot, dot, dot,... there are five stars. Otherwise everything has been recorded. I am only mentioning whatever has appeared in yesterday's proceedings with the permission and the ruling of the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no differentiation then.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are satisfied with the dot, dot.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot understand the idea behind not telling the name of a person and mentioning his

designation. You have to follow the spirit of it. You cannot simply say that so and so...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you cannot give a ruling that will conflict with the ruling of the Speaker on the same subject. I will leave it to you. Tomorrow as a result of this, if you want you can exclude everything, expunge it. There can be a collective massacre, that will be a genocide. Please do not indulge in that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not do anything purposely ; if at all there is anything against rules, I will do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is all right. I am also taking care of the rules, you also take care of the rules, and let it be within the parameters of the ruling given by the Speaker yesterday. That is all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not necessarily.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Therefore, I say 'a' Minister who happens to be 'a' director of 'a' German company—I am very careful and cautious ; I must protect the rules of procedure—that company has been acquired violating the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 by Kirloskars.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you feel that this kind of explanation satisfies, then why are you dragging the portfolio or the Minister ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you want you can change the portfolio.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is the prerogative of the Prime Minister. You don't take upon yourself that responsibility.

\*\*Not recorded.

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Now I have said 'a' Minister. I am dropping reference to \*\* also. I am saying only 'a' Minister. Therefore, Sir, if you look at the letter and spirit of the law I may tell you that various provisions of this Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 demand that whenever this type of illegal act takes place, then in that case both the sides are to be blamed, namely, those who acquire and the company that has been acquired. Further if there are directors of the company they are also liable to be alleged and liable to be punished. Therefore, it is very clear.

Sir, I know the Finance Minister is a person with a clean record who has been following the democratic conventions. It has been the convention world-over and in House of Commons it is very metriculously followed that if any Member happens to be on the Board of Directors in that case he tenders resignation of the directorship.

Sir, I am very proud that Shri H.M. Patel, the former Finance Minister of the Janata Government the first thing he did after becoming Cabinet Minister was that he tendered his resignation from all the companies of the Tatas and others in which he was on the Board of Directors before he entered the Cabinet. These are the norms. They safeguard the propriety and the cleanliness of our public life.

Sir, I am glad that as far as this Finance Minister is concerned I know that he is not a director of any company. When I say any company I mean the financial company and not the political company. This has been metriculously observed. But, Sir, there are two violations and he should try to give his explanation of that. It is the Director of Enforcement that has actually committed one violation. The Speaker was asking me who is the agency and I said it is the Government failure. Therefore, Government has to explain and not the Speaker. Therefore, I pose a question through you to the Finance Minister that the Director of Enforcement has seen that there is violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 by two agencies—Kirloskars on the one

side and the company that has been acquired. In that case just as Kirloskars are likely to be prosecuted in the similar manner the directors of the acquired company—the German company—each one of the director is likely to be prosecuted and if a Minister who happens to be 'a' director of 'a' company has not been prosecuted because he happens to be 'a' Minister and, therefore, the Directorate of Enforcement will be actually answerable to this part of the charge that you are frightened of the ministerial status of a director of that particular company. As far as the failure of the Directorate of Enforcement is concerned, I hope, the Minister will clarify. As far as the other point is concerned, I am one of those who believes that the moment one becomes a Minister whether he is on the board of directors of Bombay Dyeing or German company he should tender resignation and, Sir, I am saying about 'a' Minister about whose personal integrity I have nothing to say. That is why I am raising this point. It is a theoretical and a policy question that I have raised, not out of animosity to X or Y. I am raising it because for all times to come, all the Ministers in this House will be guided by the precedent that will be created in this House and whatever is stated as the policy framework by the Minister when he replies. Also, it will be a directive.

As far as these violations are concerned, I think, a proper reply should be given,

There are certain irrational duties and this is the appropriate time when we can demand that those duties should be abolished and some concessions be given. Take for instance the exemptions on excise duty on diesel oil. You come from a coastal area, Sir. You will be surprised to know this. There are fishermen engaged in mechanised fishing with the help of boats with engines of smaller horse power or with engines of higher horse power. It is a strange phenomenon today that if I am a fisherman and I am resorting to mechanised fishing and I have at my launch an engine with horse power of 150 or above, in that case I get exemption on excise duty on diesel, but if I am running a launch whose horse power is less than 150 horse power,

\*\*Not recorded.

in that case I am not entitled for the exemption on the excise duty on diesel. I will humbly make one request to the hon. Minister. Once in the presence of the Prime Minister I had raised this question and when I requested that the Prime Minister was sitting there, let him apply his mind, he said : Come through the Finance Minister." The Finance Minister was sitting there and I said : "I request you through the Prime Minister" and he said : "We will do it outside." I hope, by this time, the Finance Minister would have applied his mind.

Then, duties on ice. It is quite surprising. It is nothing, but solidified water. Chemical composition is the same, H<sub>2</sub>O. Only, water has been solidified as a result of temperature. On ice, there is a duty and the result of that is that so many fishermen are affected. I come from a constituency which is a purely coastal constituency.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** Prof. Dandavate in the heat of his arguments has forgotten that on ice, I have abolished the duty.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** I am sorry, it is a lapse on my part. When you were speaking, I was revising my notice, because I was to speak on this subject. But I may tell you that I am not demanding the reimposition of that. I am happy and I congratulate you for this.

I had also written to the Finance Minister about it previously and I am glad that he has done this. That will help fishermen.

I assure the Finance Minister that some of us come up with demands for certain concessions with the hope that the operations will be improved. I can assure him that whenever we come up with the demands, we come with this perspective that as a result, more incentives will be there and the operations can be improved. Fisheries will gain more as a result of this good step that he has taken.

Similarly, I hope that there is not another lapse on my part. It wish it was a lapse. Now, as far as French coffee is concerned, it is a blend of coffee power and chicory powder. It is very surprising that it is a blend of two ingredients ; on the two ingredients, there is no duty, but the moment they are combined, there is a duty. It is not like putting any burden on a young boy, or a young girl, but the moment they get married, you put burden on them. That is exactly what has happened. I think, it is a lapse. I am sure, that with his forward-looking attitude.....

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** I had examined this aspect. It was brought to my notice. The chicory power, infact, becomes a substitute of coffee. It hurts coffee growers. That was the element why this was not considered. I went into it. It looked rational as you suggested. It is not a marriage and if the boy and girl come together and produce anillegitimate child, we have to stop it.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** When they are married, how can the child be illegitimate ? And Ravindranath Tagore had said that even if the married persons happened to be illegitimate, a child can never be illegitimate. The relation between the husband and wife may be illegitimate, but not the child.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** Because it displaces coffee, we have done it.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** That is why I have to argue out the case within a few seconds. He has tried to put forward a point of view by which he feels that the coffee producers will be hit. But I would like to point out to him that as far as French coffee producers are concerned, i.e. the blenders are concerned, they are in a tiny sector. They have been described as a tiny sector. And I think that the policy of the Government is, Whenever there are big sectors, small scale sector, cottage sector and tiny sector the tiny sector which is the uniest of the tiny must get the maximum benefit because in the competition, they cannot survive at all. So, I would like him to reexamine this point. Still one day is left. Tonight you

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sleep over this proposal. I do not know whether you have tested French coffee ever. It is a beautiful thing. It is a blend and it is in the tiny sector.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have tested it and that taste makes you speak like this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is in the tiny sector and just as Schumacher had said, 'Small is beautiful' and our Finance Minister is a great lover of beauty. Therefore, I would like him to apply his mind once again and try to have a cup of coffee in the morning. I am prepared to pursue him today and I am prepared to pursue Smt. Singh to see that in the early morning he is provided with a cup—a tiny cup—of French coffee. I am sure tomorrow he will change his mind. So, that is another change that I would like to suggest.

Only one word about the MODVAT. This is very important. Firstly let me make it clear that I am 100 per cent in favour of the principal of MODVAT. Let me make it clear. Ultimately what is MODVAT? It gives credit for the duties that are levied at the stage of inputs. If the credit is given in the long run if it is put in a well organised manner as far as the finished goods are concerned, actually the prices should come down in the final analysis. Basically this scheme is very good. But I would like to tell him that really speaking MODVAT is not completely altogether a new scheme. Prior to MODVAT, there was a similar scheme for several years under Rule 56-A of the Central Excise Rules, 1944. I think it was called proforma credit. According to that, the only restriction was that they have limited it only for 65 finished goods. Now they have started increasing it and I welcome the scheme. Since he has brought it into the Budget, some home work has been done some formula has been evolved and as a result of that additional commodities have been added. I welcome it. Basically I am not opposed to MODVAT.

In reality, what is happening is that in some of the finished goods, the prices have actually gone up. I will give just one

illustration. Take for instance the automobiles or cars. As far as the automobile is concerned, the tyre on the wheel is itself an input for the entire car. But when the tyre is manufactured from rubber and various chemicals that itself becomes a finished product of certain commodities. At one stage it acts as an input and at the other stage, it acts as a finished good and as a result some complications take place. Therefore, as a result of that we find that in the case of the automobiles, when it was expected that prices would come down by Rs. 5700, actually almost by the same amount, the prices have gone up. This has not happened in the case of all commodities.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Dandavateji, on automobiles, that is passenger cars, we raised the duty. It was a deliberate and conscious decision to levy the duties so that the prices will go up. It was a conscious decision and we do not have to apologise for it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The other day, Mr. Poojari also gave the same explanation. Probably in this case it is a conscious decision and for various extraneous factors you have increased the duty. But he accepted last time that there are certain commodities in which it has taken place because of some misunderstanding partly by the industrialists and partly by the officers who operate. All that I am saying is that adequate home work should be done on that point. Really speaking, if I am mistaken, he can correct me. This principle of MODVAT was initially enunciated at the time of the Long Term Fiscal Policy. You finalized it at the time of the Budget. Really speaking, there was some time. I think more time is required to work out various details in terms of outputs which are intermediate outputs; what are the finished products, whether they had made it properly, how many commodities are to be brought under MODVAT—all that can be worked out; and as a result of that, I think if proper homework is done, they can prevent, in all cases, not only in select cases but in all cases, the rise in prices.

Only a few minutes more, and I have done.



MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already taken much time. So many Members have yet to speak. You say : 'You can guillotine afterwards'. (*Interruption.*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : After my speech is over, if you so desire, you can guillotine me also. But allow me to complete.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Other Members will be affected. You are guillotining other Members' rights.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Then the advantage will be that I will not be able to raise..... (*Interruption.*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : As in MODVAT, this time should be set off against other Members of the Opposition. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the next Budget, I will speak a little less.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am giving you two minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will increase my speed, and finish in three minutes.

There are certain aberrations, and I would like them to be corrected. For instance, our elderly colleague Prof. Ranga will agree with me : Investment in agricultural finance institutions needs priority. From Rs. 181 crores it ought to have been increased, but it has been brought down to Rs. 170 crores ; food storage or warehouses has been brought down from Rs. 95 crores to Rs. 90 crores ; fisheries—Rs. 31 crores are retained as Rs. 31 crores ; dairy development from Rs. 86 crores brought down to Rs. 80 crores ; animal husbandry from Rs. 13 crores to Rs. 5 crores ; major and medium irrigation from Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 10 crores ; and Command Area Development from Rs. 107 crores to Rs. 93 crores.

I will make a request to him : subject to their constraints, let them try to see that these allocations are improved.

With regard to the public sector, I find that as far as gross profit before interest and taxes is concerned, it is Rs. 4636 crores. The net profit after taxes in all the public sector units is only Rs. 929 crores ; and the worst position is that you can judge the effectiveness of a public sector, by finding out what is the ratio of gross profit over the capital employed for the public sector. Unfortunately in our country, the ratio of gross profit to the capital employed in the public sector is hardly 12.7%, probably one of the poorest in the world. Therefore, this should be increased. We assure the hon. Minister that we and our trade union organizations will cooperate with him fully, to see that the public sector efficiency and effectiveness is increased, so that it may be able to provide the necessary funds.

I do not want to touch deficits, black money and all that. All that I want to say is that there is only one danger, about which we are very much afraid. There are directly or indirectly certain pressures on our country from the developed economies, from the World Bank and from the IMF ; already at one stage when we got the IMF loan, a number of conditions were imposed upon us. They may deny that. But we found that they realized it. I am afraid they may go a step further : the developing countries, IMF and the World Bank are likely to corner us and pressurize us to devalue our currency. If that happens, that will be the blackest day for the development of Indian economy. I hope and trust—I do not allege—that our Finance Minister believes it ; I hope and trust he will have a strong backbone to stand erect and to see to it that he does not succumb to the IMF and World Bank pressures to bring about devaluation of our currency, and destroy the interests of the working class.

14.24 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN  
*in the Chair*]

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir : I rise to support the Finance Bill, and the large number of concessions which the hon. Minister has announced today.

[Shri Y.S. Mahajan]

The Finance Bill contains a number of innovations in fiscal policy, which are in keeping with the economic policy changes which were initiated last year, and have shown their fruitfulness.

The year 1985-86 is expected to end with an agricultural production of 148.5 million tonnes of foodgrains, that is 3% higher than the previous year, inspite of the severe drought conditions in many States. This has become possible because of many innovations in agricultural policy such as improvements in cropping pattern, timely supply of essential inputs and better water management. Drought conditions have affected the production of coarse grains, but at the same time have proved the resilient character of India agriculture and its ability to withstand weather stress. This, after all, has been the major objective of planning agricultural production half of which is from rain fed areas. Industrial production will also show an increase of about 7 per cent over last year's output, though this is below the annual growth rate of 8 per cent per annum postulated in the Seventh Plan.

As a result of these increases in production, the rise in the wholesale index has been 5.7 per cent. There has thus been a welcome deceleration in the rate of inflation. It has taken place because of a decline in the prices of oilseeds and edible oils, jute and jute products and cotton and in spite of increase in the prices of food articles.

All this has been accompanied by a vigorous drive to reduce tax evasion. The policy of reducing tax rate to a reasonable level combined with strict enforcement, has yielded results. There has been a better compliance with the tax laws and on the direct taxes have yielded revenue which is about 33 per cent higher than last year. I must congratulate the Finance Minister on his determined attempt to reduce tax evasion and the amount of blackmoney in the country. He should pursue this policy without fear of the hostility of the vested interests. The amount detected as a result of raids recently in the case of alleged tax

evasion cases and seizures is valued at Rs. 48.9 crores. I venture to think that this is only the tip of the ice-berg.

This fiscal policy has had an important political fall out to which I wish to draw the attention of the House. Many of the big English Dailies have launched a propaganda offensive against Congress I and its leadership. They are shouting that the raiders are coming, that the leadership of the party has lost its chrisma, that euphoria of the last year has evaporated, that there are rumblings of dissent signs of possible revolt in the party. All these artificial fulminations will be treated with contempt by the people.

**PROF. MADHU DANAVATE :**  
What are the financial implications of this procedure ?

**SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN :** We want to proceed vigorously with the enforcement of the tax laws. Their interests have been hurt ; they do not want raids ; and so because they cannot oppose the raids they are trying to undermine the credibility of the party. Nobody will be deceived by such propaganda. They have been amply described by our Prime Minister himself as paper tigers. My appeal to the Finance Minister is not to be daunted by such propaganda but to go ahead and pursue the policy with great vigour and rid our society of tax evasion and blackmoney or at least reduce their the proportions to the minimal level.

Recently, some important measures have been undertaken to liberalise the economy. Over the years, a large apparatus of regulations and controls had been built up to ensure that scarce resources were directed into higher priority sectors according to the plans. This policy gave a rise to a restrictive economy and a number of shackles on growth. Some of them had also become out of date and were responsible for delay in decision making, inefficiency and corruption. So, considerable relaxations were made in the licencing policy. A scheme of capacity re-endorsement was accepted in 1985 and for industries which remain within the admit of industrial

accorded to allow them to make rapid changes in their product-mix without losing time in seeking fresh licences. These necessary changes in the direction of liberalising the economy have provoked reaction on the other side. The Leftists are shouting that the Government has forgotten its ideals, that the Government has back-slided and yielded to the pressure of Indian capitalists forgetting the ideals of socialism. This sort of criticism is not justified. There can be no progress without growth and no progress unless there is an enlargement of the common cake. The productive powers of the society have to be encouraged. People have to be encouraged to put in greater efforts to save more, and to see that all their savings are put in the priority—sectors which are of basic importance to the growth of economy. It is for this purpose that liberalisation has taken place. This has been the objective of our policy changes. I hope, the hon. Minister will not deviate from his chosen path by criticism which is based on a failure to understand it properly. Our ideal, i.e. our aim is socialism and our loyalty to it remains unshaken. ♣

The long term fiscal policy is a bold step in changing the direction of our fiscal policy. It will promote growth, increase the built-in elasticity of the tax system, secure better tax compliance and make for a stable environment in our fiscal operations. This is a great gain from the point of view of manufacturers and business community.

Equally important is the stabilisation of administered prices, because these administered prices which include the prices of goods produced in the public sector, are changed every now and then. And they often cause inflation since they have the cascading effect on other prices. Sometimes, these increases give rise to suspicion that they are meant to cover up the inefficiency of the public sector units. Therefore, it is necessary to have a policy which will in the medium period of three to five years, stabilise those administered prices, which is a very important thing for growth and development.

The objective of all our efforts for economic growth and our policy changes in the field of finance is to see that the standard

of living of the millions of people in this country rises. How can the standard rise unless these changes are accompanied by control of population? Economic planning without control of population is no planning. It is only one sided attempt to improve conditions. We accepted the family planning programme on a national level; we took it up very seriously from 1966. What is the result? During 1961—71 the rate of growth of population was 2.2 per cent per annum. From 1971 to 1981 it was 2.4%. The Planning Commission has estimated that from 1981 to 1986 it will be 2.10%. During the 7th Plan they have calculated that population will increase at the rate of 1.8 per cent per annum. May I point out as a student of economic. That all the projections of the Planning Commission regarding growth of population have always proved wrong. From the First Five year Plan to the Sixth Five Year Plan, all the predictions which they made about the growth of population have proved to be wrong. Therefore, I assure you that this calculation also will go wrong. Our population increases at the rate which eats up most of the gains of our economic growth. The population control programme should be taken up on a War footing. It should be treated seriously live general election when the leaders of parties in Parliament visit each town and village and go from house to house. If we have a campaign of this type for one month, I am sure the awareness of the Family Planning programme in the country would increase and so also the number of acceptors of family planning methods, increases. Sir, it is possible to bring down the rate of growth of population to 1% within 5 years. There should be a national campaign for this purpose. Japan brought down its population growth rate after the Second World War. They got frightened of the Baby Boon in that country after the Second World War. In 10 years they brought down the rate of growth to 1% by adopting methods which may be termed very cruel because at that time abortion was the only reliable method. (An hon. Member; China also). China has also adopted very cruel methods. We cannot follow them. With the latest methods available, it should be possible for us to achieve the objective of 1% rate of growth. I am for a zero growth rate. I think it should be possible to achieve this in 10 years. May I point

[Shri Y.S. Mahajan]

out to our hon. Finance Minister that all efforts of the Government in economic development, in planning, all our policies on Agriculture, Industry, etc. will come to naught if we do not control the growth of population. It is a thing which is in our power to do and we should do it.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Finance Bill which has been introduced in the House. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Minister of State in the Finance Ministry for taking effective step for ensuring the economic development. They have made an effort for all-round economic development and for increasing the percentage of growth rate. ....(*Interruptions*)

I would suggest that Shri Poojaryji may use earphone to listen to what I am saying. Today also, he has announced some reliefs which are quite welcome. An interview of the Finance Minister has appeared in the press and I would like to begin my speech by quoting words from that interview.

[*English*]

"Anti-poverty programmes are only a salve to the conscience. They prevent social tensions from reaching a boiling point. Ultimately the problem of poverty and unemployment has to be overcome through higher growth rates."

[*Translation*]

This shows that he is in the grip of the main problem the country is facing and he is adopting measures for the eradication of poverty so that the country becomes economically strong. Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to the report of the Project Evaluation Organisation of the Planning

Commission, there has been misuse of 60 to 80 per cent of the expenditure spent on the eradication of poverty programme in different States. According to yet another report of the same Organisation, a major portion of the estimated outlay of Rs. 5000 crores envisaged in the Sixth Plan for the eradication of poverty programme has been misused. I would cite a few examples.

In 1967 the country faced severe drought conditions and the Central Government launched a scheme for the supply of drinking water. At least one crore rupees must have been allocated for the purpose. Funds has also been allocated for minor and major irrigation schemes and for the construction of roads and under Food For Work Programme. What I want to emphasise is that a number of such schemes had been launched by the Government to provide relief to the people, but what happened to those schemes? We are in 1986 now and if we cast a glance on those schemes, we shall find that several of them are yet to be completed. Government had launched these schemes for the benefit of the people by spending crores of rupees but a large number of persons misused the funds in the name of natural calamity, and the people did not get the benefit from these schemes to the desired extent. Funds have been misappropriated on a large scale.

It is true that we have brought about revolution in agriculture sector and it is equally true that we have achieved self-sufficiency in this field but I would like to point out that mere increase in the production will not necessarily improve the standard of living of the people. We shall have to see as to what extent the benefit of increase in the production reaches the common man. We shall have to attend to his needs. The farmer wants water and regular supply of power for his fields. The common man needs nutritious foods, drinking water, cloth, shelter, good education for his children, medical facilities, and employment to earn livelihood. The mass involvement in the development programmes at the local level is also necessary but I would like to know from the hon. Minister, who also must be coming from some rural area as he is a representative of the people, whether we have been able provide drinking

water in every village of the country? Do the children not study in the open in the villages? Have we been able to provide medical facilities to the rural people? What I want to say is that it is not necessary that the allocation made for different schemes are always used properly at all the places. We shall have to keep a watch on them. A major portion of the funds sanctioned by the Centre for the developmental schemes, is diverted to non-developmental works. The practice is that when a scheme is launched, appointment of staff is made well in advance and necessary provision for the purpose is made. The master plan is formulated afterwards and plans and estimates for the project are prepared subsequently. In this way, when the original scheme is actually taken up for execution, large sums are already spent on these jobs and funds are not available to start the scheme in a proper way. I do not doubt your intention. Our Government wants to improve the lot of the people and make them economically strong. But there are some shortcomings in our administrative set up. I do not know how to tackle them. We are increasing allocation for the plans. Government are adopting revolutionary policies and changing them in accordance with our needs. But the desired benefit is not reaching the masses because of the present administration set up. So, under the present dispensation, we can only say that the rules should be simplified in such a manner that they could be used in the interest of the poor: Laws should be so framed that the entire process is made use of for developmental works and for the benefit of the poor. But in really things are quite different. The paper work is increasing to such an extent that if the files of the Central Secretariat are kept in a row they will form a row of nearly 550 miles, and if the files of other offices are added, this row will go beyond thousand miles. How to tackle this is beyond my comprehension. How will the attitude of administration change?

I want to cite a small incident in this connection. Recently one of my friends of my childhood where husband had died complained to me that she was not getting the pension even after a period of four years after the death of her husband. She

requested me to accompany her to the concerned office and see myself how those people behaved. I went to the office with her but did not disclose my identity. The clerk told her that she would have to submit her husband's death certificate. She told him that she had already submitted the same. However, she once again gave a copy to him. On that, the clerk said that was all right but demanded a certificate to the effect that she was alive. I was witnessing it silently. So this type of treatment is meted out to the common man. Then he pretended to be so absorbed in studying his file as if someone was lost in the study of the Gita unconcerned with the outside world. Do your duty without longing for the result. He was least moved with the catastrophe that had befallen her. Then he enquired where she was during the last two months and why she did not come earlier. She told him that due to her illness she could not come earlier. She requested him for making payment of pension. The clerk told her that she would get her pension only after all the formalities have been completed. What I want to emphasise is that when people have to run from pillar to post for such petty things how can things improve? You will have to think of the measures you should adopt for this. Our administrators and bureaucrats do not have the sense of service. They are devoid of development-oriented approach.

Secondly, black money and corruption have become synonyms, and as a result, a parallel economy of black money is operating in our country. Government always talk of inadequacy of resources for Seventh Five Year Plan. The difficulty in mobilisation of resources for the Plan can be overcome if simply we can contain black money. I congratulate the Minister for apprehending the smugglers and also for carrying out raids. He has done a lot. A large quantity of smuggled goods have been seized. But even on a conservative estimate about Rs. 40000 crore worth black money is in circulation in the country and if we are able to control it then the Government revenue will go up five times. It is not only my view. Several committees like Chaliha Committee were set up to go into this aspect. They submitted their reports which

[Shri Y.S. Mahajan]

say that if national product is fully computed it will be seen that it has a 48 percent component of black money.

Nepal border is very near from my constituency. Goods are being smuggled there openly. The customs offices and police officials posted there help in the smuggling activities. About a thousand persons are working as carriers along the Nepal border. If you fail to check this, it will create serious problems.

It is true that nerrotic drugs are being smuggled from neighbouring countries. Government have no doubt controlled it to some extent but our country has virtually been made a transit place for smuggling from Afghanistan and Pakistan. This is a very dangerous thing. It needs to be considered very seriously. Our country is being used as transit for smuggling drugs. This is going to have an adverse effect on our future generation. Our future is going to be jeopardised. This has to be viewed seriously. Smuggling of narcotics, gold, cloth and some eatable items is taking place freely on the borders of Nepal, Pakistan and India. It must be checked.

I would like to raise one or two points more. The objective of establishing public sector in the country was to make the country strong and accelerate the pace of economic development. It will also have to be seen how the staggering expenditure on the top heavy management can be contained.

Today, more and more industrial units are becoming sick. If this trend continues the economic growth of the country will be hampered. From the statistics available with us it is seen that on June, 1978 as many as 20615 industrial units were sick and along with it as many as 20326 small industries were sick. Now we have reached a stage where the number of sick industrial units is on the increase.

The hon. Minister has just said that two thirds of the provision has been allocated for power sector. But the power Departments or Corporations in the States have

been rendered sick to the point of no recovery. How are then the farmers going to get electricity and how are we going to achieve the production targets? We shall have to adopt measures to improve the administrative set up and minimise the loss so that the common man gets relief. I would like to cite an example to illustrate. Take for instance the Transport Department. If the Government takes it over, it incurs loss in operation but if it is given to some private party it earns profit. Same is the case with a business concern. If it is in private hands it earns profit. The moment it is taken over by the Government, it incurs loss. The hon. Minister must look into this aspect and put a stop to it. At the same time, the administration should be geared and streamlined so that the policies and programmes of the Government are implemented and the benefits thereof percolate down to the common man.

[*English*]

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, we have reached the last stage of the discussion on the Budget which, of course, has become a non-event due to the computer linked urge of this Government to reach the 21st century. The document which should be the most important for the purpose of the country's economy, the Budget has become almost a parchment of doubtful utility and it is formulated more to conform to the constitutional requirements than to set the pattern of our country's economic progress and prosperity.

The Finance Minister's speech started with an eulogistic reference to a quotation from the Prime Minister and ended with a ritualistic reference to Mahatma Gandhi but we know out of the two disparate Gandhis whose views are prevailing and, that is why we find that, with a long-term fiscal policy, with a long-term import policy, with the imposition of stiff hike in the administered prices, the entire budgetary process has become totally redundant so far as economic projections of the country are concerned,

This Government has pre-empted itself from taking suitable actions, suitable taxation measures, suitable fiscal measures because it has assured the country that there will be no rise in the direct taxes. It has given its commitments that for five years, its friends who are now constituting the monopoly houses in this country will not be disturbed nor will they be required to pay higher rates and taxes. Then what option remains for this government? That is why we have found that it has become necessary for them either to go on increasing the indirect taxes as they have done or to take recourse to a pre-Budget exercise which has become quite common for the last 3 to 4 years of increasing the prices of essential commodities which are putting the biggest and heaviest burden on the common people of this country. Therefore, it is very easy for any Finance Minister, especially of the present government which is indulging in populism to present a soft budget and to claim credit that 'We have spared the poor and common people so far as the Budget is concerned.' 'Look here, there is only Rs. 488 crores of new taxation provided in the Budget and we are sparing the poor and the common people of this country.' There are tall claims of increasing the allocation for poverty alleviation programmes. I shall come later to deal with it. There is a tall claim of a greater and greater allocation for the public sector and there are tall claims that the rate for inflation is sought to be reduced and the result to-day is not only one attempt is there to project a softness of the budget but the Budget itself has become a ritual. The Budget seems only somehow to conform to the requirements of the law and the Parliament is troubled so that it can give its seal of approval because without that it cannot be brought into effect.

The Finance Minister, in his euphoria it seems based on what we do not know said that this Budget pulsates with the aspirations of the poor and has committed itself to their service. This is a perfect example of self delusion which shows that this Government and their ebullient Finance Minister have lost all touch with the pulse of the poor people of this country.

At least we would like to know what is really the economic policy of this country....

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : A mixed economy.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What does it seek to achieve in the immediate present or in the near future? Has the principle of self-reliance and growth with equity and justice been given a go-by?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : No.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Does the public sector occupy in the economic policy or in the budgetary projections a position of commanding heights about which we were told *ad nauseum*?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Yes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Whether even lipservice will no longer be paid to the provisions in the preamble of our Constitution of constituting India a socialist Republic?

We cannot help reaching the 21st century in the inexorable march of time. All of us will reach the 21st century. Whoever is alive will reach the 21st century. But for whom is this emphasis of reaching the 21st century being given? And with what object and with what projections? The position to-day is that there is this insistence and trying to give a picture and paint a picture as if this country has to be taken to the 21st century by working overtime in areas we do not know. What is happening? This Government is destabilising the economy of this country, as there are attempts to destabilise the political freedom, integrity and unity of the country.

15,00 hrs.

The present ruling clique which is the product and at the same time the beneficiary of a great tragedy in this country has made its options: it has opted for a few people at the expense of the vast multitude; it has opted for machine rather than for jobs; it has opted for hunger rather than for bread; and it has opted for gimmicks rather than for well-conceived actions. And

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

that is why today the biggest onslaught, the budgetary and economic onslaught of this Government, is on the common and poor people of this country.

What did we see in the last Budget ? What happened ? The entire direction of our economic policy was substantially changed. The system of industrial licensing was relaxed. The MRTPL limits were either raised or withdrawn totally, the public sector was downgraded consciously, the direct taxes on corporate and personal income were reduced, the wealth tax was reduced, the death duty was abolished. For whose benefit ? We would like to know that. Concessions were provided in indirect taxes on several items of luxury. Inputs of a wide range of manufactured goods, particularly capital goods, were liberalised. A conscious policy of import liberalisation was adopted. And it was welcomed by whom ? The big business and the monopoly houses, and they thought that they would get the advantage of this liberalisation of the licensing policy. And what happened ? The multi-nationals and trans-nationals have been having their hey-day, and the concept of growth and justice and equity was the biggest victim of the policy adopted by the Government.

Now, finding the backlash, a conscious attempt has been made this year to project on the surface a pro-people or pro-poor budget. How has it happened ? What are the three main claims of the Finance Minister ? He says, "Look here, I have not taxed the poor". But he does not refer to the Rs. 1600 crores which he imposed on the common people of this country—the prices of petroleum products were increased ; even the issue prices of cereals and food articles were increased by the Food Corporation of India, by the decision of the Government. Although the new imposts were to the extent of Rs. 488 crores, direct taxes were increased only to the extent of Rs. 21 crores ; the rest is by way of indirect taxation which is bound to raise the prices of commodities. If these Rs. 1600 crores are added to Rs. 488 crores, then the new imposts are to the extent of Rs. 2,100 crores. Can anybody deny that the increase in the administered prices and

the new levies by way of indirect taxation have had, and are going to have, a cascading effect on the price level in this country ? Last year, the budget estimates showed a deficit of Rs. 3,316 crores, and the revised estimates showed a deficit of Rs. 4,490 crores nearly Rs. 5,000 crores. This year it is Rs. 3,651 crores, and it will become nearly Rs. 6,000 crores—the uncovered deficit which is bound to have an inflationary effect. And who suffers ? When there is inflationary pressure on the economy who suffers ? One does not have to be an economist to know. It is the common people who have to bear the brunt of these inflationary tendencies. Therefore, it is easy to say I have not imposed through the Budget new taxation on the poor people of this country.

Sir, another claim was made that there has been increase in the public sector outlay to the extent of 21 per cent. I am sorry to say that there has been manipulation with the figures. The 21 per cent increase for which the Finance Minister has claimed the credit was corresponding to the Budget estimates of 1985-86 but the Revised estimate was Rs. 1600 crores more. Therefore, the new increase in the public sector outlay will not be more than 10 per cent as compared to the last year's actual expenditure. Further when we take into account the price increase that is bound to take place during the year the increase in the public sector outlay will be much less, that is, even less than 10 per cent.

The next claim is that this Government has made it that they have provided 65 per cent rise in the outlay on poverty alleviation programmes. It is no longer 20-point programme. It is now poverty alleviation programme. This 65 per cent is also fudging of figures. This 65 per cent is calculated again in relation to the Budget estimates for 1985-86 and not the actual expenditure. If we take the actual expenditure the outlay will not be more than 20 per cent considering the actuals last year.

Sir, Rs. 1450 crores are provided for poverty alleviation programmes and a great credit is being claimed. Now, Mr. Ranga probably does not know that this only



represents 2.74 per cent of the total expenditure of the Government meant for 40 per cent of the people in this country. You are spending 2.74 per cent of your budget for 40 per cent of the people of this country who are below the poverty line. This is the claim or credit which is being loudly made by this Government. Realising the peoples' anger and resentment after the administered prices were raised this Government necessarily had a cold feet. They got nerved. A tamasha was enacted here. Some criticism was made even by a Cabinet Minister. Suddenly a meeting was held in the North Block and prices were reduced though by a pittance. Therefore, on the surface the budget had to be projected as a common peoples' budget, not much taxation and trying to take credit that poverty alleviation gets the maximum slice in the budget but this is nothing but a pittance. That is why the people inspite of Doordarshan's continuous efforts, inspite of so many other methods of drum beating that is going on the people are not accepting this budget and you find the Finance Minister going on making concession after concession to the big business. Even this morning he has made concessions to the extent of nearly Rs. 76 crores, if I am not mistaken, for the benefit of the big business houses. Now, they realise that they cannot annoy their big business friends. Their class character shows that. And that is why this sliding down is there in the process of income tax raids and taxation raids which are going on. Mr. Reddi has correctly pointed that out.

The Finance Minister is making a distinction between a search and a survey, but the real decision is to give an assurance to the big business friends that they will not be troubled; they are very sorry. What is the sincerity of this Government with regard to these raids?

With regard to certain activities of a big business firm, they are now being haled up before the FERA authorities. An old gentleman of eighty has also been haled up before the authorities. I do not mind if he has committed any offence. If you want, I can also give the names. Kirloskars have been put to the docks for this. I have nothing to say; do it, but do it properly. But another gentleman who was concerned

with the Kirloskars has been left out of this. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has referred to this. It is because he is occupying a post of position, of status here and happens to be the favourite of the Prime Minister. Therefore, he is being spared and the Kirloskars are being hauled up. Is this the way, you are trying to create confidence in the minds of the common people that this Government is serious about unearthing black money? Do the people not know the havoc that is being created by this black money? What is the extent of that, Poojary must be knowing. He has been arranging the loan melas periodically in selected places and for selected people with the object of benefiting a very limited selected set of beneficiaries.....(Interruptions).

We welcome the other aspect. We have said that the Government's decision to remove the restrictions, difficulties which were imposed on the SSI Units in the budget is welcomed. But one cannot but wonder what sort of exercise that was carried on before decisions were taken to impose those burdens on the SSI units. Did you give any thought to this and the difficulties that will be created for the SSI Units? As it is they had to act under severe constraints, under severe handicaps, financial and marketing difficulties. The banks are eight-fisted so far as SSI units are concerned. Everybody knows what difficulties they are facing, but lo and behold, whom did you select for the purpose of imposing new burdens and putting them to difficulties? It required the mobilization of the different associations of the small scale units, their all India Organizations, Federations, and after they gave an all-India *bandh* call, then the Finance Minister sat with them and then having realised the dangerous portents of the budgetary provisions, had to withdraw those. It is good; even wisdom later is good, but we cannot but protest that an attempt was made without any proper consideration for the purpose of imposing levies on the most vulnerable sector of our industry. Mr. Madhav Reddi has correctly pointed out that it is better late than never. But I say that this type of exercise was necessary and they should have done it before when so many concessions have been made. One wonders what sort of consideration is given before budgetary proposals are formulated.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

What is type of exercise done? Whose interests are considered? Where does the impact of the budgetary provisions fall? All this exercise should have been done. That is why, so many withdrawals and concessions have to be made.

I would like to point out two or three things more. You have already rung the bell once. Let me take compulsory deposits. Compulsory deposit scheme was discontinued in the last year's budget, i.e. in the budget of 1985-86. But payment of the earlier instalment to be payable in April 1985 was withheld by the last year's budget. In this year's budget nothing has been said about this payment and nor any announcement has been made. We have received several representations from the people requesting us to raise this question as to when the instalment would be paid, because the scheme has already been discontinued.

So far as the consignment tax is concerned, this is another vitally important point. I have not much time, no time at all, to go into the Centre-State relations, which is very vital for this country. But, Sir, the Constitution was solemnly amended, unanimously, if I am not mistaken in the last House, for the purpose of enabling this Parliament to pass a suitable legislation for imposition of consignment tax. Meetings have been held with the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers. I believe that a formula has been adopted. But Sir, the Bill is not being formulated and crores and crores of rupees are being lost by different State Governments, which also include your Congress-I ruled States as well. Therefore, we are not speaking for any particular state. The consignment tax, which is provided for under the Constitution of India, which was specifically amended for this purpose, has been made a dead letter because the follow up legislation is not being enacted and unfortunately not one word is said in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister. I request that this aspect be dealt with and a reply be given.

My last point is with regard to the sick industries. Nobody can deny the seriousness of the problem which is facing us. So

many units are sick in this country. Nearly one hundred thousand units in this country are sick, spread over all the States and not only in my States. In every State in this country, wherever there is some industrial activity, there are sick industries. Several industrial undertakings whose management was taken over by the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and was entrusted to the IRCI which is now known as IRBI, even those units have been closed down by the Central Government. The workers are on the streets. In the past we have mentioned the names of those undertakings. Now there are several other undertakings. What will happen to these undertakings? Should not this Government seriously formulate a policy for the purpose of saving these units? And please Sir try to save the workers working in these undertakings. I implore upon the Government because it is very important for the sake of industrial development in this country and for the future of the workers. Job potential is being reduced every day because of automation and computerisation which are causing havoc. There is also a great spree of privatisation and more and more privatisation is taking place. More and more sophistication is taking place. As a result, there are lesser and lesser number of jobs available in the country. This is not politics, Prof. Ranga. This is unfortunately the actual fact. Therefore, do not treat everything on a partisan political ground. Job potential is reducing and more and more number of young people are now waiting for jobs. You want to delink degrees from jobs. That is supposed to be year new education policy. But what about the people of this country? They have to have some livelihood. In the absence of land reforms properly executed, in the absence of the thrust given to the small scale and cottage industries, in the absence of reducing powers of the handful of monopoly houses and big business houses, there is bound to be greater and greater concentration of resources and resulting in greater and greater penury for the common people. Unless these distortions are removed, the problems of the common people will not be solved.

The Budget is not soft. It is a hard Budget. It causes greater difficulties for

the common people of this country. In the circumstances, in the limited time available, I oppose the Finance Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. First, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance and the hon. Minister of State for Finance on the tremendous effort put in by them to create an atmosphere of honesty and clean administration in the country. We are duty-bound to extend our full support to them because the incidence of tax evasion is increasing in the country. The hon. Minister of Finance has provided sufficient reliefs in the taxes and announced a number of concessions so that the tax payer may contribute taxes to the Government on authentic basis and honestly. To mop up black money, he announced a scheme of voluntary disclosure for those persons who amassed black money. I am not in favour of any further extension of that scheme. However, the period of that scheme has been extended upto the end of September. When the Government is so sincere and wants to create a congenial atmosphere and is giving another chance to the people to declare their black money, it becomes the duty of the persons concerned to avail of this opportunity and declare their black money. If in spite of all this, they do not come forward and declare their black money, the Government will be compelled to adopt stringent measures against them. The Government then will have to consider the whole scheme afresh and devise ways and means to deal with such persons.

In recent months, raids were conducted on the premises of some officials and industrial houses, including directors of some companies. The hon. Finance Minister warned in unmistakable terms that tax evaders, whether in politics or in any other sphere, would be dealt with sternly and none will be spared at any cost. The Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister deserve our congratulations for this step. They have given an opportunity to such people so that the country may move forward.

Secondly, so far as the question of target oriented work is concerned, we will have to pay attention towards physical achievement also. For example, take the I.R.D.P. †The statistics may be alright but reduction in unemployment is not evident and then take the case of the deposits in the banks. Although growth in the deposits in the banks is taking place, we will also have to see in real terms as to how much money is there as a result of deposits in the banks. If we simply talk of growth in the deposits of the banks or of increase in deposits by 10 per cent but ignore increase in interest as a result of equity or liquidity and to the resultant increase in deposits, it is not proper. People say that they do not want to deposit their money in the banks because they do not get good return by way of interest. One of the reasons may be that many public undertakings have issued bonds or debentures with special concessions in many places. People in large numbers have been attracted towards bonds or debentures. The private companies are also not giving interest to that extent. When public companies are issuing bonds or debentures by laying down some guidelines and banks are not in a position to give interest to that extent, the people prefer to invest their money in the debentures or the bonds. They find it a more profitable proposition. This is resulting in the depletion of deposit growth in the banks. When the deposit growth in the banks is depleted, their liquidity will also come down. That is why the position of banks is getting very tight these days and the people are experiencing difficulty in getting loans from the banks. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to look into the matter and evolve such policy as may help increase the deposits of the banks and provide more and more relief to the people.

Now, I come to resources. Our Finance Minister is seriously thinking about it and we are also considering it. When we talk of the public sector and the private sector, we will have to see what is their capacity utilization and whether capacity utilization in all the industries in the private sector is adequate. As far as my knowledge goes, capacity utilization of some private industry is 25 per cent, of some it is 30 per cent and in some other cases it is 40 per cent. It

[Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

needs some improvement because we have high hopes from the financial institutions : When the Central Finance Institutions give their financial assistance, they should get full return. When certain company owners resort to import from foreign countries or manufacture the goods in the country itself or start business, excise duty is levied on those goods. I would like to give one example. In this connection, a case is going on in the Supreme Court. There are a number of cases pending in the Supreme Court involving more than two thousand crores of rupees in which refund of excise, customs and other taxes has been claimed. The Indian Tobacco Company filed a case in the Bombay High Court in 1983 and High Court gave its verdict that refund may be given to Indian Tobacco Company. The concerned Excise Department did not file any appeal. I do not know why it did not file an appeal. Similarly a case was filed in Karnataka Courts. The verdict in these cases went against them. The Excise Department filed an appeal in the Supreme Court, which was admitted. Now the Court will take up hearing of the case. I would urge the hon. Minister to improve upon the amendment introduced. He should keep it in mind that when after collection of excise duty refund is asked for and it is not possible to refund it to the consumers, the question of refund becomes meaningless. Therefore, it is not against the provisions of our Constitution.

[English]

In reality, the manufacturers, traders and importers have neither the legal nor the moral right to claim these refunds for the obvious reason that the manufacturers, traders and importers recover the dues from their customers and consumers.

[Translation]

So it becomes necessary to amend the law. We wrote to the Minister of Finance in this record a number of times but we have received no reply except acknowledgement from him. When we levy taxes to mobilise money from the poor we find that the indirect taxes are increasing day by day

and direct taxes are coming down. Speaking on the Finance Bill last year, I had stated that resort to indirect increase in taxes will not be good for the poor. Indirect taxes have reached the figure of 30,000 crore rupees and direct taxes have been increased from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 5,000 crore approximately. We will have to do something for direct taxes. Due to the constraint of law, the Department of Excise and Customs have to pay refund. We should not pay refund because payment of refund causes substantial loss to the public exchequer. The Punjab High Court had given verdict in this respect. Subsequently the Punjab Government amended the law. Now there is no need to refund the taxes recovered from the consumers. The Central Government should write to all the State Governments and make provision in the Act so that there is no need to refund the duty charged from the consumer or the customer.

Now I come to the private sector and the public sector. The private sector is provided funds by the Central Financing Institution. But even then a number of industries fall sick. Recently Government of India passed an Act in this regard but it is not being implemented. Take for example the textile mill of Nagpur. The Tatas started an industrial unit there but it fell sick and had to be closed down with the result that a number of workers were rendered jobless. Penalty should be imposed on these mill owners who declare their unit as sick. This suggestion should be considered. We want progress of the country. So the Government should consider this suggestion and think several times before declaring the industry sick. When raids were conducted on the big industrial houses, a situation was sought to be created to show that

[English]

they have also contributed to the national development

[Translation]

but it does not mean that they should evade taxes and violate the law for their own selfish ends.

It is correct that the farmers and the workers can contribute. But the Organised Sector has given memorandum in this respect. The unorganised sector could not do so. Therefore, the Government will have to think over it. The organised sector is taking advantage of the direct taxes by imposing indirect taxes, thus putting burden on the consumer. The Government will have to think over it. When the revenue receipt of the indirect taxes is about Rs. 30714 crore, the revenue receipt of the direct taxes is about Rs. 5900 crore. Prior to this in 1951, the revenue receipt from the direct taxation was Rs. 231 crore and that from indirect taxation was Rs. 428 crore. Therefore, unless we increase direct taxation, it will be difficult to provide any relief to the consumers.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the small scale industry. To make small scale industry economically viable import of technology is very necessary. The turnover of the M.R.T.P. industries has been increased from Rs. 20 crore to Rs. 100 crore but the limit of the small scale industry has been extended upto Rs. 50 lakhs. Unless this is increased to Rs. 2 crore, it will be difficult for the small sector to carry on its work.

We are importing machinery for the new technology. I think its cost comes to Rs. 50 lakhs. I am afraid the small scale industry may not have to be closed down because of the modernization, because they will not be able to compete with the big industries. You have reserved certain items for small scale industries. I support it. Unless the small scale industries are made economically viable, the large industries will go on importing more and more items. It will bring down their cost of production while the cost of production in the case of small scale industries will rise. This will result in considerable loss. You will have to think over it,

In regard to foreign collaboration and cooperatives, it seems that we are importing machinery with the result that we have to spend foreign exchange on the import of spare parts. This too will have to be looked into.

Unless cooperative textile mill is set up, the problem of cotton can not be solved. The cotton grower is not getting remunerative price for his produce due to which he is suffering great loss. If the cooperative composite cotton mill manufactures cloth on its own, the grower of cotton can be benefited.

More than excise duty, concessions are required for non-conventional paper production. If you are going to manufacture paper by effecting energy saving, the concession of excise should be provided. What we see is that a number of mills are going to be closed the production is going down and a large quantity of stock is lying uncleared. Also a number of mills are not running on profit. Therefore, the hon. Finance Minister should consider all these points.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) :  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Bill is before us in its last stage. I rise to support it. So far as the economic condition of the country is concerned, the decision taken by the Government about it is praiseworthy. The farmer is the backbone of our country. The way the farmer has contributed to the increase in production is commendable. I would like to say that the farmer is not getting remunerative price of his produce, whether it is vegetables, fruits, potatoes or foodgrains. It is the main cause of our poor economic condition. The hon. Members, who represent villages also and who are acquainted with village life, may be knowing fully well that the farmers in the villages do not get remunerative price for their produce. Hence their economic condition is not sound. Government should provide marketing facilities for the farmers so that their condition may be improved.

Raids have been conducted on the premises of big capitalists so that there is improvement in the economic condition. I would like to submit that no one should be spared. The income tax officers have also come under its dragnet. You have taken the right step. Besides this, the smugglers should also not be spared. The Hon Prime Minister was here yesterday. During

[Shri K.D. Sultanpuri]

discussion on the forests of Andhra Pradesh, he disclosed the percentage of trees felled in that area. I would like to say that an inquiry should be conducted into the property of big officers whether they belong to the Forest Department of the State or of the Central Government. Mostly they have made money from forests illegally. Many contractors have escaped raids. Their property should also be inquired into. It can yield us sufficient amount.

A large number of persons do not pay income tax. The hon. Minister should take action against them also. It is seen from the transactions in the banks that somewhere the overdue is 72 per cent, somewhere it is 82 per cent and somewhere it is 87 per cent. To whom has this overdue been made? To which house do they belong? I am prepared to say that bank money is misutilised by some people. If we want to take the country forward, we will have to lay down criteria in regard to the recovery, so that our country may not go bankrupt. The poor people will be able to start their own business with the loan from the banks. But they are not getting the loan. I have made complaints to the hon. Ministers a number of times. They just said that action was being taken in the matter. In this way 6 months or a year have passed. I am writing letters as a Member of Parliament. Action should be taken on them. Inquiring should be held against that officer at least within two months. Even after obtaining clearance from the District Committee and the State Government, the banks reject the application for loan. Such things create resentment among the people. They think that the Government is doing nothing for them. The policy of the Government should be implemented from the lowest level. Without it, the poverty can not be removed.

I want to raise one more point. Unless a person belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe is appointed as a Director, the situation will not improve. Those persons, who are appointed as Directors, do not belong to the poor people. Only persons from big houses are appointed Directors. They do not care for the interests of the backward people. Therefore, I would request that the Government should give

preference to the people coming from the poor strata of society in the matter of appointment as directors of the banks or cooperations, so that they may look after the interests of the poor people properly. *(Interruptions)*

It has been told that there are 33 thousand sick units which are not working properly. Although a big sum has been invested on them, yet they are not running on profit. They are the white elephants and are burden on us. Action should be taken against the officer who is responsible for such a state of affairs. These corporations will have to be made profit-yielding units. If units are nationalised in such a way, all the public money will be cornered by a few people. The Government should pay attention towards it. These sick units will have to be made healthy. I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers are appointed there. They are experienced in administration only. Technical officers are not appointed there. In many States I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers have been appointed in the Corporations. They are meant for running the administration. If technocrats are appointed in the Undertakings, they will at least be able to find out whether some defect in the machinery is responsible for the decline in the production. Government should ensure that such sick units are revived. For example, there is a Nahan Foundry at Nahan in Himachal Pradesh. I had written a letter to the Prime Minister in this connection. He had intimated me that the letter had been forwarded to the Ministry of Industry. In that factory about 400 workers have been rendered idle. They have no work. Previously this factory was under the Center Government but later on it was brought under the State Government. This factory is running at a loss. The Government should take over that factory and its property because about 400 workers have been rendered idle there. Government of India should have an inquiry conducted by the Department of Industry into the working of Nahan Foundry and take it over.

About expenditure also views have been expressed. My submission is that we should look into the expenditure being incurred. The big officers stay in five star hotels, No scrutiny is made about their salaries, D.A.

and earnings and also what work they have done. I would say that a through check should be made of all these things so that country's economic position may be strengthened. Countless meetings are held and you know what decisions are taken in the meetings. I want to say here that our sources of income have increased and under your leadership country is marching ahead. Our Finance Minister has been the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh also and during his Chief Ministership he took the decision that the people who indulge in goondaism and are the enemies of the society will not be pardoned. The result was that he worked there courageously and today he is the Finance Minister of the country. He is an honest man and that way he will not leave any stone unturned in taking the country forward. Shri Poojari is also a good person. He is a hard working man. I would request him to think as to where bureaucrats are taking the country. To which direction our nation is going? You should take steps to protect it. You should understand the motives of those big persons who are busy in strengthening their own economic position in the country and do not care for the poor.

I want to say one thing more here. You have levied income tax. The poor, the scheduled tribes and the scheduled castes people who have five to six children join service and depend only on their salaries. They should be exempted from the payment of the income tax. You levy tax on them also. The other classes of the society have been in the service since long whereas these people have been taken in service only recently. These people should be at least exempted from this tax. The backlog in their case should be cleared so that they are able to improve their economic position. Major portion of the funds being invested in the tribal areas under the 20 Point Programme is swallowed by the Pradhans and Panches there and its benefits are not reaching the poor people. This should be thoroughly investigated. In West Bengal only the favourites of the Pradhans and Panchas are provided funds. Others do not get any assistance. If Government wants that the poor should be properly benefited then this matter should be got investigated.

You are repeatedly ringing the bell, so, with these words, I conclude my speech.

\* SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in support of the Finance Bill, 1986-87 presented by our hon. Finance Minister, I wish to say a few words on behalf of my party the All India Anna D.M.K.

At the outset I would like to commend the concentrated and concerted efforts of Central Government for the successful implementation of the 7th Five Year Plan. Here I am compelled to point out that how the Government of India has covered the deficit of Rs. 2000 crores in 1985-86 Central Budget and how the anticipated deficit of a similar sum in 1986-87 Budget is going to be managed. I do think that this House must be taken into confidence in this matter so that we entertain no doubt about the fulfilment of laudable objectives of the 7th Five Year Plan.

The hon. Members who preceded me referred to the widespread circulation of thousands of crores of black money in the country. The Government of India is concerned with the havoc of black money on the economy of the country. Under Section 133B of Income tax Act the searches of residences are being conducted. Unfortunately the residences of lawyers, medical practitioners and small industrialists have become the target of Income tax Department. If none is available, the houses of politicians are searched and raided. But the houses of big croodiles are not the targets of the Income tax officials. The IT officers are kept in good humour by these bigwigs. I can say without fear of being contradicted that the IT officials are in collusion with these vested interests who wallow in black money. The middle-class people have become the victims of such searches. The searches conducted in 1984-85 have yielded Rs. 49 crores of black money. According to economic experts, 50% of money in circulation is black money. The black money menace cannot be eradicated by this kind of flea-bite futile exercises by the IT Department. The

\* The Speech was Originally Delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A.C. Shanmugam]

Juggernaut should move against the black-money generators and circulators. Then only we can end the evils of black money in the country,

Sir, I have to say that the finances of the States are in doldrums. Just before the Budget the Central increased the administered prices of basis inputs like coal, steel and oil, all of which are monopoly production areas of the Central agencies. The Central Government mobilised Rs. 1500 crores through this method at the cost of State Governments. In fact they are non-shareable levies and taxes. If there has been increase in a tax or duty, such revenue should be shared with the States. But the Central is indulging in such non-shareable measures, depriving the States of their legitimate share. Between 1979 and 1985 the cost of coal had been increased by an average of over 200%, the railway freight for the supply of Singareni coal to the Tamil Nadu Electricity had increased by 142% and the ocean freight for carrying coal by 104%. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board had spent an additional sum of Rs. 160 crores per annum solely for this escalation in costs. How do you expect the Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board to function in this manner? Naturally the TNSEB is always facing financial constraints. I take this opportunity to demand that the Central Government should give this sum of Rs. 160 crores as ad-hoc grant to TNSEB.

The Central Government is giving DA instalments to its employees, as the price index goes up. Naturally the employees of the State Government start demanding DA and the State Governments have to sanction additional sums of DA. The Central Finance Minister should bear in mind the finances of the State Governments also. I do not say that the DA should not be given to the Central employees. But before releasing the DA, the Centre should always find ways and means for the State Government to sanction DA to their employees.

I understand that even the new MODVAT scheme under implementation will reduce the States' share of taxes. Already the States do not get any share of

their foreign exchange earnings. For example, Tamil Nadu contributes hundreds of crores of rupees to the foreign exchange kitty of the Central Government by the export of tea, coffee, cardamom, cashew-nut and leather products. My district of North Arcot leads in the export of leather and leather products. No share of foreign exchange earning is given to Tamil Nadu for the import of essential ingredients of technological growth.

The State Governments are implementing many welfare scheme for the immediate good of the people. The Government of Tamil Nadu gives dhoti and sari free of cost of the indigent people. Free textbooks are supplied to the students. The rice is procured at a higher cost and then sold through fair price shops and cooperative societies at a cheaper price. Naturally the States' finances are under great strain. In spite of that, this year the Government of Tamil Nadu has prepared a budget without any tax proposition. The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing family planning schemes very effectively. Tamil Nadu occupies a pre-eminent place in the implementation of 20-Point programme. The rural indebtedness to the tune of Rs. 200 crores has been liquidated by the State Government of Tamil Nadu. The hon. Prime Minister has stated in reply to a question that the funds needed by the States which do such remarkable work would be given to them even by diverting the funds allotted to other States which are not implementing such schemes vigorously. I want that the Centre should release special assistance to Tamil Nadu which has done a good work.

Floods and drought have become a recurring feature in our country. In the North floods inundate fertilise fields and in the South drought dries up the earth. The State Governments have to face this natural calamity year after year. I suggest that at least 2% or 3% of the gross revenue of the Centre should be exclusively earmarked for meeting the flood and drought relief assistance to the States. Another disturbing element is that the flood relief assistance is treated as ad hoc grant and the drought relief is treated as advance plan assistance. This upsets the Plan efforts of the State



Governments. I suggest that the central assistance to tackle both flood and drought should be treated as grant. Then only the States' finances would be somewhat within manageable limits.

The coal and steel have come to southern States from North. Because of the transportation element, the price of coal and steel in South is very high. For instance, the steel costs Rs. 2000 more per tonne in South than in North. This is so inspite of the freight equalisation scheme in operation. I understand that there is a move to wind up this freight equalisation scheme. If this is done, naturally there will be no industrialisation in South. I demand that the freight equalisation scheme should not be ended in the interest of survival of South as a part of the country.

In the Annual Report of the Department of Coal it has been stated that annually coal worth Rs. 100 crores is burnt in coal mines. I suggest that some way must be found for stopping this national waste. Similarly, the Vizianagaram Steel Plant should be executed expeditiously. Then only the Southern States will have adequate supply of steel. Here I will refer to Salem Steel Plant also. About 100 years ago, during the British regime it was found out that the iron ore available in Salem area was of a superior variety. In fact it is reported that a Bridge built in England with iron ore of Salem at that time is still standing solid without getting rusted. Instead of having a full-fledged Steel Mill in Salem, we are now having a Steel Plant which is just a re-rolling mill. In spite of that, Salem Steel Plant is making profit. The Plant has submitted the expansion project with an outlay of Rs. 40 crores. I want that this project should be sanctioned without delay.

I understand that the Central Government has written to the Government of Tamil Nadu about the non-viability of Sethusamudram Project. Sir, the Chief of Southern Naval Command has expressed in no uncertain terms that Sethusamudram Project is of great strategic importance. If the Third World War becomes inevitable, then it will start from Indian Ocean. Then our southern coast becomes susceptible to international

dangers. Even during peace time, there is heavy consumption of petrol in the movement of ships from Bombay to Calcutta or from Calcutta to Bombay via Sri Lankan coast, as there is no direct sea route for both merchant fleet and naval fleet of India. Hence I demand that Sethusamudram project should be implemented either as a Defence Plan or as a Plan of vital strategic importance.

The Integral Coast Factory is 30 years old. Presently 850 coaches are being produced annually and the ICF has sought the approval of the Railway Ministry for expanding upto 1000 coaches. No permission has yet been given to this proposition. In the meantime, a coach factory with a capacity to produce 1000 coaches a year has been sanctioned for Punjab. While I do not object to the sanction of the project in Punjab, I do demand that the expansion of ICF should also be approved.

Sir, the metropolitan city of Madras is facing acute transportation problem. The city has 60 lakhs of population. The Mass Rapid Transport System for the city is still hanging fire. The World Bank has sanctioned financial assistance for the improvement of roads in Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu is doing excellent work in the improvement of roads in the State. I want that the Central Government should sanction the Mass Rapid Transport system for Madras.

I am constrained to refer to the Telugu-Ganga scheme inaugurated by the late lamented Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Now this scheme is confronted with avoidable issues. Karnataka says that the surplus water will be allowed to go through this canal. Andhra Pradesh says that the water will be first used for cultivation in Rayalseema area. But the people of Madras with their parched throats and cracking lips are waiting for their drinking water under this scheme. The Central Government should use its good offices and ensure the early implementation of Telugu Ganga scheme.

We have 9 or 10 Vayudhoot Services in Northern states. There is not even a single Vayudhoot service in South. I demand

[Sbri A.C. Shanmugam]

that a Vayudhoot service should be started linking Vallore, Salem, Thanjavur, Madurai, Kanyakumari and Mahabalipuram. There has been a long-standing demand for an aerodrome in Vellore, which has acquired international status because of the Christian Medical Hospital which is visited by patients from all over the country and even from outside. When the hon. Prime Minister visited Vellore, he had to land somewhere. There is not even a helipad at Vellore. I demand that Vellore should be brought on air-map of India. An air-service should be started soon for Vellore. The Madras-Bangalore IAC flight can halt at Vellore for picking up passengers to both these towns. In Katpadi the absence of a Railway overbridge is causing tragic accidents frequently. I suggest that an over-bridge should be constructed in Katpadi junction. Similarly, the Central Government should ensure the execution of Hogenakal Hydel project which can produce electricity at 7 paise to 10 paise a unit, as compared to the cost of 40 or 50 paise per unit in a thermal plant. The differences of opinion between Karnataka and Tamilnadu should be resolved under the auspices of the Centre. We have got only 189 Regional Rural Banks in 332 districts of the country. We have 450 districts in the country. On an average for two districts there is one regional rural bank. In Tamil Nadu we have only two Regional Rural Banks. I suggest that a Regional Rural Bank should be set up in South Arcot and North Arcot districts. Sir, the hon. Member, Sbri Veerendra Patil was saying that on the investment of Rs. 40000 crores in public sector undertakings the return is just Rs. 500 crores. If the private sector invests Rs. 500 crores, they ensure a return of Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 crores. Whatever deficiencies and drawbacks are there in the working of public sector units, they should be all removed so that they work profitably. We find that the 28 public sector banks have earned a profit of Rs. 82 crores in 1984. The paid-up capital of each bank has been increased to Rs. 100 crores. For the paid-up capital of Rs. 2800 crores, the profit is just Rs. 82 crores. All the extravagant expenses and unnecessary administrative expenses in these banks must be drastically cut so that they are enabled to make more money.

16.00 hrs.

Now the Centre is proposing to set up a Model school in each district of the country. From the State list the subject of education was taken to Concurrent List. Now with the establishment of a Model school in each district there is going to be Hindi imposition in Tamil Nadu. I take this opportunity to demand that only English and Tamil should be the languages for medium of instruction in the proposed Model Schools to be set up in Tamil Nadu.

Before I conclude, I demand that the power-tillers should be fully exempted from excise duty, as this is the instrument of essential utility for the farmers of the country.

With these words I conclude my speech.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jbanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman Sir, many views have been expressed on the Finance Bill. There is no use of repeating them. I would like to draw your attention only to two or three important things. Our Finance Minister has adopted a very pragmatic attitude. His approach is quite practical and he has shown no hitch in adopting good ideas from wherever he could get them. I would say that after independence, he is the first Finance Minister who has tried to take along with him all sections of the society. Everyone is of the opinion that his approach is quite practical. On the basis of his own experience, whenever he feels that something will be harmful to the small scale industry, consumers, fixed income group or the salaried people, he tries to set it right. If he has rectified something which was wrong then he should be congratulated for that and not criticised.

The happiest thing for me is that he has tried to allocate 65 per cent of the expenditure for the poverty alleviation programme. That section of society will be benefited for the first time about which no one had ever thought. No one had ever thought of rickshaw pullers and I came from an area to which majority of the people plying rickshaws in Delhi, Chandigarh, Calcutta or other parts of the country belong. These people

come either from Bihar or Eastern U.P. No one bothers about their miserable plight and exploitation. In this programme, the rickshaw pullers have been given relief. Even barber who has a small shop and earns very little is seeing a ray of hope and feels that some one has thought of him also. People from the weaker sections of society, whether they are members of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes who could never have dreamt of having their own house will be getting houses for the first time under the Indira Gandhi Housing Project. So, under the concept of the welfare State the poorest of the poor has been paid attention. What can be better than this? The hon. Finance Minister has made earnest efforts to unearth the black money. I still remember that you had once said in this House that if people did not heed your request, you will use the rod I had at that time said that you will not be able to do this but you reiterated that you would do that. You used the rod and showed that Government does what it says,

I would say one thing more also. Black money is not there only where you are trying to find it out. It exists more at places where you are not seeing it. The public sector has failed in this country. The miserable condition of the public sector is mainly due to the fact that its funds have gone into the pockets of its officers as black money. If you raid the houses of the executives of the public sector, you will come to know of so many things. How is it that every officer of the Public Sector becomes 'Lakhpati'.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY (Midnapore) : Mr. Rajhans, say 'Crorepati' and not 'Lakhpati'.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Yes, you can say 'crorepati'. They are ruining the economy of the country. Why should we defend them? They are destroying the entire concept of the public sector. Why could we defend them? You have done a very good thing by conducting raids on the income tax people also.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Should your premises be raided?

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Yes, why not? We do not have any objection.

'Kabira Khada Bazar Mein Ltye Langotti Haath Jo Ghar Phunke aapna chale hamare saath'

How has the Food Corporation of India suffered losses to the tune of Rs. 600 crores in five years in the form of shortage? It is not the work of small rats but of big rats and these big rats are to be caught. I am not talking of only the Food Corporation of India. This is happening in several corporations I cannot reveal this in this House. I can inform the Minister outside the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : You should reveal it in the presence of every body here.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : You must tell. You will be rewarded for that.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : You should set those officers right who are fleecing the public sector. Try to extract money from them. The entire country will be surprised to know about them.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : You are saying the correct thing.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Sir, this money also is not in the country. Gradually it is being sent abroad. You may also be knowing it.

Secondly, IAS officers are not the panacea for all ills. In this country whenever a Corporation or any other body is constituted, immediately some IAS officer is appointed as Managing Director. What is an IAS? Is an IAS God? He is nothing.

16.12 hrs

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

In the first instance, work is not accomplished and then the increasing corruption comes in the way. I do not say that all IAS officers are corrupt. If the

[Sbri Somnath Ratb]

country is to move ahead then you will have to forget that IAS is the remedy. You should bring forward the technocrats.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Member wants abolition of IAS.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : I do not want abolition of IAS. My only submission is that IAS is not the panacea for all the evils.

[Translation]

My submission is that technocrats should be appointed as Chairmen and Managing Directors in the public sector corporations. Administrative experts should be appointed in them. You will come to know the difference after a few days. You must have seen the difference when you appointed technocrats in the Steel Authority of India.

At present, a good number of public sector corporations have been set up by every State Government. These Corporations are parasites. States blackmail you. They say that you are not providing grants and the overdraft too has been reduced. Still you allow them overdraft. Every State whether it is Congress-ruled or Opposition-ruled, spends that overdraft amount on public corporations. 100 to 200 offices are constructed for the public corporations, several officers are appointed and houses and cars are provided to them. The entire money spent on them belongs to the poor.

The very concept of Public Service will have to be changed and the bureaucracy will have to be made accountable. They must be told that they are working for the welfare of the nation and not for their own comforts.

In the States you will find that each IAS/IPS officer has at least fifty orderlies to serve him. Even the Ministers do not have so many of them. On whom are these fifty Orderlies parasites? Again, today, an IPS officer's house is full of constables who work as domestic servants and consequently

theft, robbery and other crimes are on the increase. There is no one to attend to this problem. Our protests here, however loud, are not going to have any effect. However, if the discussions here has some effect and Government policies are made practicable, a lot can be done.

You have said rightly in the House, as well as on the Television through the 'Janvani' programme that you have become unpopular among the housewives. It could not have been otherwise although you have given several reasons justifying your action as people were hit hard by the increase in prices of petroleum products. Again, through there has been a slump in the price of petroleum and its products in the International market, yet in our own country, the case has been just the reverse. Although the prices have been reduced slightly on public demand, yet it has not really made any dent on the spiralling prices. The taxi drivers arbitrarily charge fifty per cent of the fare as surcharge and we cannot say anything to them.

The people are not able to get their gas-cylinders. Every item has become more expensive due to the increase in prices of the petroleum products. Wherever you go and buy whatever you like, you will face the same problem. I could relate a small incident. I went to get a hair cut in a saloon a month ago. The rate for an ordinary hair cut was just Rs. 4/-. But I was asked to pay Rs. 8/- and when I asked the reason, I received the reply that this was their new rate which had been fixed due to the hike in the prices of petroleum products. As I amazed and still not convinced, I asked him whether his hair-cutting machine needed oil to operate. He replied in the negative and said that the charges had been doubled to meet the demand for increase in wages by the employees of the saloon who come by buses. What I mean is that the Government only increases a little, but this becomes a pretext under which prices are raised manifold.

Again, you must have seen in films that if a hero has a quarrel with some one, it appears that the villain has fired while the fact is that some third person has fired the shot. Why should the villain fire a

shot? It is altogether a different person who fires the shot. (*Interruptions*) .... What I want to say is that we are not able to identify the people who are making holes in our economy. That is why if it is possible for you to reduce the prices then kindly do it. The earlier Governments had made such attempts. The Indira Government had reduced the prices of those commodities whose international prices had come down and made it available in the domestic market as well. You had held the position of the Commerce Minister. I was the member of the consultative committee headed by you. The balance of payments position in our country is not favourable and it is your collective responsibility. My submission is that this is due to indiscriminate imports and also its misuse. A joint Committee consisting of members from both the Houses of Parliament should be formed after consultations with the Prime Minister to look into this issue. Then indiscriminate imports could be reduced which would help us save our foreign exchange. And you need not increase the prices of petroleum products in the domestic market as you would have enough foreign exchange to import your requirements of the same from abroad. This is my submission and kindly pay attention to it.

I would like to give one or two more suggestions. The people of backward areas live under deplorable conditions. They may belong either to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or to any other State. You yourself are from Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Have you ever thought as to why these people are compelled to flee to Mauritius, British Guinea, Fiji or even Delhi? This is because they cannot live like human beings in the backward areas. Until these areas are developed, regional imbalances would remain and none of the States would benefit.

I congratulate the Finance Minister for adopting a practical approach to the concerned issues. Let the approach be even more practical so that it is beneficial to the poorest of the poor in our society.

\*SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): I am speaking in Oriya today. Please use your ear phone.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. While speaking on the Bill I would like to place some suggestions before the House. Ours is a democratic socialist country. But I fail to understand what is the economic system of our country? Whether it is socialism capitalism or there is mixed economy in our country. In the present system of our society we are allowing the people to indulge in stealing and at the same time we are telling the police to catch the thief. We are speaking in favour of clean and corruption less society. But on the other hand corruption is on the increase. Some employees are extracting huge amount of money by submitting fake and incorrect bills.

I would like to give another example. We have our own import policy. The Govt. departments are dealing with imports. Import of various items should be undertaken by the Govt. department and agencies only. Of course, you are allowing the private parties to import certain items and earning some revenue by imposing excise duty on these items. They need some machineries which they import from other countries. But there should be a policy for that. They should be allowed to import the items for which they get permission earlier. But as we see, these rules are not strictly observed. If it is found that some people arriving from other countries are carrying some imported items/smuggled goods, the entry of those items should not be allowed. Those items should be destroyed at the airports. Firstly, those items are seized or confiscated and later on those items are smuggled into the market. If we go to Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras or any other metropolitan cities we will find these smuggled goods being sold openly in the market. I would like to say why at all we allow these items to come to the markets. That is why I said that we are allowing the thieves to indulge in stealing and telling the policemen to catch the thieves. I suggest to the Govt. to destroy the smuggled

\*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

goods at the airport itself. In the existing system the smuggling has been increasing. Our existing system is responsible for this. If we have either socialistic pattern of society or capitalism it would be better. But our economy is mixed economy. Every thief is becoming complicated in our mixed economy system. The present economic system has direct impact on the society. Therefore there is uncertainty every where. The number of cases of thefts, robberies and other crimes are increasing in the country.

I would like to give certain suggestions to remove the uncertainty from our society. Firstly declaration of property should be made compulsory for every body. Whether he is Govt. employee, political worker, party leader, Minister, Member of Parliament, worker in the panchayat level, block level, district and State level, he should declare his property. His property should be made known to every body. The Govt. machinery should be engaged to make physical verification of every such person irrespective of his rank. This will reduce corruption to some extent. Exploitation will come to an end. Our aim is to change the present pattern of society. With the commencement of the 21st century where there will not be poverty. This is the dream of our Prime Minister. The Finance Minister is also thinking on that line. Unless we put an end to corruption we cannot achieve our goal. Therefore we have to take some stringent measures to plug all the loopholes leading to corruption. Otherwise the real benefit will not reach to the weaker sections for whom different schemes have been launched. In the event of our failure in implementing the poverty alleviation programmes the poor people will become poorer and the people indulging in corruption will become richer. While speaking on this point I would like to give the example of some employees working in banks and public sector undertakings. They are able to earn good amount of money. Particularly the bank employees dealing with bank loan the people are able to construct buildings in towns. The employees of the public sector undertakings are constructing houses in the certain areas. Who are these people? Wherefrom they get money to construct such houses? They are the Block Development Officers, big bank officers and

engineers. Why do you allow them to construct such houses. We should launch one family one house scheme. No body should be allowed to construct more than one house. There are employees in anti-corruption department. Some low paid employees in these departments always have their wants. They need money for their children's education, to pay dowry for their daughters in marriage. For all these they need money. Such kind of needy employees are very easily trapped by dishonest persons dealing in different commercial and profitable activities. They bribe the employees. As a result of this many undue things take place. Corruption increases unless you impose restriction on the construction of houses. Such kind of people will earn money by unfair means and go on constructing houses in different towns as it will become their permanent sources of income. Let us discuss our rural economy. The conditions of the people living in the rural areas are very miserable today. Our objective is to improve the condition of rural people. We are implementing many rural development programmes in order to achieve this objective. But those programmes have adverse impact on rural economy. Unemployment problem is mounting in the rural areas. But in the case of some people it is not the same. In some families more than one person has got employment whereas in many rural families not even a single person has been provided employment. The earning members of the families are able to construct houses in urban areas. They are able to buy cultivable land. They are having surplus money for business. On the other hand, there are many poor, people living in the villages without employment. They work in the houses of the well-to-do people where they do not get proper remuneration and work like bonded labourer. They do not become able to repay the loans which they take from the well-to-do people. Therefore they work in their fields, houses for generations. We have to think about these people. Sir, we are giving loans to the IRDP beneficiaries. I come from rural area. I know how IRDP programmes are being implemented. The Block Development Officers, the bank employees and the middlemen are exploiting the IRDP beneficiaries. We are making claims that we have achieved our targets of IRDP and

other poverty alleviation programmes. But it is only on paper. The real benefit has not gone to the persons who deserves it. Can you tell me the name of a single block where 10 persons identified as beneficiaries have really got benefit? Whether their condition has improved. Suppose a poor man in the target group of beneficiary got a loan of Rs. 1000/- or Rs. 1500 or Rs. 2000/- under IRDP. He was already under debt because he had taken loan from many people to meet his day to day expenditure or to meet other expenses for his family, say for his daughters marriage or to meet the expenses incurred by him in the funeral rites of his father. Now he has received the IRDP loan people come to him and demanded him to repay the loan. Under such circumstances he spends the entire amount given to him under IRDP in repayment of his previous loans. So he could not be able to utilise the IRDP loan for the purpose for which it was meant. How can the condition of such a beneficiary will improve. So he remains as poor as he was earlier. Those who get goats, sheeps or cows under IRDP also sell them to middlemen. Thus, the IRDP schemes have failed. Therefore if we want to bring change in our society, we would have to improve the progress of implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes. If we fail in that, the target groups will not be benefitted.

Sir, take RLEGP scheme. The beneficiaries under this scheme are very poor. The daily wage of a RLEGP beneficiary ranges from Rs. 8/- to Rs. 15/- from place to place.

It is regrettable that the RLEGP beneficiaries are made to pay income tax. I have received letters from the workers in my constituency. They have written that income tax is being deducted from RLEGP beneficiaries in Orissa. Why have you constituted village committees? Why the village committees engage contractors for implementing RLEGP and why the income tax is being deducted from the contractors who are deducting income tax from RLEGP beneficiaries. This is really very improper. Similarly, income tax was being deducted from NREP beneficiaries earlier. I protested against it and raised the matter in this House. I wrote to the State Assembly also.

Finally, after one and half years I was successful in saving the NERP beneficiaries from deductions of income tax. Sir, all these programmes are wage component programmes, and are meant for the poor people. Therefore, we have to stop all kinds of irregularities in implementing these programmes. It is regrettable that we have not yet been able to identify the beneficiary under RLEGP. We have decided to create 100 man days for each beneficiary under RLEGP. Have we been able to provide work to any beneficiary for 100 days in any part of India? Sir, this an important programme. Our late lamented leader Smt. Indira Gandhi deserves all credit for having introduced such a programme. The Central Govt. has been allocating huge amount of money for this programme. But unfortunately the programme is not being implemented effectively. The parliament is going to pass Finance Bill under which provision has been made for implementing RLEGP. This is a very good programme. The credit goes to Congress party for this A huge amount was given for RLEGP.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY :** To whom it was given?

**SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** It was given to the country men. It was given to the poor people and unemployed daily wage earners but the programme is not being implemented properly, not even in the States where CPI CPM coalition Govt. is in power. I know that. No States is able to provide 100 days employment to the RLEGP beneficiaries. We should implement this programme sincerely. The poor people who do not get work in any other programme should be taken care of under RLEGP. The contractors should not be engaged in the implement action of RLEGP as they do not give works to the needy people. They also exploit the beneficiaries. We have to improve the condition of RLEGP beneficiaries so that they can educate their children. If that is done they will get suitable place in the society. We have to see that the purchasing power of RLEGP beneficiaries is increased.

A word about income tax. Those above the exemption limit have to pay income tax. We have to ensure that no one earns more

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

money through unfair means. You have to impose ceiling on property. Unless you do that some people will adopt all possible means to increase their property. I urge upon the Government to define the term family for this purpose. No family should be allowed to spend more than what is fixed under the definition of family. You have fixed gifts amount of Rs. 5000 for a child and Rs. 50,000 for wife. You may increase this limit of gifts. But not more than one person in a family should be provided with a job. Last year it was revealed in reply to a question that six national permits for trucks were issued to members of one family.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY :** To one family ?

**SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** Yes, to one family. These six national permits could have been given to 6 persons from different families and thus 6 families would have been benefited. From the preamble of our constitution I quote :

“We the People of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic”.

We have to preserve democracy and establish socialistic pattern of society at any cost.

The Congress Govt. has introduced land reforms measures in the country. It was our late leader Smt. Indira Gandhi, who nationalised the banks. I am sure that the same Congress party will eradicate exploitation. Which no other party can do. We all should bear it in mind that there are people in the country, who do not get two meals a day. Leaving their children by road side they engage themselves in hard manual labour. We have to improve their lot. If we do not do that, the future generations will blame us. They will say that we failed to improve the plight of the common man. The poorest of the poor. They may brand us as thieves or dacoits, not as well-wishers of Indians.

What is going on in different parts of the country today ? What is the condition of the poor people in Kalahandji district of Orissa ? The poor people are not getting proper food, shelter. They are not able to educate their children. What have we done for them.

I hope that the Congress party will take all possible steps to improve the conditions of the poor and down trodden. If we take steps in the right direction they could be brought above the poverty line. If we do that there will be no poverty and unemployment in the country in the 21st century. With these words I thank you for giving me the time to speak and with that I conclude my speech.

[English]

**SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North) :** Mr. Chairman, I am thankful, on behalf of my DMK Party, for having given me this opportunity. At the outset, in spite of many Budgets, we are unable to rectify the devaluation of the rupee. Its value is still 14 paise per rupee. Not only that. This Government claims that it is bringing economic measures for the sake of the common people. But it can be said that because of the policies pursued by the Government of India, the assets of the monopoly houses have gone up. I can give figures.

	Rupees in crores.	
	Rs.	Rs.
Tatas	641	Now 2,430
Birlas	589	Now 2,0004
Singhanias	121	Now 620
Mafatlal	183	Now 610
Sarabhai	84	Now 374

By virtue of its power, under Entry 52 of the Union List in the Constitution, the Government of India have been making periodic declarations to bring in almost all industries under its control. Licensing at the central level is now required even for non-priority industries like detergents, soaps and razor blades. The basic constitutional scheme under which only few industries of vital



public interest and material importance were expected to be in the Union List has been altered by this process. There should be greater delegation to the States so far as industries are concerned.

I want to say with more emphasis that the total central sector investment in Tamil Nadu which was 8% of the all India investment in 1970-71 has declined to 4.16% by 1982-83. In the Seventh Plan period, out of the total of Rs. 1800 crores being earmarked for the industries and mineral sector less than Rs. 100 crores will be invested by the Central Government undertakings in Tamil Nadu.

The system of passing the foreign credit to the States is not generally advantageous to the State Government. At present on an average the Central Government retains nearly 30% of the external assistance which is earmarked for specific projects and the balance of 70% is passed on to the States. The external assistance received as grants is being passed on to the States as loans. You will no doubt agree with me, if I say that the Centre should end this financial piracy. I want that the external assistance should be passed on to the States in full and on the same terms and conditions.

Resource availability for implementing Plan programmes is often eroded by increase in prices caused by inflation 5 to 6 per cent annual increase in prices of inputs will result in an erosion of anticipated plan outlay of the State by as much as 28% over the five year period. Hence price stability is essential for the success of the plan efforts.

In so far as the major States are concerned, plan assistance came down to 31.6% in the Sixth Plan from 41.5% in the Fifth Plan. During the Seventh Plan this will come down further to 23% of the total approved outlay.

Because this usurpation of State's finances continues, there is the demand for political and financial autonomy by the States. I want to say that the Centre cannot be strong if the States are weak. Therefore, there should be a re-thinking on the financial allocations between the Centre and the States.

Now, coming to the public sector, the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd, Madras, otherwise called IDPL is threatened to be closed. Its chairman has come out with a statement to that effect. The IDPL is producing only low value drugs. Government hospitals are not giving orders to its full utilisation capacity. IDPL Branches' production is Rs. 150 crores per year. They have got the capacity of producing more drugs to the tune of Rs. 100 crores if orders are forthcoming. They sell their products to government hospitals at much lesser prices compared to the private manufacturers. Comparatively the IDPL plant at Madras has produced 48.02% in January 1984-85. But its production is 70.12% in January 1985-86, 51.43% in February 1984-85, 80.64% in March 1984-85 and 110% in 1985-86. So there is a lot of increase in production. Therefore, the Government should not close the IDPL at Madras. When we demand that new central government projects should be started in Tamil Nadu, it is rather ridiculous to close down an already existing plant.

Coming to another public sector unit in Tamil Nadu, that is the Madras Atomic Power Plant at Kalpakkam, India's fame was put on the top in the world arena by the Madras Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam. Its employees should be congratulated for its successful commissioning. Proper encouragement should be given to them to make the Madras Atomic Power Station to achieve further successes. But now, the conditions there are that though the Central Government is not encouraging them, but at least let it not discourage them. In spite of the unique achievement, the present status of the 300 employees of the Madras Atomic Power Station after having put in 20 years of dedicated and sincere service is at stake due to their impending transfer to the northern States. Of the ill-fated employees, most of them are in their late-forties; some have given lands for the project; some have grown up children, mostly put in Tamil schools, colleges and polytechnics; some have daughters of marriageable age; some have sick parents; and these people have to face difficulties from all angles, including language and social set-up.

[Shri N.V.N. Somu]

The MAPS' equipment are indigenous and more inspections are required for safe operation. Compared to other Atomic Stations in India at present, the strength at Kalpakkam unit is very less. MAPS is also having more units like chlorination plant and condensate polishing plant. Due to saline atmosphere, corrosion, wear and tear of the equipment, etc., are more and, therefore, they need more manpower. My request is that MAPS may please be strengthened by retaining the experienced workers and also appointing fresh hands, so that there can be good improvement.

Already there is a long-pending demand from the people of Tamil Nadu that the Salem Steel Rolling Plant be changed into a Steel Plant. During my college days, 30 years ago, I used to mention in my speeches in the college and also in party forums that we should have a Steel Plant in Salem. But it is now only a Steel Rolling Plant. The hue and cry raised by the people of Tamil Nadu, belonging to all political parties, have fallen on deaf ears. This is a long-pending request. Government should make up its mind and change it into a Steel Plant.

Likewise, the Sethu-amudram Project also has not seen the light of the day.

All these demands have been made by the people of Tamil Nadu over a long period of years; particularly our DMK Party, from its inception in 1949, has been demanding for a Steel Plant in Salem and also for the Sethusamundram Project. But the Central Government has not so far taken any steps in this direction. I request the hon. Finance Minister to look into these demands.

The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, part of which comes in my North Madras constituency, is planning to produce 850 coaches from this year. For a very long time it was producing only 750 coaches per year. I request the Central Government to encourage it in such a way that they produce 1000 coaches. By this, many

persons may get job opportunities, and those persons who are temporary may be made permanent; and Tamil Nadu will flourish industrially also.

Coming to education, education should be in the State List. Now the Government has announced its new Education Policy. Our late lamented Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has said that India is a sub-continent and that there exists unity in diversity. But this Government wants only uniformity and not unity. The Government is contemplating to have a national educational programme. It is nothing but a national programme as we see in T.V. It is another indirect way of imposing Hindi—through national educational programme and model schools. By this, they are trying to force the three-language formula in the non-Hindi speaking States. Government should avoid this.

Though the Congress Party has been in power for the last 39 years, what has been the net result, what has been the lot of the common man? He has not got any benefit. The so-called benefits have not reached the common man at all; they are taken away by the intermediaries. This should be checked.

**SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill, 1986, which has been under discussion since this morning.

Even at the time of introduction of the Finance Bill, many concessions were announced by the Finance Minister. Keeping in view the wishes and suggestions of the Members of this august House and also the public voices and press comments you have announced some concessions in respect of excise duty for the MODVAT scheme and also in respect of some agricultural commodities like oilseeds and refined oil. For this I must congratulate the Finance Minister and his team of officers for taking note of a popular demand of the people.

Sir, I also congratulate the Finance Minister and his team of officers for taking stern measures and action against black-marketeers and unearthing black-money to

check smuggling and confiscation of gold and foreign currency and narcotics which had lately become a threat to our national security.

Sir, the economy of our country depends upon the failure or success of agriculture of our country. About 85 per cent of the population of our country directly or indirectly is dependant on agriculture. About 50 per cent of GNP is contrituted through agriculture and allied fields. Government is giving many incentives and subsidies to the agriculturists in the field of agriculture under various schemes like 20-point programme, IRDP, etc.

Sir, lendings from the commercial banks are not adequate to meet the requirements of the farmers. For instance only 16 per cent of the advances of commercial banks are set apart for agricultural financing including IRDP lendings. It means for about 85 per cent of the population only 15 per cent lendings of the commercial banks are there whereas over 80 per cent of the lendings of the commercial banks are utilised by the remaining 15 per cent urban population. Is it not injustice? Why not the lendings by the commercial banks be enhanced to agriculture and allied fields by at least 30 per cent so as to bring rural development on scientific lines?

Sir, take the case of our neighbouring country Pakistan where 80 per cent of farmers' requirements are met through institutional financing. In our country only 50 per cent of the requirements of the farmers are met through institutional financing. To facilitate the farmers you need to bring changes in your lending rules particularly in respect of hilly and tribal areas. Whatever rules you have made here, they are not applicable because of the by pical nature of their topography, scattered nature of their population. It is not at all suited to those areas. I suggest that a team of experts from the Ministry of Finance should be sent to some of the remote hilly and tribal areas to study the effect of the rules relating to lending and agricultural financing. Not only that, they must also revise the rules relating to D.A., T.A., compensatory allowances etc. of the employees posted in those difficult areas.

There is always a tussle between the administrative Department and the Finance Department in respect of giving more allowances to the Government of India employees posted in such difficult areas. While the administrative Department always supports the employees' view, the Finance Department always rejects it. You have to look into it very seriously I have taken up this issue many times. The result is that those employees never stay in those areas. They go there and join their posts and after spending a few weeks, go away on one excuse or the other; they arrange for some medical certificate etc and go away. The result is that the problems of the hilly areas and tribal areas have remained as ever before. You have to see to it very seriously and think about giving some incentives to the employees posted in such difficult areas.

Though it has nothing to do with agriculture, I would just tell you one instance. We have a Radio Station in Leh. The Station Director has not joined for the last about two years. The Assistant Station Director joined for a few weeks and went away. The Station Engineer has not joined for the last two years or so. The News Editor is also supposed to be there. He has joined, but later he kept himself attached with the Director General at Delhi and the result is that the Station is left to a few local non-technical juniors. Sometimes, the radio goes off the air, sometimes it comes on the air. The operator does not know all the serious techniques of generators and various other machines. These are the problems; I am just mentioning for your information.

These people get more pay and allowances if they are posted in Simla, Srinagar or some other stations, while in Leh they get less than what they would have got in Simla and Srinagar and the result is that no one is willing to go there. The same experience is there with banks and many other Central Government departments. It is not only in Ladakh, but you can take the case of Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal, in fact all the areas bordering our country, as also Andamans and Nicobars. No one is willing to go there. You will have to consider this very seriously and you should

[Shri P. Namgyal]

think of giving some incentives and reliefs so that the people will get benefit out of that.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill and thank you very much.

[Translation]

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is rarely that one gets an opportunity to speak in such a calm atmosphere. The question is regarding the number of assesses in this country. The total population of India is 75 crores. In 1982, 45,44,425 paid their taxes; this number increased to 46,60,750 in 1983; 47,97,260 in 1984 and to 49,37,650 in 1985. I cannot understand why the number of tax payers is so less in comparison with the population. In the developed countries, income tax accounts for the 80 per cent of Government's income whereas our country only 16 per cent of the Government's income is provided by this source.

Today, the lawyers have amassed a lot of wealth, but they declare that they earn only Rs. 500 per month whereas in reality they earn much more. The Government has never looked into this matter. The reputed 'Chat' vendors, tailors and mechanics earn a lot of money, but they do not pay any tax. Your attention should be directed towards this. The person who pays his taxes is the loyal citizen of this country. Only 50 lakhs out of a total population of 70 crores pay their taxes. This would imply that the rest are very poor. But if we see the amount spent on weddings and such other ceremonies, we would be amazed. The Government officials not only say that they have a right over their salaries but consider their illegal incomes as also their rightful claim. These days a Food Inspector earns not less than Rs. 3000. He collects this amount from shops and other places.

No cases are registered against the Food Corporation of India and other public undertakings under the Food Adulteration Act. They sell stalle goods. Even then they are not challenged under the said Act. They do not even come within the purview

of the IDPL Pollution Act. Due to this Inspector Raj, I wonder at what rate the consumers finally get their requirements. When the goods are released by the Food Corporation of India, it is bungled or swallowed somewhere by NAFED and somewhere by Cooperative Societies, and then it reaches the Super Bazar and other inferior markets. Taxes are imposed even at the grain markets. Besides, transportation charges are also levied on commodities which are carried to the villages. The Government has never said that it would sell wheat at the price at which it is acquired. The case of Kerosene oil is similar. The kerosene oil retailer hardly makes any profit. He cannot carry on his business with empty tins or empty gunny bags. Are you aware of the price that the retailer has to pay in order to get permission to sell kerosene? If he places a demand for the same, he is told that he should get his permit first. While getting a permit the Tehsildar would demand a fee of Rs. 10/-. Then he would be asked to approach the warehousing Corporation, where he would be told to pay another five rupees. Likewise the Lower Division Clerk would also demand another two rupees. Thus the people are harassed and here we say that all is fine. This is what I would call 'Inspector Raj'. But here the people talk big and about things which have no connection with reality at all. So obviously there will be budget as your non-plan expenditure and wasteful expenditure is so great.

Now Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has made a good suggestion that he would be bringing out a paper on austerity measures. But would it come out soon? Again, you should consider all the pros and cons before presenting this paper otherwise it might affect those officers and MPs who stay in Five Star Hotels on Government expenses. So you should bring out the Bill only at the opportune moment. The summer season is approaching and people would be leaving for Simla. That would be the right time for enforcing austerity measures. The word 'austerity' is so alluring that even the most extravagant man would plead for it. We know very well about the extravagance in the hotels and the amount that is spent for hosting banquets in large hotels like Ashok, Akbar and Taj on Government expenses.

You would realise this properly if you keep an account of such expenditure. (Interruption)...Has the bell rung? Then the banquet ended...

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur):** Whenever you talk of banquets, bells would ring.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** So, I was asking as to why are the income tax payers so few in number? In the developed countries 80 per cent of the people pay income tax and feel proud about it. It is only in our country that barely 16 per cent of the total population pay income tax. On the other hand, excise duty is very high. On a commodity that costs Rs. 1000, one has to pay an excise duty of Rs. 600. On every item that one buys, exorbitant excise duty has to be paid. For example, on a soap cake costing Rs. 4/- one has to pay an excise duty of Rs. 2/-. If we spend Rs. 1000 on a commodity, we are actually getting a thing worth only Rs. 300. However, the income that the Government gets indirectly by way of excise duty should be taken into account. This tremendous increase in excise duty is an important issue.

From the very beginning, it is being said that land ceiling laws should be enforced. Yet it seems that the policies are only on paper. The Urban Ceiling Act was adopted by every State and one Chief Minister said that the ceiling would be on 60,000 acres of land another said that it would be on 40,000 acres. What has happened to the Urban Land Ceiling Act? After all why do such questions arise? You have quoted the first sentence of Rajivji that on the social basis we want to have such a country where there will be no disparity between man and man. It is a moot point whether the disparity is increasing or decreasing.

I would like to ask one question, which I had asked earlier also, as to what is the utilisation of manpower in the administration. You say that the capacity of the Thermal Power Stations is not being utilised. But have you ever tried to know as to what is the utilisation of our man-power? If a clerk writes 2 to 3 lines in four hours, it is

regarded that he has done a lot of work. They write 8 lines in 8 hours. This is the situation prevailing in our offices. God knows how many Secretaries, Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries are working there. (Interruptions) My question is whether you have ever given thought to the question of manpower.

17.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The national income of our country is less than that of our neighbouring countries, whether it is Pakistan or Sri Lanka. This information has been provided by you. In reply to a question in Rajya Sabha, it was stated that the per capita national income in 1983-84 was Rs. 2365 while it was Rs. 4794 in Pakistan and Rs. 4057 in Sri Lanka. Besides, a target of five per cent growth has been fixed. Cannot we increase it further? May I know whether the five per cent growth has been fixed because the hand has five fingers? You can take Taiwan or other country. If I ask about Taiwan, you will reply but will you ever think why our national income does not increase? The reason is that the return of the public undertakings is only two per cent. Since the introduction of nationalisation in 1971 at the time of Shri Kumarmanglam, the price of coal was increased six times and for the Seventh time there was a proposal to increase it further. The Secretary gave wrong information to the Minister. The hon. Minister said that there was a profit of Rs. 14 crore but the next day he said that there was a loss of Rs. 74 crore. Satheji said that he was given wrong information. Actually the Coal India Limited is running at a loss (Interruption). The return of our public undertakings is very low and there is no accountability in the organisation. You cannot remove any one from the service. Employees leave the organisation after putting in 2 to 3 years of service (Interruptions)..... I am concluding.

The poverty alleviation programme is a good programme. Government has invested a large amount in it but what has been its performance? Have the Government ever analysed the results of this programme?

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

[English]

"The shortfall in case of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is as high as 40 per cent. Against a target of covering 30.67 lakh families, 18-24 lakh families were actually covered. Thus, only 60 per cent of the target for the April-January 1985-86 was achieved. "A detailed analysis showed that nine States achieved less than 50 per cent of the targets. Kerala fulfilled 16 per cent of the target, Tripura 36 per cent, Orissa 37 per cent and Assam 39 per cent. Only Himachal Pradesh claimed 101 per cent achievement.

"The distribution of surplus land to the landless had fallen short of the target by 34 per cent. Against a target of distributing 94,300 acres of surplus land, only 72,032 acres was actually distributed."

[Translation]

These are the targets that have been achieved. Have you ever investigated how the money is utilised. You say that leakage takes place but how it takes place. I do not want to take more time because Mr. Deputy Speaker wants that I should finish my speech early.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have to finish.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You have to protect Government servants. That is the pity, Sir, because after all Government is to be protected, because after all you have to look to their interests.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : .....not only Government, but our Dagaji also.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It is stated on page 14 of the *Business World* of March 17-30, 1986 issue as follows :

"It is the same urban middle class which is footing the bill for the hike in the prices of food and petroleum products that is getting something back by way of this enhanced outlay on education and rural development. I don't think we should have any illusions about this." This conclusion, according to Mundle, derives from the fact that rural development programme tends to be very "leaky" and that the State machinery comprising salaried officials is the main beneficiary of these leaks."

[Translation]

This is correct. In villages, programmes like R.L.E.G.P. and I.R.D.P. are going on. You should undertake some big programme. Irrigation projects should be taken up. Big projects should be dropped up. You draw up small schemes and hand them over to the bureaucrats for implementation. What have we got from IRDP ? I have read out these figures before you. So you should think over it.

Now I come to bonus. Bonus has to be paid whether the concern is running on profit or not. The opposition raise their voice for Government servants just to please them so that they get their votes. They do not see the plight of the farmer but raise their voice in favour of Government employees so that their names are mentioned in the newspapers and T.V. They do not bother about those people who are illiterate. The interests of the Organised labour are taken care of but the poor and the village people are neglected. Dearness allowance to the tune of Rs. 300 crore is given to the Government employees. But this dearness allowance is not given to those poor people. First you had increased administered price but later on you made an amendment to reduce it. The wasteful expenditure and the non-plan expenditure should be brought down. The number of employees in offices should be reduced. No purpose is served by having more employees. Their number should be reduced. Only then you will be able to save money in the country and there will be no need to present deficit budget. In case deficit budget is presented, you will have to pay Rs. 300 crores as dearness allowance to the Government servants.

I want to raise one more point. The income of husband and wife should be clubbed together for the purpose of income tax. This should not happen that both husband and wife earn and only the income of one of them is taken into account for the purpose of income tax. The income of husband and wife should be clubbed for this purpose.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, in the last 1 1/2 years, the new Prime Minister and the New Government have changed the whole thinking as far as economic development of this country is concerned. And the whole trend is that there should be more factories, more industries, more concessions in the tax and agricultural activities should increase. And while discussing all this new technology or modernisation the Government is thinking that poverty will go on diminishing in the same proportion, as development is increasing. But I don't think, all this trend will come to reality whoever our Finance Minister and however he may be honest in putting the things. Because the things are in such a backward state and it is underdeveloped and nobody knows what is happening. The majority of the masses in the county are poor where the system is bureaucratic. As far as the whole machinery is concerned, my friend just described that corruption is rampant at all levels. Unless we protect the interests of the poor masses, unless we think of our development which should be proportionate in meeting the growing unemployment, I don't think, the whole economy and all this planning is going to help.

I would like to mention two or three points in this House. We have not discussed the Demands for Grants relating to Labour, Industry and Textiles, because yesterday they were all voted without discussion. In this House, I have repeatedly pointed out about the sickness of the industry because that is one of the important points for development. Because of sickness, it is said that about Rs. 4,000 crores are blocked; about 9% of the bank money is blocked. I don't think it will be recovered. The Government's whole planning is not going to

do anything with this sickness. The big houses, Tatas and Birlas have collected assets of about Rs. 3300 crores each and the 100 top houses have about Rs. 28000 crores. These assets are more than that of the development plan for 1986-87. On the one hand, the big houses are definitely increasing their assets. During the last 5 years, their assets have gone double. This shows the trend of economy. On the other hand, the same people are making the industries sick. The Minister was quite honest in discussing about the Sick Industries (Prevention) Bill during the last budget. I do not know, what happened though 5 months have passed. The industries sickness is gradually increasing.

The Tatas' oldest mill, their first mill in Nagpur is closed and again their assets have gone up. What is the type of economy? The same people, the same big houses take the advantage of the Government's concessions, import duty concessions and everything in the industry. I don't like to go into all details. The same houses are making the industry sick, making workers unemployed, not paying taxes and deceiving bank money. Are you going to tolerate such type of things in such a backward country. This is my categorical question.

In this House, I have made a number of mentions. A few of them are Sarabhai Industries, Calico Chemicals, Damanray Chemicals. I have got 50 or 60 big industries which have already used all the Government resources. Such a tendency is there. It is because, the Government is there to protect. Now, when you start an industry, 80 to 90% of the cost of infrastructure is given by the Government because there is unemployment. The Government is thinking in that way. The Government is giving all other concessions. They are taking advantage of all these things. And when the industry is not profitable, it is just closed. Why are the Tatas closing their units? Why are Birlas closing their units? Why is the Singhania group closing its units? Yesterday, Giani Zail Singh congratulated the Singhania group. I do not know why. He said, they are doing major national service. What type of fraud these big houses have done? If the hon. Minister wants to know, I can give about the firms in Bombay and

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Calcutta. It is because, they are ruling the economy. The Government is not ruling this country. These people are ruling the whole economy and taking the Government to ransom I know, it is the weakness of the Government because the public sector or the Government cannot run the industries. Unless there are radical changes and unless there is some restriction. I do not mind a little slow economic development. But unless there are some restrictions while giving loans to the employers and unless it is seen that the employment potential is proportionate to the loans given, it will not be of any use. Our hon. Minister has said that 1,800 raids were conducted during 1985-86. Important of these are the Orkay Mills, Kirloskar and Voltas. They are from Maharashtra. I have no grudge for that. After all, what is the result? Orkay Mills case has come in the court in July, 1985 and Bindra case is there in which the Chief Enforcement Officer has not filed the affidavit for six months, the man who has investigated the case, the man who has taken 130 pages statements and filed the case. I am afraid that he is working under Government pressure and not on his own. Government decided ultimately to withdraw the case but big publicity is given to it, all over the country.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There are two cases regarding Orkay One was a few years back some raid was done. A few years back a raid on Orkay was done. The Bindra case that you are referring to, in that case, the court has pronounced a judgment. But there were another set of searches recently last year and that case is going on. That has not been dismissed. Many times both are confused. I want to make it clear that the case that you are referring is regarding Mr. Bindra relating to a case of search and raid which was ton done two years back. In fact, I do not know whether a few years back that case had been decided in the court. But what we investigated last year and what searches were made, that case is pending in the court and the case is going on. That has not been decided.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : If it is a case of 1985, then it is all right. The same case is going on.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes. That is going on.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : That is the confusion. It is going on all the time.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That confusion is there. That is why, I want to make it clear.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Voltas case is going on. Lot of adjournments have taken place.

In the Kirloskar case, that type of enforcement we never find. I am not happy to keep somebody behind bars because he is employer or industrialist but it is high time that the economic offences of this country must be dealt with severely. That is the main cause of accumulation of black money and that is the main cause however nicely our Finance Minister puts the things here.

I am asking another question regarding unemployment in this country. It is now about 5 crores. With the Employment Register it is about 3 crores. During all these discussions on the Budget, we came to know that various types of concessions are being given to the small sector and to the big sector for the import of commodities and what not. But I have never heard in this House that all this development has got a certain ratio of the employment potential. That is lacking. Whatever industries are set up, in Bombay and everywhere, the Government is assisting them by giving loans. But with all the development of industries that I have seen, the employment potential is reduced, by 1/10th. Such a type of economy has developed. I do not know how the Finance Minister is going to solve the unemployment problem. However much the economy is said to be improving, the unemployed have increased by one crore. The unemployment is increasing. I do not think that this will satisfy the unemployed masses in this country. The economic development is not in proportion with the employment potential. I would suggest that employer, it should be seen that the employment potential is proportionate to the assistance given. Some restrictions should be imposed to see



that there should be a certain level of employment potential. These concessions which the Finance Minister is going to give to our people are going to be misused. Uptodate technology may be put to use with the assistance given but that is not going to solve the unemployment problem. And this is the major problem which our country is going to face. It has been said many times in this House that a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 crores is being given. The hon. Minister said this. But this subsidy is not being utilised properly. I think on wheat and rice about Rs. 1600 crores is given as subsidy. But really are these subsidies going to the poor? That is the major problem. I would like to point out. Wheat and rice are procured and this year a total of 20 million tonnes were procured. Not it is going to be 30 million tonnes. That is the target. At what rate? It is Rs. 1.52 or 1.57 for wheat and rice. At this rate the Government is procuring. Then the FCI is a big kingdom in itself. It is more than the Government itself. About Rs. 10000 crores is involved. 67% is the procurement or maintenance charges. So if it is added to Rs. 1.57 per kg of wheat it comes to Rs. 2.62. This is really surprising. Where is all this money going? Farmers in one way are not getting the rates. Rs. 1.52 or Rs. 1.57 is not the rate, Re. 1 is spent per kg. Again the Government says, 'I am giving 40 or 50 paise as subsidy per kg and it is selling to the poor'. Now does this become Rs. 1600 crores? I therefore request the Finance Minister that all such affairs should be really gone into in detail and inquired into. Rs. 1600 crores is a big money and it is not going to the poor. That is my one point.

Again at what rate—I enquired in Bombay. Rs. 3 or Rs. 3.50 is the wheat price. I do not know if the farmers are paid Rs. 1.52. The Punjab farmers have made the maximum contribution. The rate you see in the country is Rs. 3 or Rs. 3.50 and I am sure in the days to come it is going to be Rs. 4 or 5. In this way the consumer is exploited, the farmer is exploited in your FCI and in between the big hoarders and traders only will be benefited because of all these schemes. These are the figures the Government has given.

Another thing. Subsidy is given. Why give subsidy for terrycotton when these textile magnates really rob the country? You know what is the amount they have received? Rs. 1500 crores. All the textile magnates of this country got Rs. 1500 crores out of Rs. 4000 crores given for the sick units. During the textile policy the Government has given concession in the import duty. Rs. 25 per kg. And at that time I raised this issue in this House. I was asked by the Minister, 'Don't you feel that our poor masses should get terrycotton cloth at cheap rate?' I said, 'They are not going to pass on this benefit to the poor consumer.' The same thing happened. Minister, Mr. Khurshheed Alam Khan went to Bombay to garland the Birla Century Mills people. I do not know why people go to facilitate these big bosses and then he says, 'We have given you this concession because we thought that you will pass it on to the poor. This concession have not gone to the poor.' Rs. 130 crores is the concession.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH**: I have taken it back in this budget. I have told the industry that if it was not passed on, corrective action would be taken.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT**: But they got the money. Another point. The same big magnates threw out 50,000 workers. All these Century Mill, Standard Mill, Mafatal Mills—their profits have gone up by 3 times in the last one to two years but they are exploiting the workers, 50,000 workers are out. They are taking workers on contract. The INTUC Unions are there. Of course, I do not want to go into great detail. Then they are becoming the contractors. ....(Interruptions)

**KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE (Jadavpur)**: This is a false allegation. INTUC unions are fighting in favour of the workers.

**DR. DATTA SAMANT**: Therefore, I am happy that you have now withdrawn this concession. In Bombay the Government are allowing the people to sell the land. The Finance Minister is always honest to talk such things. But the benefits that you give do not go to the poor people.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Mr. Daga said that we move in this country as a whole whatever we may be discussing here. Do we really feel that the lot of the poor people has improved? Definitely not. Yesterday I was in one marriage party. Rs. 3 lakhs is the bill for one party in a big hotel in Delhi or Bombay. One room in a big hotel in Bombay costs Rs. 1100 per day. I wonder at the capacity of a certain class of people to pay crores of rupees. I have seen some marriages; people spend crores of rupees. On the other side, if you go to a city like Bombay you will see the poor people sleeping on the pavements. Therefore, such type of economy is definitely not in keeping with the economic problems and poverty in this country about which I am really more concerned.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the task of the Finance Minister in a country like ours, which is one of the biggest democratic countries in the world, is not an easy one. In fact, he has to balance the various interests of the entire nation which is ridden with caste, creed, regional imbalance and other factors. Therefore, whenever a Finance Bill is presented by the Finance Minister of this country, we have to take all these aspects into consideration and express ourselves accordingly.

We try to raise revenue from various sources because revenues are required for the purpose of developing this country as a whole. Austerity measures, according to me, constitute one of the biggest sources of revenue, and if we do not adopt austerity measures at this stage, they may multiply and a time may come when we may not be able to have austerity measures in the way we want them.

Basically, in the government sector, the tendency is to have Corporations in as many fields as possible where a department or a section in a Ministry can do the same job. We want to have Corporations; there are now hundreds of Corporations established throughout the country—doing what job, it is very difficult to know.

Two or three years back there was some proposal, which Government had announced, about closing down several Corporations which had been set up earlier. But nothing has happened. On the other hand, more Corporations are being established.

Then, Committees are appointed to study certain measures when the same information can be had from the Department or the section concerned in the Ministry. Various committees are appointed to study various things for which there is no need. Austerity measures can be introduced in these directions. Whether on financial or on other matters, many times Enquiry Committees and Commissions are appointed—for the purpose of studying minor issues. Some years back, there was a Committee to go into the question whether the financial year should be changed or not and we had a big report. These are matters which can be sorted out in the Ministries or Departments without appointing Committees or Commissions.

Another aspect is this. Except the Prime Minister, the other Ministers barring cases of emergency—should avoid using aircraft to visit States and other places.

As hon. Member, Mr Daga, suggested, throwing of big parties in 5-star hotels by government agencies can be avoided.

By these three or four items, I think, we can save crores of rupees. Therefore, adopting austerity measures is the biggest source of revenue which we can have.

Another thing is in respect of social aspect. We have to see the family background of the people of this country. Whether it is a small family or a big family, people have superstitious beliefs. They have to be educated on this. For example, an LDC earning about Rs. 1000 per month may not mind spending Rs. 500 or even Rs. 1000 on a puja. We have to tell such people that they are free to have their religion, they can worship God and God will be pleased with them, but God does not expect them to spend so much money. But they will spend and make sacrifice of a hen or a goat. Thereby they ruin the

economy of their family. Therefore, as a Finance Minister you have to see to this social aspect of superstition which is prevailing in the country. I would also like to say that as far as marriages are concerned though it may involve some encroachment, you have to bring a law putting a ceiling on marriage expenses. We have to bring some sort of a law on this aspect. Ultimately scientific temper has to be created. Mrs. Gandhi in the 20-point programme had stressed this point of creating scientific temper.

Another point is that we say that people should know the things. My point is that they should know the basic things of finance. An average villager should know what Budget is. What are the limitations of the Government? How the money is derived? What is the production of food? If the tax is imposed what are its consequences? These simple things can be explained to the villagers. For instance, the petroleum prices were increased. You said that this increase will reduce consumption of petrol. Although this is a debatable issue yet it could be explained how an increase in prices of petrol can reduce consumption of petrol, Let us take 'X' is the need of the people and this much is its consumption. Now it can be explained that if we increase the price its consumption will get reduced to such and such level. Therefore, there is need to increase the price. Now who should explain it to the common man? All the MPs and MLAs should do it. When we go to the villages we should explain these basic things. We should explain financial matters and not economic theory of Keynes.

Sir, as far as customs and other matters are concerned you have done a good job. You have got good revenue but ultimately if these prosecution cases are not looked after well through the loopholes many people will get scot free. Even when a small panchnama is not filled properly by an investigating agency and you might have filed some 200 cases under the Customs Act yet ultimately at the end of 2-3 years litigation when the decisions are taken so many of them might get scot free as these cases may prove failure on technicalities. Under COFEPOSA

even at the initial stages many cases get dropped because of the technical mistakes committed by the investigating agency.

Sir I come from Goa. As far as Union Territories are concerned the financial matters are looked after by the Central Government and we do not have basically much power. The advice given by the Council of Ministers is not binding on the Governor. If an Administrator is good then things can run smoothly. We are governed under the Union Territories Act. It is a law framed under the Constitution. So whatever proposal is made the Governor as per law can reject it and send it to the Central Government for consideration. The law says :

"Pending reference by the Administrator to the Central Government on a matter the opinion of the Governor shall prevail."

That means the elected Ministers in a Union Territory are a defunct body. This aspect should also be considered because finances are involved. Thousands of files pertaining to our Union Territory are pending with the Central Government for years. If more powers are given to the Union Territories this thing can be avoided.

Lastly, I would say a word about the imposition of ban on recruitment in Central Government offices. At present, there is a ban on recruitment. I am not an economist and I do not understand how much benefit you derive out of imposing this ban. Maybe, there is some benefit.

Now, all the posts in the Union Territories are Central Government posts and there is a ban on recruitment to all the posts in Central Government. As far as the States like Maharashtra or Karnataka are concerned, they are having posts under the Central Government as also under the State Government. They are affected as far as the Central Government posts are concerned, but we in the Union Territories are affected entirely, because all the posts are Central posts. We cannot appoint a teacher in a school or send a doctor to a village. This has been the position for the

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

last three years. If we approach the Finance Ministry, we are told that we should apply for exemption-justifying that in particular cases. I, therefore, request that lifting of the ban may be seriously considered, as it affects the efficient working of the departments.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. The hon. Minister is present here. My first duty is to remind him of the promises that he had made to the people on the eve of the elections. In our manifesto, we had promised that we would abolish sales tax and octroi duty. As the people have a lot of faith in our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, they ask me whenever I visit my constituency as to why the Prime Minister, who has made an effort to fulfill all election promises, has forgotten these two issues. There is nothing to be afraid of on this account, because there is so much of corruption in the Municipalities and Corporations which are responsible for realising Octroi duty, that not more than 50 per cent of it can be actually realised and this amount is also not utilized. Besides, this also affects Sales Tax and other taxes. If there are any calculations on this basis, you may look into them. You will find that it is definitely profitable to impose taxes in areas of direct production.

Secondly, I want to point out something connected with your department. As far as income tax is concerned, I would submit that the form which the tax payers has to fill in is quit long and complicated one. It usually contains seven to ten pages and against 80 per cent of its columns, one has to write 'N.A.' (Not Applicable). All this bewilders an ordinary tax payer. Hence, I would suggest that there should be a single page form containing 8 to 10 columns of name, address, income etc. In your fifteen page form, you demand details of

balance sheet, Provident Fund, Profit and Loss Account etc. which is beyond the comprehension of an ordinary tax-payer. So, if the form is simplified, then ordinary tax payer can fill it up. But the form that is given at present is so complicated that even a well educated person cannot comprehend it and has to hire the services of an advocate to fill it up and has to pay his fees which is an under burden on the taxpayer, particularly when he belongs to the salaried class or fixed income group. Therefore, I would request the Government to solve this problem. If you are unable to do so and face some difficulty then you may have different types of forms for various categories of the tax payers, whether individual or joint etc. But the forms should have only one page to enable the individual tax payer to fill it up easily and pay his taxes immediately. This would provide great relief to the tax payer.

Thirdly, I would like to draw your attention to a big loophole in the Central Sales Tax. When the big industrialists and factory owners do brisk business in the name of branch transfer and sale of consignments, then the Union Government does not get anything at all under the Central Sales Tax, I do not want to go into the question of the share between the Centre and the States, but I would like to point out that you do not get 90 per cent of the Central Sales Tax because of the lacuna in the branch transfer and consignment sale process. We had hoped that this lacuna would be removed by the present budget, but it did not happen. If this would have been eliminated then the Government could have earned crores of rupees.

I would say that although you have reduced tax on individuals yet due to the imposition of the firm tax, incentive is no more there and in fact has opposite results and the honest tax payer is in a fix and does not know what to do. Should he dissolve the firm and distribute its returns among the four partners or what else should he do? You must consider this. It is our responsibility to ensure that the assessee does not have to pay more than what he does under the highest slab. The firm that

is old enough might also like to change its constitution but no one has paid any attention to this matter.

(Interruptions) ..

I would give you an example. If four partners are in one firm than the money that is saved after the imposition of the Firm tax is a different matter altogether.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** That is of course a different matter. Yet, the marginal rate of the Personal Tax is 50 per cent whereas that of the Firm tax it is less than 50 per cent.

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** When four people do joint business, then their profit is divided among them, and their tax ratio is also less. However, the position today is that the assessee has to pay not only Firm tax of Rs. 4 lakhs which is higher, but also Personal tax of Rs. 1 lakh each. This is burdensome for the individual tax payer. I am bringing it to your notice so that you may check it.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** We are aware of this. The tax is first imposed on the firm and then on the individual and this is a normal process. But you were not correct when you said that the marginal tax of a firm was higher than the personal tax.

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** No, no, what I am saying is that it becomes higher for the individual after the division of the tax. This would mean that no one is going to set up new firms as it is against the concept of economy which is based on the profit of division. You should consider this.

I would like to give two illustrations from Nagpur. The first is about an individual from whom Rs. 11 lakhs were recovered during the course of an income

tax raid. However, he managed to save himself from penalty etc. by using corrupt methods and after declaring his income. The second assessee filed the returns of the estimated income as Rs. 6 lakh three years back. No he has filled up his income returns in the 80 per cent income slab. Yet your officer imposed penal interest upon him. And even after doing that he did not keep mum but issued a show cause notice to him for penalty and imposed a heavy penalty upon him. Now tell me how he would be felling. Although he is an honest assessee who had declared his estimated income as Rs. 6 lakhs yet his income was found to be higher in the books still he wanted to pay his taxes honestly but penalty was imposed on him.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** You hand over this case to me. I will get it investigated.

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** So far as you are concerned, there can be no doubt about your honesty and integrity in the national press but it cannot be said about your officers. They need to be tightened. Corruption till prevails there. More pressure must be put on them so as to remove corruption among them. You must pay attention to this.

Now I would like to say a few words about my constituency, i. e. Nagpur. Though it is an urban area yet it is full of problems. Nearly 50 per cent of the city's population live in the slums. Yet nothing has been done to develop them. Until the Centre provides maximum funds, no work can be done. You give only a small amount for the development of slums and that is also misused. You allot only Rs. 1250 for a family of five which comes to Rs. 250 per head, but that is also not used properly. Government must draw up schemes to provide them with neat and clean houses even if these have single-roomed accommodation. This alone would improve the conditions of the slum dwellers. They are even prepared to move out of these slums.

[Shri Banwari Lal Purohit]

So far as the industries are concerned, they have become sick. For this reason, industrial licence policy has to be liberalised. Even now, there are certain sectors where the process of issuing licence is not necessary. This policy has created a new class of people at the Secretariat in New Delhi. They are called the liaison officers. They carry brief cases and are responsible for all sorts of corrupt practices. They can be set right only when the practice of controlling and licensing every item is put an end to.

Again, upto the oil refining process no license is required. But licensing is still there in the vanaspati oil units where also the oil is refined except that a little gas is passed through it. There is no need for licensing there. After all, it is only hydrogenated oil. Hence, it should not be necessary to get a licence for it.

I would surely like to say a few words about the sick units. As the hon. Member Shri Datta Samant who spoke before me said and about which I too had said earlier in the House, the Tatas and Birlas are making some industrial units sick for which you had stated that you would constitute a sick industrial unit board. Why is the constitution of this board being delayed? They want to make profit out of each day's delay. Hence, you should from the board at the earliest, and it should start functioning immediately. Only then it would be beneficial for us.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir: I rise to support the Finance Bill. At the very outset, as an elected Member from the north-eastern region, I congratulate the Finance Minister for providing Rs. 675 crores for the NEC Budget in the 7th Plan, as against Rs. 340 crores in the 6th Plan.

Now it is revealed that the *per capita* investment in the north-eastern region will be Rs. 2750 as against Rs. 1493 in the 6th

Plan; and again, if you compare it with the all-India level, we find that the latter is only Rs. 891/-. This is indeed a good gesture on the part of the Government of India, specially in a situation where the whole north-eastern region is facing various secessionist activities, and when we are really in a very critical situation.

At the same time, I also congratulate him for recently sending a team of officials to the north-eastern region, i.e. to Gauhati where they had a threadbare discussion about the various development works which have been taken up, or are going to be taken up.

With all humility I must point out that out of the money which is given for the north-eastern region, a large proportion is being wasted, because of corruption both in Government and the implementing machineries, which are also public bodies.

I would point out that a Committee has been formed by the Prime Minister, called the Ministerial Committee, to look into the backwardness of the north-eastern region and to suggest specific schemes. But while doing so, let the Government also make a study to see how the money, i.e. whatever was given in the past so many years has been utilized, and in what manner; what are the drawbacks, and whether the infrastructure is there. If not, they must take corrective measures, before granting money.

I am saying this as a representative of that area. When we go to the public, we always hear complaints; but at the same time, when we in Parliament see the facts and figures, we find that a lot of funds are being pumped into the north-eastern region. Why then this complaint from the general public? There must be some somewhere.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): There is politics there.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I also congratulate the hon. Minister for another thing: Some special allowance has

been allowed for the employees of various Central Government offices, who are working in the north-eastern region. It is a step in the right direction. But at the same time, those people from the north-eastern region working in various Central Government offices are appealing to us, saying that since they are also working under the same conditions in which people going there from other parts of the country are working, the question should be considered whether they can be brought on par with the others in this respect, or at least some special intertives can be given to them, compared to what is being given in other parts of the country.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY**  
(Katwa) : What is being done now ?

**SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV :**  
What are they getting now. So, I will request the hon. Finance Minister to look into this particular aspect.

I come from a valley consisting of two districts—Cachar and Karimganj. We have had no agitation for six years. We are in the national mainstream. A new government has come there. It is a popularly elected government. I have nothing to say against that government. I wish them all the best, but, unfortunately, at present, there is a tendency not to implement any NREP, IRDP, RILGP and tribal schemes in our area. I am speaking with authority. This is totally stopped for the last four months. I donot know the reason for what. I request that some enquiry must be made to see that these measures which are meant for the rural People should be started immediately.

There is another demand from our area for which I wrote to the hon. Finance Minister. Actually, I wrote to the Prime Minister. Then he sent it to the hon. Finance Minister ; and he has also replied, but the reply, as usual, is not in the affirmative but in the negative.

As far as a Central University is concerned, I request the Ministerial Committee to re-consider it, because, recently, we, the Members of Parliament and MLAs, submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister requesting him to give a Central University for our valley, because this Central University, which is the demand for the People of Cachar, is mainly because our boys from the valley are finding it difficult to continue their study in Dibrugarh and Gauhati Universities, because those Universities have reached a saturation Point. Apart from that, the political atmosphere there is not unfortunately congenial for us. So, you have already declared a Central University for Assam. I understand that it is going to be in Tezpur or somewhere. Since you have made various exceptions in your financial lay-out in that area, I shall most cordially request you to be a little bit liberal regarding this Central University and sanction a special fund for this.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :**  
We support it.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :**  
Thank you. I request the hon. Finance Minister about the Regional Manager's Office, of S.B.I. which is situated in Gauhati I will be very happy to say that in the past a Regional Manager's Office of the United Bank of India was opened at Silchar. But since you have taken very progressive measures in the Finance Ministry, you will be surprised to know that in Guwahati itself five Regional Manager's Offices are situated. I fail to understand the reason for that. The very words 'Regional Manager's Office' imply that it will be situated in different regions. Let one office be in Silchar, another in Jorhat, one in Tezpur, one Dibrugarh and one in other area. In the past, whenever there used to be a proposal, from the Finance Ministry side, the officers used to say that because of the political situation and for the movement, we could not go in other of the Assam. Now that situation is not there. So, I appeal to you to consider this request. Whenever we speak in the Parliament, the Minister keeps replying to the opposition

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

ignoring the ruling party. Now I will request you that when you reply to this debate, I would like to get some positive reply from you about the Regional Manager's Office.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :**  
That is a new realisation here,

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** No, it is already there. Still you people are not satisfied ; that is the most unfortunate thing.

18.00 hrs.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :**  
You get yourself satisfied.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** The United Bank of India, which is looking after the tea industry of Assam as well as West Bengal,—I donot know how far it is true; I am subject to correction—it is being alleged by the tea industry that they are

taking a step-motherly attitude towards them. I do not know the correctness of this. But I shall only appeal to you to make an enquiry to find out whether this is the case. Tea is earning about half of the foreign exchange for the nation. Tea industry is our main industry in Assam and in North Bengal. So, there is a serious complaint against the United Bank of India. I do not want to mention name of any officer here. But I have full faith in you and I request you to look into this complaint of the industry. I am sure, if you go through it, you will correct it.

I again support this finance Bill. About the Central University, I hope, I will hear something from the hon. Minister when he replies.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the  
Clock on Friday, April 25, 1986/  
Vaisakha 5, 1908 (Saka)*