

force at each University Centre in the country to check incidence of violence and indiscipline at Campuses;

(b). whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Government have, at present, no such proposal under consideration.

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

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof

Assessment of National Talent Search Scheme

900. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Talent Search Scheme (NTSS) for the purpose of identification and nurturing of talent among the students was started some 18 years back;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made to know as to how far the scheme has been helpful and beneficial to the rural students coming from the weaker sections of society as compared to the urban students;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) steps taken by Government to bring about improvements in the scheme to provide better incentives and opportunities for the rural students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir. In 1963 NCERT had started 'National Science Talent Search Scheme' which was revised and re-named 'National Talent Search Scheme' in 1977

(b) and (c). In July 1973 NCERT constituted a committee to review the functioning of the scheme and to sug-

gest measures for its improvement. The Committee found on the basis of 1976 data that of the total number of examinees 20 per cent came from the rural areas—24 per cent being from semi-rural areas, and 50 per cent from urban areas.

(d) A proposal to decentralise the scheme under which the first stage selection shall be made at the State level to ensure greater involvement of the State Governments in the selection procedure, is under consideration of NCERT. It is hoped that this will help in broadbasing identification of talent and result in a larger number of students from rural areas and weaker sections coming up for final selection.

Simultaneously, with effect from 1981, 50 scholarships have been reserved for SC/ST candidates.

Dacoities in the Bokaro-Madras Mail between Ranchi and Rourkela during last six months

901. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of repeat Dacoities in the Bokaro-Madras Mail between Ranchi and Rourkela while going to Madras in the last six months;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether a representation to that effect was sent to the Ministry giving a detailed account from the affected passengers;

(d) if so, reaction thereto;

(e) whether a special armed guard would be provided in the train to protect the passengers from the dacoits in such sensitive zones;

(f) if so, when; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Two incidents of dacoities in Train No. 89 Up Bokaro-Madras Express have been reported during the last six months as detailed below:—

(i) The first incident took place on 8.10.1981 in which the criminals looted the personal belongings of passengers worth Rs.,18,182/- from a 2nd class 3-tier compartment at the point of pistols and Bhojalis while the train was on run between Bano-Bangurkela Railway Stations. The GRP/Hatia has registered a case No. 2 dated 9-10-1981 under section 395 IPC.

(ii) The second case occurred on 10-12-1981 when the train was on run between Bano-Nawagaon Railway stations. In this case also, the criminals at the point of Pistols and Bhojalis looted the personal belongings of passengers worth Rs. 25,000/- from a second class compartment. A case No. 3 dated 11-12-1981 under section 395 IPC has been registered by the Government Railway Police, Hatia.

(c) Yes.

(d) Copy of the representation has been referred to the concerned Police Authority viz. Superintendent, Railway Police/Jamshedpur for training necessary action in the matter. The matter has also been brought to the notice of the Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar

(e) and (f). Armed Police Guards are escorting the trains in these area, according to the availability of man-power.

(g) Does not arise.

Drugs Banned for Distribution in India

902. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many drugs are banned for distribution in India by the Drugs Controller in 1980-81 and 1981-82 and which are these drugs;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are many spurious drug manufacturers in India and if so, the details of action taken by the Drugs Controller in this matter; and

(c) measures taken by the Government to ensure that the ime barred drugs are not used in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The Drugs Controller (India) has written to the State Drugs Control Authorities asking them to stop the manufacture of following drugs.

1980-81 Amidopyrine and Preparations containing Amidopyrine .

1981-82 Pencillin eye Ointment.

(b) Reports of manufacture and sale of spurious drugs within the country have occasionally come to the notice of the Government of India. But no report of large scale manufacture of spurious drugs has come to the notice of Government.

(c) Under the existing Sub-rule (17) of Rule 65 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rule, a drug dealer is prohibited from selling, stocking for sale any drug after the date of expiry. However, the dealer is permitted to store such date expired drugs separately from the trade stocks and all such drugs shall have to be kept by him in packages or cartons, the top of which shall display prominently, the words "Not for sale". This provision is intended to enable the dealer to return the time-expired drugs to the manufacturer for replacement/reimbursement. Any contravention of this condition of the sale license is punishable under Section 27 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both. These provisions relating to sale of drugs are enforced by the State Drugs Control Authorities.