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Thursday, November 28, 1985
Agrahayana 7, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. X contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, November 28, 1985/
Agrahayana 7, 1907 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Five Minutes
Past Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday was holiday, do they intend to celebrate holiday today as well.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

**Inclusion of Indian Monuments in the
World Cultural Heritage List**

*141. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recommended any Indian monuments to the

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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation for inclusion in the World Cultural Heritage list ;

(b) if so, the names and other details of the monuments which have been recommended alongwith the names of those which have already been included in the list ; and

(c) the steps taken by the UNESCO to ensure the preservation of such monuments which figure in the aforesaid list ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The World Heritage Committee of the UNESCO considers requests from Member States for assistance for the preservation of monuments included in the World Heritage list. While India has not sought any assistance so far from the World Heritage Committee, assistance has been obtained under the participation programme of UNESCO.

Statement

(i) Recommended for Inclusion

Monument	State
1	2
1. Red Fort, Delhi	Union Territory
2. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	Union Territory
3. Qutab Minar, Delhi	Union Territory
4. Churches and Convents at Goa	Union Territory

Monuments	State
1	2
5. Excavated remains at Lothal	Gujarat
6. Mart and Temple	Jammu & Kashmir
7. Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur	Karnataka
8. Monuments at Aihole	Karnataka
9. Monuments at Pattadakal	Karnataka
10. Group of monuments at Hampi	Karnataka
11. Khajuraho group of temples	Madhya Pradesh
12. Caves at Ajanta	Maharashtra
13. Caves at Ellora	Maharashtra
14. Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra
15. Caves at Karala	Maharashtra
16. Sun Temple, Konark	Orissa
17. Chittorgarh Fort and monuments, Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
18. Excavated remains at Kalibangan	Rajasthan
19. Group of monuments at Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu
20. Brihadesvara Temple, Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu
21. Agra Fort, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
22. Taj Mahal, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
23. Akbar's Tomb, Sikandara, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
24. Itmad-ud-Daula Tomb, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
25. Group of monuments at Fatehpur Sikri	

(ii) *Now included (from among the above list)*

1. Taj Mahal Agra	Uttar Pradesh
2. Agra Fort, Agra	Uttar Pradesh
3. Caves at Ajanta	Maharashtra
4. Caves at Ellora	Maharashtra
5. Sun Temple, Konark	Orissa
6. Group of monuments at Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Sir, may I know what is the exact assistance obtained so far ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, under the participation programme, mainly it is for training purposes and we have already availed certain benefits which can be identified as follows :

Two experts studied the conservation of wall paintings of Ajanta caves during 1976 and submitted their technical reports. As already stated above the two experts studied not only Ajanta, but also the problems of Konark and submitted their technical reports.

The National Research Laboratories for Conservation, Lucknow is organising regular training programmes for conservation of cultural property for India and neighbouring countries. Training facilities for Indian conservators at International Centres for the study of the Preservation and Restoration of cultural property, Rome with scholarships are also there. There are about 10 or 12 officers whose names are with me who have been sent for undertaking training. A workshop on the preservation of paintings was held at Ellora caves. It was held in 1983 with financial assistance from the UNESCO and technical assistance from ICCROM.

These are some of the projects on which we have got assistance Sir.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Sir, the 25 projects listed in the statement are there for the UNESCO to consider for specific cases. May I know if the two important monasteries of Himachal Pradesh i.e., Kye and Tabo which have been described as Ajanta of the North in view of the paintings in them and where Madam Indira Gandhi also spent one full day and which were damaged due to earthquake recently could also be considered for inclusion ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The Ajanta of the West has been included. Now we will go to the Ajanta of the North.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : In the list of monuments recommended for inclusion, I find that two important pyramids and architectural centres noted for their architectural beauty, Belur and Halebid in Karnataka have been omitted. May I know whether it is due to inadvertence or...?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : In comparison to the monuments that are located in India and perhaps do need assistance, the sanctioned number is very small. But even so, out of 25, only 6 have been sanctioned and 3 are under consideration. I have no objection in sending more names and more requests, but we will have to find out whether all this is going to be possible at all under the overall constraints from which the UNESCO is suffering at the moment. I take the Hon. Member's point and we shall see what we can do to include this also at the proper time.

Thane-Mankhurd Belapur Rail Bridge Project

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have accepted the stipulation of the Maharashtra Government that the Thane-Mankhurd Belapur Project is to be financed on the basis of contribution by the Centre and the State on 50 : 50 basis ; and

(b) if so, whether the tenders have been invited for the designing and construction of the 2 kilometre long Thane Creek rail bridge critical to the Mankhurd-Belapur project ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No such proposal to share the cost of Mankhurd-Belapur Project on a 50 : 50 basis has been received from the Maharashtra Government.

(b) Tenders for the rail bridge on Thane Creek have been invited.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Sir, I am glad that the hon. Minister has replied that the tenders for the rail bridge at Thane Creek have been invited. Because the Mankurd Belapur railway is an important link between New Bombay and the present Bombay which will help to decongest the Bombay as far as population and the industries are also concerned. But unfortunately for this project which is estimated at Rs. 120 crores, very meagre amounts have been sanctioned from time to time. Even in the last railway budget only Rs. 2 crores were sanctioned which was ultimately sought to be diverted to similar projects in Madras and the amount was restored after protests from some MPs from Maharashtra. Even then the Railway Board instructed not to use these funds for any construction work. Now, therefore, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether he will assure this House that sufficient funds will be provided in the next railway budget for this purpose.

SHRI BANSI LAL : It all depends on the Planning Commission to allot the funds.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : My next question is, a CIDCO had already offered to advance interest-free loan of Rs. 7 crores to the Ministry of Railways for this project. Will you accept that offer and start this project immediately?

SHRI BANSI LAL : Sir, this offer was made by the Maharashtra Government, but it was not accepted to by the Ministry of Finance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that the Prime Minister, who also happens to be the Chairman of the planning Commission has said it inside the House and also outside, that in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, if congestion is to be eliminated, removed, counter magnets should be developed far away on the boundary of these big towns.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Also in Delhi.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes, I began with Delhi. How can we forget it when we are sitting in Delhi. He said that the counter magnets must be developed beyond these metropolitan towns which are very much congested, so that we can actually diversify the population which is there in these big cities. In view of this approach of the Prime Minister and also Chairman of the Planning Commission, will you use your good offices with the Chairman of the Planning Commission to see that his proposals in this House are effectively implemented and more grants are granted for this particular project, so that his dream can be fulfilled?

SHRI BANSI LAL : We are already trying to get more funds.

Medium of Instruction for Pre-primary Education

*146. **SHRISHANTARAM NAIK :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any guidelines to the States as to the medium of instruction for pre-primary education ; and

(b) if so, when these guidelines were given ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, the medium of instructions is admittedly the crux of any education policy. Moreso, with respect to pre-primary education. May I know from the Government as to why in spite of the fact that we are framing policies after policies on education and, rightly so, this medium of instruction as far as pre-primary education is concerned, was never fixed and whether

the Government proposes to incorporate the medium of instruction so far as pre-primary education is concerned, in the new education policy ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The question was whether the Government has given any guidelines. The Government, in point of fact, has not given any guidelines. This part of the education process has been handled by the State Government so far, but the NCERT have studied the question recently and they have come out with guidelines that it should be in the mother tongue.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I want to know the Government policy. Does the Government consider that the mother tongue should be the medium of instruction as far as pre-primary education is concerned ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The NCERT has given guidelines and NCERT could not have given those guidelines unless the Government authorises them.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : What is the Government going to do with respect to the implementation of this policy on medium of instruction ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The Government agree with the guidelines and naturally whatever guidelines are given we shall try to see that they are implemented. But I must also point out that both in cities and now in small villages also there is a lot of mushrooming of English medium schools, including English medium pre-primary schools.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : And that too bad English.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I agree. But the problem needs to be looked into seriously and this will generally depend on to what extent the primary schools run by the Government or run under the policy of the Government are really attracting pupils and

giving satisfaction to the parents. There are many aspects involved in this and we will go into all these.

PROF P.J. KURIEN : Sir, I am very happy that the Government has understood the importance of free primary education in the mother tongue. Actually if education especially at pre-primary and primary levels is given in any other language than mother tongue then it will affect the thinking faculty of the child. It is detrimental to the mental development of the child. The reason why many parents send their children to such pre-primary public schools is that the Government is not giving sufficient attention to the pre-primary schools run in the mother tongue and Government is not giving encouragement to the extent required. In view of this will Government include in the new education policy assistance to the pre-primary schools especially those run in mother tongue ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : There is over-simplification here. Leaving aside pre-primary education what is happening in primary education. We have a primary school in a village and still there is an English medium primary school to which people send their children paying high fees. This the real phenomenon we have to grapple with. It is not just confined to the pre-primary level. It is a much wider phenomenon and we have to take it seriously.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : Is it not a fact that apart from medium of instruction the neuro-psychologists have proved that the best time to teach languages is during infancy upto the age of seven or eight.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : There is lot of divergence of opinion as to when the second and third language are to be started in the schools. It is a different question and not germane to this question. But I agree that as per the policy already accepted it is the mother tongue in which the teaching has to start. As to when the other languages have to come in, as the hon.

Members know the practice in different States has varied very widely and the opinion of experts also varies widely.

Coastal Railway in Kerala

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

(a) whether the work on the coastal railway in Kerala has stopped due to financial constraints ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what is the total outlay of this project ;

(d) whether any time schedule was fixed for the completion of the work ;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons why this schedule could not be kept ; and

(f) what steps are being taken to complete the work expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c). The construction of New BG Line, between Ernakulam-Allapetty is in progress and a sum of Rs. 2 crores has been allotted for this work during 1985-86. Work of extension of this line upto Kayankulam is also an approved work, but its physical progress has been affected due to constraint of resources. The total expenditure on this composite project upto September 1985 is about Rs. 16 crores.

(d) to (f). In view of the severe constraint of resources, especially for construction of New Lines, no time schedule for the completion of the entire project has been fixed. The completion of this Project will depend on the availability of resources in the coming years.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister is very dis-appointing. In spite of the fact

that Government has spent Rs. 16 crores on this new railway line they have not fixed any time schedule for its completion. If this is the way the projects are implemented, I do not know what will happen ! When you spend so much money you should have some idea as to when the project will be completed. The Minister is admitting in this House that he has no idea when the project will get completed. I think this is not good particularly when so much money has already been spent. I do not want to say more on that. Sir, you may be aware that already so much money has been spent for this railway line. Land has already been acquired. Yet, last year you had included only Rs. 1000 for this project. It is not a new project. It is not a new line. It is an on-going project. I would like to remind the Government about their pronouncement that the on-going projects would be given preference. Why has this project not been given preference and why funds have not been allocated for this railway line ? May I know whether the Government will give importance to this project and allot more funds in the next budget ?

SHRI BANSI LAL : I can't say what will be the funds allocation in the next budget.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I want to know whether the hon. Minister agrees with me. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. I would like to know whether he will consider my request.

SHRI BANSI LAL : I will consider his request.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I am very much thankful to the hon. Minister for according to my request.

MR. SPEAKER : You can add one more word, that is, 'sympathetic' consideration.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : The hon'ble Minister, Shri Bansi Lal, is very famous

for keeping up his words. I am sure he will keep up his words. There are already complaints from the State of Kerala that the railway covered in Kerala is far behind compared to other States. Recently there was an agitation of 'Rail Rokho' in Kerala. For one lakh of people the average railway line is only 4 kilometres whereas the country's average is 10 kilo metres. In view of this, I would only request the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider construction of railway line between Cochin and Madurai in the coming years. The Kerala Government has already recommended this proposal.

SHRI BANSI LAL : I will consider this.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, I fully agree with Prof. Kurien that Kerala is far behind in regard to coverage of railway network. There is already a proposal pending before the Government, that is, regarding doubling the railway track between Cochin and Trivandrum. This has been pending for the last 10 years. There are many constraints. At present there is only one broad gauge line in Kerala. May I know whether the hon. Minister kindly consider doubling of the railway track between Cochin and Trivandrum ?

SHRI BANSI LAL : Sir, it does not arise out of this question.

Income ceiling for National Merit Scholarships to 'Teachers' Children

*150. **SHRI A. CHARLES :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the ceiling fixed on the annual income of teachers for the award of National Merit scholarships to their children and the year in which the above ceiling was fixed ;

(b) whether there is any proposal before Government to raise or abolish the above ceiling in view of the substantial increase in the pay scale of

teachers in the recent years and also because the scholarships are given to the children of teachers taking into consideration the merits of the students rather than the income of their parents ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) & (b). The erstwhile Ministry of Education had been operating a scheme of National Scholarships for children of School Teachers from the year 1961-62 to 1978-79. The purpose of this scheme was to enable meritorious children of primary and secondary school teachers to pursue higher studies from post-matriculation stage. This was a merit-cum means scheme under which scholarships were awarded to meritorious children whose parental income was not more than Rs. 6000 per annum. The scheme was transferred to State Governments from 1979-80. Since then the scheme is being operated and administered directly by the State Governments/Union Territories and no funds have been provided by the Central Government in its budget for the scheme from that year. Since it is being implemented by States/Union Territories, no proposals are received by the Central Government in regard to this scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, the ceiling of Rs. 6000 was fixed years back and a substantive increase in the pay-scale has been given to the teachers in all the States. The ceiling of Rs. 6000 is not at all sufficient and no child is getting any scholarship under the scheme. A few months back I had pointed out some anomalous position in this to the Education Ministry. I got a written reply from the previous Education Minister that this anomaly and certain other aspects were being examined in the Education Ministry of the Central Government. May I know whether that re-examination is still there and whether the Ministry would be pleas-

ed to give some broad guidelines at least to enhance the limit of the income of the parents in awarding the scholarships.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I would certainly go into the details of the question and the answer he referred to. But there may be some mistake also. I will not go into that right now. I would only submit that this scheme is not at present being administrative by the Central Government. It is the State Governments and the Union Territories who are doing it. As regards the feeling of the hon. Member and generally of the House that this ceiling of Rs. 6000 needs to be enhanced, we shall communicate it to the State Governments.

SHRI A. CHARLES : National merit scholarships should be awarded at the national level. It is very unfair to say that awarding of national scholarships is the responsibility of the States, when we speak much of national unity and integrity of the country. May I know whether the hon. Minister will chalk out a scheme forwarding of merit scholarships at the national level ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am right in saying that there is a mistake. The question refers to a scheme which was earlier being administered by the Central Government, but was transferred in 1979 to the State Governments.

There is another scheme which is properly called National Merit Scholarship Scheme, which is still being administered by the Central Government and in respect of which also, the question of enhancement of Rs. 6000 ceiling has been raised and that is under consideration in the Ministry.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : How quickly will the consideration for the last one be over ? At the moment, because of inflation and enhancement of pay, very few people are getting benefit. In fact, it is very necessary in many cases. By what time will it be decided ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : As soon as practicable, because it means more money, more outlay. We will examine it as quickly as possible.

Development of Haldia Port during Seventh Plan

*151. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the proposals of his Ministry for the development of Haldia Port during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : A Statement is given below.

Statement

The development schemes included in Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90 for Haldia Port are given below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Scheme</i>
----------------	-----------------------

A. Continuing Schemes

1. Procurement of Addl. Locomotives
2. Hardstanding in the container yard and back up area.
3. Modification of coal handling plant Phase II.
4. Marine Repair workshop.
5. New Hospital Building with attached quarters.
6. Construction of Administrative Building.

Sl. No. *Name of Schemes*

7. Construction of Addl. quarters at Chiranjibpur (1st Phase).
8. Lighting Arrangements in Dock & Township.
9. Port Workers Training Scheme.
10. Acquisition of balance land.
11. Providing Facilities for dirty slops.

B. New Schemes :

(i) Replacement

1. Two Locomotives as replacement.

(ii) Modernisation :

1. Modification of ore & coal Handling Plants.
2. Dust control arrangement and modification of shiploading chutes.
3. Increasing capacity of Railway Yard.
4. Residual work at Fertilizer Handling System.
5. Strengthening of existing Oil Jetty.
6. Fire Fighting Arrangements in Docks.
7. Construction of Roads inside and outside Docks.
8. Water supply arrangements inside Dock and Residential areas linking it with State Government's schemes & sewerage in second spine etc.

(iii) Additions :

1. Second Oil Jetty with tractor Tugs.
2. Addl. General Cargo Berth.
3. Addl. Covered Storage shed for general cargo.
4. Second Barge Jetty for POL.
5. Protection of River Bandh.
6. Augmentation of existing container terminal.
7. Residential quarters at Chiranjibpur & Township.
8. Improvement of infrastructural facilities and traffic circulation.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : What would be the amount involved in the development of Haldia port during the 7th Plan and what are the itemwise details ?

SHRI BANSI LAL : In the 7th Plan, the total amount sanctioned for the Haldia port is Rs. 62 crores and the items which have to be executed are given in the list which has been placed on the floor of the House.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : What steps do the Government propose to take to improve the draught of the Hooghly river in order to make the Haldia port more effective.

SHRI BANSI LAL : We are trying to do it and the scheme is under execution.

AN HON. MEMBER : We should give an award for such an answer.

MR. SPEAKER : For brevity ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Brevity is the soul of wit.

MR. SPEAKER : Q. 152—Dr. G.S. Rajhans—Absent.

Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad — Absent.

Q. 153—Shri T. Bala Goud—Also absent.

[*Translation*]

Why do they take the trouble to put questions and why do they create problem for us ?

[*English*]

SHRI SURESH KURUP : You should seek explanation from these Members.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why they take the trouble to put questions and then harass us all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They give questions with the hope that the questions will not find place in the ballot.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Flying Clubs

*156. **SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many flying clubs are there in the country (give names State-wise) ;

(b) facilities which the Ministry is extending to these clubs ; and

(c) in view of the increased air traffic what steps Government are taking to train sufficient pilots and maintenance engineers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) At present, there are 26 flying clubs in the country. A list indicating the names of the clubs, State-wise, is attached at Annexure-I.

(b) The following facilities are extended to these clubs by the Department of Civil Aviation :

(i) Payment of Subsidy/Subvention at hourly rates which are fixed on the basis of recommendations of Expert Committees, constituted for the purpose from time to time, for imparting flying training, hobby flying and for any other scheme approved by the Department ;

(ii) loaning of aircraft of the Director General of Civil Aviation for training purposes, subject to availability ; and

(iii) grant of licence for lands and buildings at airports on payment of nominal licence fees @ Re. 1/- per annum.

(c) In addition to the flying training upto the level of Commercial Pilot's Licence hitherto imparted by the clubs, the

Government is now setting up a Central Flying Academy known as "Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy" at Fursatganj (Uttar Pradesh) for training pilots. For training of Aircraft Maintenance Engineers, eight Schools have been approved so far. Each School gives training to 30 persons in a batch.

ANNEXURE—I

Statement Showing the Names of flying clubs located in various states in India

Sl. No.	Name of the Flying Clubs	Name of the State
1.	The Andhra Pradesh Flying Club, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	The Assam Flying Club Ltd., Gauhati	Assam
3.	The Bihar Flying Institute, Patna	} Bihar
4.	The Jamshedpur Cooperative Flying Club Ltd., Jamshedpur	
5.	Delhi Flying Club Ltd., Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi	Delhi
6.	The Gujarat Flying Club Ltd., Baroda	Gujarat
7.	The Kerala Aviation Training Centre, Trivandrum	Kerala
8.	*Government Flying Training School, Bangalore	Karnataka
9.	The Hissar Aviation Club, Hissar	} Haryana
10.	The Karnal Aviation Club, Karnal	
11.	The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd. Indore	} Madhya Pradesh
12.	Eastern Madhya Pradesh Flying & Gliding Club, Raipur	
13.	*Government Aviation Training Institute, Bhubaneswar	Orissa
14.	The Amritsar Aviation Club, Amritsar	} Punjab
15.	The Ludhiana Aviation Club, Ludhiana	
16.	Northern India Flying Club, Jullandher Cantt.	
17.	The Patiala Aviation Club, Patiala.	
18.	*Rajasthan State Flying School, Jaipur	} Rajasthan
19.	The Banasthali Vidyapith Flying & Gliding Club, Banasthali	

Sl. No.	Name of the Flying Clubs	Name of the State
20.	The Madras Flying Club Ltd., Madras	Tamil Nadu
21.	Coimbatore Flying Club Ltd., Coimbatore	
22.	Co-operative Hind Flying Club Ltd., Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
23.	*Government Flying Training Centre, Lucknow	
24.	*Government Flying Training Institute, Behala	West Bengal
25.	The Bombay Flying Club, Bombay	Maharashtra
26.	The Nagpur Flying Club Ltd., Nagpur	

*State Government Institute/School/Centre.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : In view of the increase in air traffic and the proposal of the Government to start new air routes with due permission to be given to air taxis to enhance the service, the number of pilots required by the Government as well as by the private individuals/companies will be very large. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government is proposing to purchase more small planes for training the pilots through these flying clubs, because the number of planes, available at present is not sufficient for the existing flying clubs to give training to their members.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Government does not have any scheme to purchase any small aircraft. But we are starting a Flying Academy in Fursat Ganj and this academy will be projecting the requirements of the future and it will be deciding as to which aircraft should be bought in this regard.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Sir, the Aero Club of India along with the Director General of Civil Aviation is monitoring the functioning of these clubs and they are also monitoring at present the establishment of these new flying institutions. There will be much scope for new entrants in the field of aviation who want to get training as pilots and maintenance engineers. But at the same time, has any provision been made to give more incentives to the Aero Clubs/Flying Clubs in the Plan ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : As far as incentives to boys who want to learn flying, we are already giving a lot of incentives as regards flying expenses. But the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uddayan Academy at Fursat Ganj is going to give training to flying instructors, refresher courses for State Government pilots, refresher courses for commercial pilot licence holders, and training to foreign nationals. This academy will be a residential one and it will have a facility to train 80 trainees at a time. We expect Academy to start from 1st June, 1986. No doubt, the Aero-Club, which has a representation in the Government of India is also giving money to buy aircraft and that will be sufficient.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : My supplementary is connected with Part (c) of the question. In Jamia Millia University, there is a diploma course for aircraft engineering and some students are studying there. They have been demanding to upgrade their course to degree level with certain modifications. It has been going on for a long time. Are you thinking about it ? Are you serious about improving the course and upgrading it to degree level ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : We are serious about everything that is connected with flying. But we would like the Jamia Millia University to approach us, so that we will be able to consider it.

SHRI K.S. RAO : As it is proved that the Indian pilots have got enough

skill, will the Minister think in terms of opening some more institutions with an aim to earn more and more foreign exchange and to provide employment for skilled pilots ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I am quite satisfied with the avenues for our Indian pilots.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : How many trained pilots are unemployed at the moment ? The centrally instituted Airports Authority...

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think that this flows out of the present question.

Use of underground water reserves

+
*157. **SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL;**
SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have tapped/ carried out a survey to find the underground water reserves in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of such a study and the areas covered by such a study State-wise ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to exploit the underground reserves of water ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Central Ground Water Board is undertaking hydrogeological surveys and exploratory drilling to determine the nature and extent of groundwater aquifers, their yield potential for further development, the quality of water and for providing basic data for preparation of groundwater development schemes. Out of the total geographical area of 32.88 lakh sq. km. of the country, an area of 20.32 lakh sq. km. was covered under hydrogeological surveys and 5,197 exploratory boreholes were drilled by the CGWB upto March, 1985. State-wise details are given below :

Regional Hydrogeological Surveys & Exploratory Drilling.

S. No.	State	Hydrogeological Surveys		Exploratory Drilling	
		Area (in sq. km.)	Area covered Upto March, 1985 (in sq. km.)	Estimated No. of boreholes to be drilled.	No. of boreholes drilled till March, 1985.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,75,068	1,62,225	1,650	642
2.	Assam	78,438	65,845	320	134
3.	Bihar	1,73,877	1,70,049	1,400	179
4.	Gujarat	1,96,024	1,29,379	900	392
5.	Haryana	44,212	44,212	500	464
6.	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	24,293	200	38
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,22,236	28,505	200	130
8.	Karnataka	1,91,791	1,06,119	1,100	269

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Kerala	38,863	35,970	300	103
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4,43,446	1,27,910	3,100	521
11.	Maharashtra	3,07,690	1,44,631	1,700	288
12.	Manipur	22,327	6,600	30	10
13.	Meghalaya	72,429	8,500	150	16
14.	Negaland	16,579	2,850	80	12
15.	Orissa	1,55,707	1,35,483	1,310	122
16.	Punjab	50,367	50,362	450	257
17.	Rajasthan	3,42,239	3,22,676	1,500	553
18.	Sikkim	7,096	1,075	20	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	1,30,058	72,670	700	297
20.	Tripura	10,486	10,477	80	51
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2,94,411	2,72,559	1,500	460
22.	West Bengal	88,752	84,223	500	120
Total (States)		31,67,769	20,06,613	17,690	5,062
Total (U.T's)		1,19,499	25,107	310	135
Grand Total :		32,87,268	20,31,720	18,000	5,197

(c) Water is a state subject and schemes for exploitation of the ground water resources are planned, funded and implemented by the respective States. However, to assist the States in speedy development of their ground water potential, besides macro-level hydrogeological surveys and exploratory drilling for ground water, Government of India is assisting the State Governments in obtaining loans from international financing agencies for exploitation of ground water. In addition, Government of India has also been operating a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which matching assistance is provided to the States for the purchase of drillings rigs and other equipments for accelerating the development of ground water.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : The hon. Minister has given a detailed statement with regard to the part related to survey and has stated in reply to part (c) of the question that it is a State subject. I agree with him, but I want to know one thing from the hon. Minister—what will be the effect of exploitation of ground water resources with the passage of time? So far as I understand, with the installation of tube wells, the water table falls considerably and after some-time, the tubewell stops functioning. I want to know whether Government are contemplating any scheme to ensure that ground water table does not fall considerably so that the people continue to get

drinking water and their private tube-wells continue to function. I also want to know whether Government are formulating any scheme for storage of rain water during rainy season to solve this problem; if so, the details thereof may please be given ?

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir the question is about the survey and explorative work of the ground water in the country. As I have already said that we have completed about 20,31,720 sq. kms. out of the total area of 32,87,268 sq. kms. of the country and the rest of the area is proposed to be covered by the end of the Seventh Plan. The entire explorative work and the survey will be, we hope, completed by 1995.

The hon. Member has asked about the effect of the ground water. The experience is that the water that we receive was from the total precipitation and the water that we are exploiting i.e. the underground water are not the same. It has been experienced that over-exploitation of the ground water has led the water table going down and down every year. So we have to find out something to see that recharging is done in proportion to the exploitation of the water.

MR. SPEAKER : By matching.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : I had also asked whether Government propose to formulate any scheme to store the rain water which goes waste, which is not put to any use, which poses problem for us in the form of floods every year, so that the villagers are encouraged to dig ponds and the people who thus construct ponds are compensated by Government by meeting a part of the expenditure. I think, the problem can be solved in this way. The hon. Minister may consider it and get a survey conducted in this regard. The people will benefit from this and the economic condition of the country will be strengthened.

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, the hon. Member is interested in knowing about the provision of water at the village level for drinking purposes. It is not linked with this question.

PROF. N.G RANGA : Is anything on large scale being done to exploit the underground water in Rajasthan desert ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : That is exactly the survey work we are doing. We have been surveying the position of ground water throughout the country and the exploratory work is going to cover Rajasthan also.

MR. SPEAKER : He has asked the question for me.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): Sir, he had announced that Padma Shree is being given.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I have to refer Padma Shree to him.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Now you give Padma Shree to him.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, the farmers who are depending upon wells for irrigation have to go deep in order to get water to exploit underground water. Automatically, the water table goes down and down. The hon. Minister has stated that we have to recharge again. The volume of water that we are taking, the recharge also must be on the same volume. Then only we will be getting water. What is the alternative proposal for the Government of India for re-charging water in order to have more water for the farmers who are depending on wells for irrigation ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Re-charging water for making it available for irrigation purpose is something which is dependent on various factors : first development part, precipitation for general purpose, then soil, geological condi-

tions, climate, topography. So, all these factors are going to contribute for the availability of water for irrigation purposes.

[Translation]

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many areas where water table goes down considerably during February-March and consequently the wells go dry leading to shortage of drinking water. There are many such areas in the country. Gyanpur Tehsil in my constituency has a population of 8 lakhs.

MR. SPEAKER : In my constituency also, this problem is there.

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA : Water levels in the wells in these areas falls considerably during February-March. The same is the situation in Vidyapur area. If this situation continues, the people will not get drinking water. I have raised this issue a number of times in the past also ; it should be given a serious consideration. The solution to this is that canals should be constructed in which water could flow or else big tanks should be built so that the water level in the wells does not fall and the availability of drinking water to the people is ensured. This scheme needs to be taken up on a large scale, on a national scale, otherwise a severe drinking water crisis will arise. The Government should give it a serious consideration as it happens to be the question of drinking water.

[English]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : On drinking water, the Housing Minister, at the moment, will be able to say more. But, I am happy to see that the House has expressed its grave concern about the availability of water, which previously used to be free ; now it is not free ; we have to buy water, whether for drinking purpose or for irrigation purpose. Water is no more free as it used to be. Therefore, we should see that it is not wasted.

Compensation Paid to Relatives of Kanishka Crash Victims

*158. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) was any compensation or relief provided to the kith and kin of the victims of the Air India's Kanishka disaster;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether General Insurance Corporation of India also paid any amount to them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Air India's Kanishka aircraft had 307 passengers and 22 crew members on board. Till 21st November, 1985 Air India have received claims for compensation from the next of kin of 73 passengers only. An amount of Rs. 1.29 crore has been paid in settlement of the compensation in respect of 32 passengers and the remaining 41 cases are being processed for settlement. Claims in respect of remaining 234 deceased passengers have not been received as yet.

As regards crew members an amount of Rs. 65.08 lakhs has been paid in settlement of the cases of 16 crew members. Remaining six cases of crew members are in the process of being settled.

(c) and (d). While General Insurance Corporation of India is reimbursing Air India fully in the amount of compensation paid in respect of deceased passengers, compensation in respect of crew members is being absorbed by Air India as the crew are covered under the Corporation's Self Insurance Scheme.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as stated by the hon. Minister, out of 307 passengers who were tragically killed in 'Kanishka' plane disaster of Air India, claim petitions in respect of 73 have since been received of which 32 cases of compensation have been settled. Since only 32 cases out of 73 filed so far have been settled, may I know from the Government the time by which the claims in respect of the rest of the persons would be settled and whether the names and addresses of all the 307 passengers are available with the Government ?

[*English*]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Of course, we have the information, as far as names and addresses are concerned. As the claims are coming, there is no delay, as far as we are concerned. We are scrutinising the documents and we are giving them. But I would like to inform the hon. member that on that ill-fated aircraft, there were 125 Canadians, 96 Indians, 14 Americans and two Britishers. The rest was the Indian crew of the aircraft. But there is not a single case where the claim has been delayed or that somebody has complained that the Air India people have not paid the money. We are ourselves very concerned on this issue and we are trying to make everything so easy for them, so that they can get their claims settled as quickly as possible. But if some people do not come, it is not our responsibility.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Out of 22 crew Members, cases of 16 have since been settled. May I know why the claims in respect of the remaining 6 have not been settled ?

[*English*]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Full amount has been given.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Shri Hussain Dalwai.

Shri C. Madhav Reddi

Prof. Ramakrishna More.

Shri B.V. Desai.

Shri Haroobhai Mehta.

Shri Ram Nagina Mishra.

Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan.

Dr. G.S. Rajhans.

Shri T. Bala Goud.

Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are again absent.

MR. SPEAKER : Double absent.

Shri T. Bala Goud.

Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad.

Shri Kali Prasad Pandey.

Shri Harish Rawat.

Shri Hussain Dalwai.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : They are doing home work at home.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : They are more diligent.

Shri C. Madhav Reddi.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I have a suggestion. You may increase the number of questions from 20 to 25 or 30.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question of chance.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Why do you not increase the number ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Achievements in compulsory primary education during 6th plan

*142. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the achievement with regard to the compulsory primary education programme at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan as against the target ;

(b) what are the reasons for the shortfall, if any in achieving the desired results during the Plan period ; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken by Government to remove the bottlenecks, if any, in the programme implementation to achieve the targets during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). As against the Sixth Five Year Plan target of 95% enrolment at primary level (classes I-V) the estimated achievement by the end of 1984-85 is 91%.

The shortfall has been mainly due to increase in population, financial constraints and socio-economic condition of the people.

The following measures have been envisaged and undertaken to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education. These will be pursued with vigour during the Seventh Five Year Plan :

(i) 'Elementary Education' has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and in the New Twenty Point Programme of the Government and elementary education has been accorded a high priority in Education.

(ii) Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance covering the needs of all habitations.

(iii) Intensification of the utilisation of existing school facilities.

(iv) Conversion of single-teacher school into two teacher schools.

(v) Improvement of physical facilities of primary and middle schools.

(vi) Provision of non-formal part-time education on an extensive scale.

(vii) Appointment of women-teachers on a larger scale and provision of creches pre-schools as adjuncts of primary and middle schools.

(viii) Improvement of teacher competence through application of better standards of educational qualification and inservice training.

(ix) Special attention to girls and to target groups like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless labourers and slumdwellers.

(x) Adequate provision of incentives like free text-books and stationery, free uniforms particularly for girls, attendance scholarships particularly for girls mid-day-meals.

(xi) Improvement of quality of education through decentralisation of curricula making them relevant to the needs, life situations and environment of children in diverse social, economic, cultural and geographical conditions.

(xii) Introduction of an ungraded school system and elimination of stagnation so that every child shall complete one class each year and will be promoted to next higher class till he complete Class VIII, but with adequate safeguards by way of periodic assessment

- and evaluation on a continuing basis.
- (xiii) Provision of multiple-point entry, into any class in the elementary stage.
- (xiv) Concentrated efforts in the nine educationally backward states, augmented by special central assistance for non-formal Programme and for appointment of women teachers in primary schools in these States, and also in backward areas/pockets in each State.
- (xv) Monitoring of attendance in primary and middle schools.
- (xvi) Strengthening of the supervisory machinery and decentralisation of administration of elementary education down to the block-level.
- (xvii) Parental education to overcome their apathy towards the education of children especially girls and setting up of school committees in all schools particularly in the rural and backward areas.
- (xviii) Greater use of mass media for elementary education including teacher training.
- (xix) Constitution of a National Committee on Point 16 of the 20-Point Programme to guide the implementation of the programme of Universalisation in nine educationally backward States and setting up of State Task Forces for Elementary Education in these States.
- (xx) Central paper assistance to all States/Union Territories for the production of teaching and learning materials for non-formal education programme for elementary age-group children.
- (xxi) Mounting of national campaigns for intensive efforts for increasing

enrolment and retention during the campaign period within follow-up action throughout the academic year.

- (xxii) Institution of awards for excellence in performance for the spread of elementary education for girls.

Projects submitted by Karnataka State for external assistance

*143. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted 17 projects for external assistance for approval of the Union Government and if so, the number out of them which are proposed for inclusion in the pipeline of projects for World Bank's assistance ;

(b) whether necessary details in regard to these projects were sent to the Central Water Commission in January, 1985 ;

(c) whether some more projects have been proposed for inclusion in the pipeline of projects for USAID assistance ; and

(d) whether all the details submitted by the State Government in regard to those projects have been examined by the Union Government and if so, by what time final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

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

However, the Government of Karnataka have prepared a programme for preparation of project reports for 17 projects for inclusion in the pipeline for external assistance. Out of these 3 projects are under consideration for inclusion in the pipeline for World Bank assistance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

More Trains from Ahmedabad to Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh

*145. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government to increase direct railway services between Ahmedabad and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this behalf;

(c) whether there is also a proposal before Government to provide a direct railway link between Ahmedabad and Hyderabad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Due to lack of traffic justification, introduction of a new train has not been found justified.

(c) and (d). The proposal was examined and not found feasible due to acute shortage of coaches and diesel engines.

Central Assistance for a Bridge on Ghaghra Near Bhagalpur

*147. SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has sought 50 per cent Central assistance for construction of a bridge on the Ghaghra near Bhagalpur in Deoriya District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government have agreed to provide the said amount; and

(c) if so, the time by which the same will be made available to the State Government ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Ban on Private Practice by Government Doctors

*148 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to advice all States and Union Territories not to allow private practice by Government doctors as poor people are neglected in Government hospitals; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). In pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council and the policy statement embodied in the National Health Policy document, all the States/U.T. Governments have already been requested not to allow medical personnel in Government service to do private practice.

More Funds for Women's Education

*152. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

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

(a) Whether the University Grants Commission has urged Government and Planning Commission to provide more funds for the education of women;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision to provide more funds to the University Grants Commission; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Leasing of Planes to Indian Airlines

*153. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in Hindustan Times dated 9 September,

1985 regarding "Planes on lease 'must' for Indian Airlines";

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to have some planes on lease for Indian Airlines to meet the needs of traffic which is growing at the rate of ten per cent during the last few years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to meet the requirement of aircraft before and during the delivery of A 320 aircraft, it has been estimated that the following aircraft capacity shall be leased during the period 1986-87 to 1990-91 :

Financial Year	Number of Leased Aircraft	
	Airbus A 320	Boeing 737
1986-87	2	4
1987-88	2	10
1988-89	3	12
1989-90	3	12
1990-91 (upto Dec. 1990)	2	Nil

[Translation]

Widening of National Highway No. 28 A Between Dumriaghat Bridge and Bathna Kutti in Bihar

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

(a) whether National Highway No. 28A is in a very bad condition between Dumriaghat Bridge and Bathna Kutti in Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that about 25-30 thousand trucks/buses and other vehicles ply daily on this highway;

(c) whether a proposal to widen this highway is under consideration of Government;

(d) if so, the action initiated so far to widen this highway further and the time by which this highway is likely to be widened;

(e) if not, the difficulties being experienced in widening this highway; and

(f) the estimated expenditure involved in this work ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Portion of

N.H. 28 between Dumriaghat Bridge and Bathna Kutti in Bihar has been badly damaged during last rainy season.

(b) About 1400 vehicles including cycles and cycle-rickshaws, etc. ply daily on this road.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Work of widening in 31 Kms. from Bathna Kutti and towards Dumriaghat Bridge is already in progress. Widening of remaining length will depend on the availability of funds during the subsequent years.

(f) The estimated cost of widening the remaining portion of this section is about Rs. 200 lakhs.

Construction of Dam at Jamrani (U.P.)

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

(a) whether Government have recently received any proposal from Uttar Pradesh Government regarding construction of a dam at Jamrani in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that they are revising the Jamrani Project report and estimate.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

New Scheme of Rural Hospitals

*159. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have declared new scheme of rural hospitals;

(b) the salient features of the said scheme;

(c) whether the private institutions will be allowed to sponsor such schemes and run the same; and

(d) the ratio of contribution for such rural hospitals by Union Government, State Governments and the private institutions respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme known as Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas came into force with effect from 1st April, 1984.

(b) and (d). A statement is given below.

(c) Private institutions/organisations of a voluntary nature which fulfil the conditions of eligibility as laid down under the Scheme are eligible to receive financial assistance provided the State Government concerned recommends it and contributes its share of expenditure.

Statement

Salient Features of the Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas

The purpose of the scheme is to encourage voluntary organisations in setting up new hospitals, dispensaries in rural areas where the existing medical care facilities are inadequate.

I. Conditions of Eligibility for Assistance

A voluntary organisation/institution that fulfils the following criteria shall be eligible for grants under the scheme :

(i) It must be registered under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860 or any other Statute.

(ii) It should be non-official and under non-proprietary management.

- (iii) It should not be run for profit to any individual or group of individuals.
- (iv) It must offer services to the general public without any distinction of religion, caste or colour.
- (v) It must be of sound financial standing and capable of meeting its share of the non-recurring cost as also the entire cost of running the hospital/dispensary after it is set up.
- (vi) It should agree to reserve a minimum of one third of the beds as free beds as per the definition of a free bed/free medical care given as a part of the application form.
- (vii) Its work and financial position should be reported as satisfactory and payment of grant-in-aid should be recommended by the State Government. An organisation/institution managed and maintained by a State Government or Local Body shall *NOT* be eligible to receive assistance under this scheme.

II. *Pattern of Assistance*

- (a) Assistance will be available for setting up of hospitals with a maximum bed strength of thirty.
- (b) The institution will meet the running cost of the hospital/dispensary. In case it is not able to do so, the State Government concerned would step in and give grant-in-aid to meet any deficit and if the organisation fails to meet the liability any longer, the State Government will assume the responsibility for running the institution started with the assistance under this scheme.
- (c) For purposes of determining the shares of the parties, the standard cost of construction and of equipment of a 30-bedded PHC or the

estimated cost as given in the project report, whichever is less, will be taken into account.

- (d) The Central Government, the State Government and the institution shall contribute in the following proportion.

- (i) *Construction (other than residential accommodation) and equipment.*

Central Government	: 40%
State Government	: 40%
Institution	: 20%

- (ii) *Construction—Residential accommodation :*

Central Government	: 50%
State Government	: 35%
Institution	: 15%

III. *Procedure for Submission of Applications.*

The institution shall send three copies of the application in the prescribed form to the State Government. One copy shall also be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi for advance scrutiny. Out of the three copies received by it, the State Government shall, if it recommends the application, send one copy to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare alongwith the prescribed recommendation certificate.

Freight Subsidy Scheme to Enhance Exports

*160. SHRI C MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the light of Government's policy to give a boost to the exports, it is proposed to re-introduce the freight subsidy scheme on the Railways; and

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

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

(b) It is primarily for the Ministry concerned with the promotion of exports to grant any subsidy or other incentives for export traffic.

Preservation of Historical Monuments

1502. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the damage to monuments in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps likely to be taken for the preservation of historical monuments; and

(c) the new projects under survey by the Archaeological Survey of India during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) It has come to the notice of Government that some monuments which are not under protection of either the Central or the State Archaeological Department, have been subjected to vandalism by treasure hunters.

(b) The Central Government has been trying to bring more monuments under its protection keeping in view the availability of resources and trained personnel.

(c) Statements I and II indicating the new projects under Survey during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below.

Statement-I

*Excavation and Exploration Programme
1985-86 and 1986-87*

Archaeological Survey of India

*Excavation and Exploration Programme
under Plan during 1985-86 and 1986-87.*

1. Financial Assistance to the Uni-

versities for publication of Journals and Reports on Archaeological Excavation and Research.

2. National Project of Excavations at Fatehpur Sikri.
3. National Project of Excavations at Hampi.
4. Study of Stigraphy of Rivers Belan and Son.

Statement-II

*Architectural Survey of Temples 1985-86
and 1986-87*

Archaeological Survey of India

*Temple Survey Project 1985-86 and
1986-87*

1. Architectural Survey of Temples and Buddhist Remains (Southern Region).
2. Architectural Survey of Paramara Temples (Northern Region).

Teacher-Student Ratio and Per-Capita Expenditure on Students in Central Universities

1503. SHRI C JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

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

(a) what has been the teacher-student ratio in each Central University during each of the last 3 years including the current year; and

(b) the year-wise per capita expenditure on students in each of the above Central Universities during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b).

The requisite information is given in the statement given below.

Statement

Table showing the teacher-student ratio and per-capita expenditure during the last three years in each of the Seven Central Universities

S. No.	Name of the University	Year	Teacher-student ratio	Per-capita expenditure on students
1.	Aligarh Muslim University	1982-83	1 : 11	10663
		1983-84	1 : 11	12427
		1984-85	1 : 10	14461
2.	Banaras Hindu University	1982-83	1 : 9	11443
		1983-84	1 : 8	15043
		1984-85	1 : 8	17830
3.	Delhi University	1982-83	1 : 20	6934
		1983-84	1 : 20	7979
		1984-85	1 : 23	7600
4.	Hyderabad University	1982-83	1 : 6	21865
		1983-84	1 : 7	26412
		1984-85	1 : 7	28883
5.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	1982-83	1 : 10	13126
		1983-84	1 : 5*	33480
		1984-85	1 : 7	27529
6.	North-Eastern Hill University	1982	1 : 9	10800
		1983	1 : 8	14563
		1984	1 : 4	25700
7.	Visva-Bharati	1982-83	1 : 7	8966
		1983-84	1 : 8	11283
		1984-85	1 : 8.5	11402

* There was no admission of students to the University during 1983-84.

Note : 1. The per capita expenditure has been worked out on the basis of the ratio between the total recurring maintenance expenditure of a particular year and the enrolment in the teaching departments in that year.

2. The information relating to the year 1985-86 is not yet available.

Schemes and Programmes for Development of Colleges in Backward Districts of U.P. and Orissa

1504. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

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

(a) whether the Universities of Uttar Pradesh and Orissa have submitted the schemes and programmes to University Grants Commission for the development of private and Government colleges located in tribal and backward districts, for grants ; and

(b) if so, what are the schemes and programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The U.G.C. has not yet finalised the guidelines for development grants to colleges during the VIIth Plan. Proposals will be invited from the Universities only after these guidelines are finalised.

Augmenting Water Supply in Hooghly River

1505. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the steps taken to augment the water supply in the river Hooghly during the current lean period ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : During the current lean period, augmentation in the Hooghly will be done by releases from the Farakka Barrage in accordance with the understanding between India and Bangladesh.

[*Translation*]

Taking over of Fatuha-Islampur Light Railway

1506. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision to take over the Fatuha-Islampur Light Railway was taken by Government long ago :

(b) if so, whether any Committee was constituted by Government in this regard ;

(c) if so, whether the said committee has submitted its report ;

(d) if so, the salient points of their recommendations ; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(d) The Committee had recommended as under :

(i) Taking over of the assets of the Light Railway Company by enacting special legislation ;

(ii) termination of the operations of the Light Railway after nationalisation ;

(iii) re-deployment of the eligible personnel of the Light Railway Company as fresh entrants on the Indian Government Railways ;

(iv) payment of suitable compensation to the owners of the Light Railway Company.

(e) A Bill to nationalise the Futwah-Islampur Light Railway Company Limited has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 21-11-1985.

Incidence of Disability, Paralysis, Polio and Skin Diseases

1507. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding increasing incidence of disability, paralysis, polio, skin diseases etc. among the children and if so, State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken to prevent these diseases?

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

(a) No national or state-level survey has been conducted to assess the incidence of skin diseases or paralysis among children. A special survey to estimate the incidence of Poliomyelitis was conducted in 14 states and Union Territories during 1981. Similarly the National Sample Survey Organisation had con-

ducted a country-wide sample survey in 1981 on persons affected with visual disabilities, communication disabilities and loco-motor disabilities. The relevant information pertaining to the two surveys may be seen at Statement 'I' and 'II' respectively.

(b) Preventive action against Polio is included in the Expanded Programme of Immunisation which is being extended in a phased manner so as to achieve 85% of the coverage of the eligible children by 1990. Preventions against disabilities depend upon the types of disabilities. Thus there is a programme of providing Vitamin 'A' to children to prevent blindness and the coverage is expected to be raised from 25 million children in the current year to 33 million children by 1990.

Statement-I

Poliomyelitis incidence rate per 1,000 children 0-4 years

State	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	1.7	1.4
Bihar	1.4	2.4
Gujarat and D. & N. Haveli	2.5	2.2
Haryana, Punjab & Chandigarh	3.1	1.7
Karnataka & Goa	1.2	1.2
Kerala	1.1	1.0
Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal & Jabalpur)	1.9	1.7
Maharashtra	1.4	1.3
Orissa	0.8	0.7
Rajasthan (Jaipur)	3.1	2.5
Tamilnadu & Pondicherry	1.9	2.1
Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad)	2.3	1.6
West Bengal	0.8	1.6
Delhi	—	1.6

Statement-II*A Note on the Report on Survey of Disabled Persons :*

The survey arrived at an estimate of 12 million persons having at least one or the other disabilities which constituted about 1.8% of the total population of 680 million. About 10% of these physically disabled are reported to have more than one type of physical disability. Considering each type of disability separately, those having locomotor disabilities constituted the maximum number (5.43 million) followed by those with visual disabilities (3.47 million) and hearing disabilities (3.02 million) and speech disabilities (1.75 millions).

Generally the prevalence rate is seen to increase with the age and is maximum in the age group 60 and above for all types of disabilities, except in the case of speech disability where the maximum rate was found in the age group 5 to 14 years.

[English]

Stoppage of 9 Up Shri Jagannath Express at Soro Railway Station

1508. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the South-Eastern Railway has decided to have stoppages of 9 Up and 10 Dn Shri Jagannath Express trains at Soro Railway Station in Kharagpur Division of South-Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, when such decision was taken;

(c) whether it is a fact that only 10 Dn is having its stoppage at Soro and not the 9 Up; and

(d) when 9 Up train is proposed to be provided a stoppage to avoid inconvenience to the people ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir. The decision for stoppage of only 10 Dn was taken and the same has been given w.e.f. 10.9.85.

(b) In the month of August, 1985.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) At present there is no proposal for stoppage of 9 Up at Soro.

Potato Peel-B Substitute for Human Skin

1509. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that potato peel is substitute of human skin for grafting burned skins; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the experiments conducted in this regard by doctors ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). It has not yet been conclusively established by research that potato peel can be a substitute for human skin for grafting burnt skins.

Steps to Check Fluoride Level in Drinking Water

1510 DR. B L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fluorosis, a disease caused by fluoride dissolved in drinking water mainly in rural India, has been found causing various neurological complications which ultimately cripple the patient;

(b) whether studies conducted by the neurotoxicological unit of the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow

on a variety of patients who hailed from different districts of Uttar Pradesh had revealed that they were unable to stand owing to stiffness in the joints caused by this disease; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the fluoride level in drinking water particularly in the disease prone areas in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). Excess fluorine in the water causes the Fluorotic Syndrome which involves mottling of the teeth and structural changes in the bone which finally lead to disability. Some studies do indicate neurological manifestations mostly attribute to new bone formation exerting pressure on the nerve roots and spinal cord.

Continuous intake of excess fluorine results in severe bone deformities as a result of which a person suffering from terminal stage of fluorosis may be unable to stand. The prevention of the problem lies with supply of safe drinking water. Besides providing alternate sources of drinking water, the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute in Nagpur has developed defluoridation techniques which can be easily adopted at the village or the community level.

[*Translation*]

Research of Develop Single Vaccine for T.B. and Leprosy

1511. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will

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

(a) whether Indian scientists are carrying out any research to develop single vaccine for T.B. and leprosy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOSHINA KIDWAI) : (a) The Government have no such information.

(b) The question does not arise.

[*English*]

Shipment Capacity of Major Ports

1512. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum shipment capacity of each major port in the country as on 31 March, 1984;

(b) whether Government propose to take measures in 1985-86 to increase the shipment capacity of the major ports; and

(c) if so, the names of such ports where shipment capacity is proposed to be increased during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Maximum shipment capacity of each Major port as on 31.3.1984 was as under :

(In Million Tonnes)

Port	Capacity as on 31.3.84
1. Calcutta	5.50
2. Haldia	10.06
3. Paradip	4.35
4. Visakhapatnam	12.40
5. Madras	16.41

Port	Capacity as on 31.3.84
6. Tuticorin	5.45
7. Cochin	6.45
8. New Mangalore	9.30
9. Mormugao	15.85
10. Bombay	15.70
11. Kandla	19.75
Portwise total :	121.22

(b) and (c). The names of ports with shipment capacities proposed to be increased during 1985-86 are as follows :

Port	Increase in capacities (In Million Tonnes)
1. Madras	4.00
2. Visakhapatnam	4.00
3. Haldia	1.00
4. Paradip	1.20
Total :	10.20

Post Graduate Centre of Ayurvedic Studies at Trivandrum

1513. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for establishing a Post-Graduate Centre of Ayurvedic Studies at Trivandrum in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The proposal for establishing a Post-Graduate Centre of Ayurvedic Studies at Trivandrum is not being taken up.

Handing over Turbo-prop Fleet to Vayudoot

1514. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to hand over the turbo-prop fleet of Indian Airlines to Vayudoot ;

(b) if so, when the transfer will take effect ;

(c) the number and type of aircrafts proposed to be operated by Vayudoot ; and

(d) what are the additional areas of operation proposed to be covered by Vayudoot services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration,

(c) Vayudoot propose to operate Dornier, HS-748 and F-27 aircraft for the present. The number of aircraft keeps varying according to the needs of the Company.

(d) The additional areas of operation proposed to be covered by Vayudoot are yet to be finalised.

[*Translation*]

Medical Scheme for DTC employees

1515. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on Medical Panel Scheme of D.T.C. during the last six months and number of employees benefited therefrom ; and

(b) whether the scheme for the welfare of employees is likely to be discontinued ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a)
Total expenditure = Rs. 7,72,86,318/-
(for the period 1 5.85
to 31.10.85)

The number
of employees
benefited = 36014.

(b) The Scheme has been introduced on trial basis. Final decision regarding its continuation (with or without modification) has yet to be taken.

[*English*]

Road accident claims settled in Delhi

1516. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of road accident claims which have been settled during last two years in the Capital ;

(b) the number of accident victims or their families who have received compensation amount during the last two years ; and

(c) the details regarding the interim relief being provided immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Number of road accident claims settled ... 888

(b) Number of cases ... 1291

Amount paid ... Rs. 2,29,35,767.00

(c) As per provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, interim relief to road accident victims is available under Section 92 (No Fault Liability). According to this provision, the compensation admissible is Rs. 15,000 in case of death and Rs. 7,500 in case of grievous hurt. The concerned authorities have instructions to provide this compensation which is sort of interim relief, as early as possible. As per information received from Delhi Administration, upto October, 1985, they have provided a sum of Rs. 24.70 lakhs in respect of 303 cases, interim relief.

**Extension of Dhanbad-Patherdih
Passenger Train upto Adra
via Bhojudih**

1517. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that railway lines existing between Dhanbad (Eastern Railway) and Bhojudih (South Eastern Railway) are used by goods train only ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a passenger train is also running between Patherdih and Dhanbad ;

(c) whether this train could be extended upto Adra via Bhojudih following the route of the goods train by converting the existing Patherdih Station as a halt station at the Patherdih bus stand at a nominal cost ;

(d) whether this new connection would link directly Adra and Dhanbad, the two important D.R.M. head quarters ;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take action in this matter ;

(f) if so, when, and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No Sir, it is not feasible.

(d) to (g). Due to heavy expenditure involved which is not commensurate with the result as also physical constraints, it is not considered justified to undertake this work.

Development of Railways in Uluberia Municipality, Howrah

1518. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for the development of railways within the Uluberia areas by the Uluberia Municipality in the District of Howrah ;

(b) if so, what are the main proposals ;

(c) whether Government have examined those proposals ; if so, what are the results ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b) A letter had been received from the Chairman, Uluberia Municipality in February, 1985 requesting the Railway Administration to consider the construction of a link road on the northern side of the railwaylines upto Dompara under Uluberia Municipality.

(c) The proposal has been examined by the Railway. The Booking Office and the main entrance of the station building are on the south side and the approach road to station on that side already exists. The construction of another road on the north side by Railway is, therefore, not necessary.

(d) Does not arise

Setting up of State University Grants Commissions

1519. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether State University Grants Commissions would be set up in different states for expediting release of grants among different State Universities and college, and for eradicating the vices of procrastination red tapism and delay as a result of concentration of power at the University Grants Commission level ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission has been set up under an Act of Parliament for the promotion and coordination of University education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examinations and research in Universities in the country. The Commission provides financial assistance to universities for the performance of these functions under the UGC Act. There is no proposal under Government's consideration to set up University Grants Commission for each State.

Income from Commuter Traffic of Metropolitan Cities

1520. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the gross and net income of Railways from commuter traffic of metropolitan cities ; and

(b) whether there is any programme of improving the services of commuter traffic to Calcutta by providing faster services ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The data is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Not for the present.

State-wise Expenditure on Education

1522. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise per capita expenditure on education during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(b) State-wise expenditure on education as percentage of each States total expenditure on revenue and capital account during the aforesaid period ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Statement I giving State-wise per capita budgeted expenditure on Education during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given below.

(b) Statement II giving State-wise budgeted expenditure on Education as percentage of each State's total expenditure on revenue and capital account separately during the aforesaid period is given below.

Statement-I

State-wise Percapita Budgeted Expenditure on Education

(in rupees)

(Revenue Account) State/Union Territory	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	77	96	99
2. Assam	59	77	84
3. Bihar	55	56	65
4. Gujarat	81	93	92
5. Haryana	81	97	102
6. Himachal Pradesh	133	146	153
7. Jammu & Kashmir	120	132	140
8. Karnataka	74	83	89
9. Kerala	113	126	129
10. Madhya Pradesh	53	62	62
11. Maharashtra	92	102	104
12. Manipur	150	171	183
13. Meghalaya	87	110	119
14. Nagaland	202	236	234
15. Orissa	58	63	65
16. Punjab	104	116	117
17. Rajasthan	64	75	80

1	2	3	4
18. Sikkim	128	184	238
19. Tamil Nadu	82	92	97
20. Tripura	119	151	155
21. Uttar Pradesh	48	52	52
22. West Bengal	78	84	88
23. A & N Islands	229	265	267
24. Arunachal Pradesh	160	170	189
25. Chandigarh	265	294	295
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	89	119	125
27. Delhi	133	158	165
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	174	198	200
29. Lakshadweep	413	435	488
30. Mizoram	147	216	203
31. Pondicherry	153	179	186

Note : Population projections are made on 1981 Census figures.

Statement-II

State/Union Territory	Percentage of Educational Exp. to Total State Budgeted Expenditure on					
	Revenue Account (Education & other Deptts.)			Capital Account (Education Deptt. only)		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	28.6	25.9	25.9	0.4	0.4	0.3
2. Assam	26.0	24.3	25.0	0.3	0.2	0.4
3. Bihar	29.3	27.4	28.9	0.5	0.3	0.6
4. Gujarat	22.5	23.7	22.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
5. Haryana	19.4	21.5	21.1	—	0.8	0.6
6. Himachal Pradesh	22.4	22.4	22.8	1.2	1.3	1.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Jammu & Kashmir	23.2	20.2	19.7	1.9	1.6	0.8
8. Karnataka	23.1	21.7	20.9	0.6	0.3	0.6
9. Kerala	37.8	32.8	34.5	3.2	2.1	1.6
10. Madhya Pradesh	21.8	20.8	19.5	0.7	1.6	1.1
11. Maharashtra	22.9	22.1	20.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
12. Manipur	24.7	25.8	25.7	—	2.4	—
13. Meghalaya	14.4	15.7	15.9	1.1	0.8	0.6
14. Nagaland	13.2	13.8	13.0	2.3	1.9	2.3
15. Orissa	19.0	22.4	22.1	1.0	0.3	0.2
16. Punjab	26.5	24.8	25.0	2.1	1.5	0.8
17. Rajasthan	24.3	25.2	23.9	1.0	0.6	0.5
18. Sikkim	12.4	13.3	16.9	—	5.1	74.8
19. Tamil Nadu	26.1	25.0	25.8	4.1	1.8	3.4
20. Tripura	24.0	23.2	22.5	1.4	0.8	0.7
21. Uttar Pradesh	23.7	23.7	21.3	1.2	0.8	0.9
22. West Bengal	27.1	26.4	26.1	1.3	0.5	0.8
23. A & N Islands	10.1	11.9	11.4	5.6	2.9	4.0
24. Arunachal Pradesh	8.9	10.8	12.1	8.0	8.2	9.0
25. Chandigarh	28.9	28.6	27.8	18.3	7.2	8.6
26. Dadra Nagar Haveli	24.8	25.4	25.7	2.1	3.1	4.7
27. Delhi	31.7	35.8	35.5	0.4	0.8	8.8
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	22.4	21.6	22.5	0.9	0.9	0.7
29. Lakshadweep	16.4	14.4	15.3	1.3	4.2	4.4
30. Mizoram	9.7	12.7	14.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
31. Pondicherry	21.4	21.7	22.4	2.5	11.1	7.3

Construction of Overbridge at Kalletumkera, Kerala

1523. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand to construct an overbridge at Kalletumkera, in Irinjalakkude railway station in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The Railways undertake construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of busy level crossings jointly with the State Government and on a cost sharing basis. The traffic density at this level crossing at present is below the norm prescribed for replacement of level crossings by road over bridges. This proposal has also not been included by the State Government in the priority list of level crossings proposed for replacement.

Threat of Congestion Surcharge by Shipping Lines at Calcutta Port due to Berthing Delays

1524. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Pak-Bangladesh/U K./continental Conferences have threatened to impose a congestion surcharge on the Calcutta Port in view of the prolonged berthing delay being experienced by these lines;

(b) what is the average delay recorded by each of these shipping lines during the last one year;

(c) what were the financial implications for each shipping lines; and

(d) the steps being taken to ease congestion ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. But no congestion surcharge was imposed.

(b) The pre-berthing detention of vessels is not maintained shipping-line wise. The average pre-berthing detention at Calcutta Port (in days) since January, 1985 is as follows :—

January	—	0.01
February	—	Nil
March	—	0.08
April	—	0.10
May	—	Nil
June	—	Nil
July	—	0.20
August	—	3.90
September	—	4.30
October	—	7.90

(c) No such data relating to financial implications of shipping lines is maintained by the ports.

(d) The following steps have been taken to ease congestion in Calcutta Port :—

(i) Priority is being granted to vessels opting to discharge overside.

(ii) Three vessels are being handled at Saugor anchorage instead of two.

(iii) Rotation of development of dock workers is being changed so as to make more gangs available.

(iv) More mobile cargo handling equipment and tugs are being made available.

(v) Availability of shed staff has been increased.

- (vi) Duplication of tally work between port and Dock Labour Board workers is being avoided.
- (vii) A control room has been established to monitor the operations round the clock.
- (viii) Supervision over cargo handling operations and other allied services has been intensified.
- (ix) Specific target dates are being fixed for completion of loading/unloading of each vessel.
- (x) Close co-ordination is being maintained between the port users and the concerned departments of the Port Trust.

Medical Facilities for Government Servants Residing in Cities not Covered by CGHS

1525. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Civil Government servants while in service get reimbursement of medical expenses under Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules 1944, and those reside in a few big cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras get treatment medicines from Government hospitals/CGHC dispensaries by contributing a nominal amount to the Central Government Health Scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after retirement also these Government pensioners continue to get medical treatment from these hospitals and dispensaries by contributing a nominal amount;

(c) whether armed forces personnel also continue to get similar benefits after retirement, but retired government servants who reside in cities which are not covered under CGHS, do not get any medical reimbursement which they were getting while in service; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and remedial measures taken ?

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

(d) The question of providing medical facilities to the retired Central Government employees not residing in an area covered by the Central Government Health Scheme is under consideration of the Fourth Pay Commission.

Jayaprakash Narayan Memorial Committee

1526. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) when was the 'Jayaprakash Narayan Memorial Committee' headed by the Prime Minister announced in the House;

(b) the number of meetings of the committee held so far since its formation;

(c) details of the schemes formulated regarding Jayaprakash Narayan's memorial; and

(d) how far were the schemes implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) On 25th March, 1981,

(b) Two

(c) (i) Construction of a modern hospital in the memory of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in Patna.

(ii) To explore the possibility of converting the birth place of the late Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in vil.

lage Sitab Diyara, District Ballia into a Memorial in consultation with the State Government.

(d) (i) Project Report for the hospital is under preparation.

(ii) As the private party which inherited the property of the late Shri Jayaprakash Narayan did not agree to transfer it to the State Government, alternative site for constructing the Memorial was in the process of being identified. In the meanwhile, the State Govt. came to know of the formation of the 'Jayaprakash Narayan Memorial Trust' which is reported to have constructed the Memorial.

Group on Resources for Education

1527. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT† be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Education Ministry has set up a Group on Resources for Education;

(b) if so, the composition and terms for reference of the Group; and

(c) whether the problem of finding adequate resources for implementing the new education policy is sought to be tackled with the assistance and involvement of the states ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (b). In pursuance of the decision taken at the Conference of State Education Ministers held on 29-30 August, 1985, the Ministry for Human Resource Development has set up a Group on Resources for Education to go into the whole question of financial resources needed for fulfilling the objectives of New Education Policy. This Group consists of the following members :

1. Prof. Sambhu Ghosh,
Minister for Higher Education,
Government of West Bengal.

2. Shri M. Raghupathy,
Minister for Education,
Government of Karnataka.
3. Prof. Ram Meghe,
Minister for Education,
Government of Maharashtra.
4. Shri Jadunath Das Mahapatra,
Minister for Education,
Government of Orissa.
5. Prof. Rakamlova,
Minister for Education,
Government of Mizoram.
6. Smt. Uma Pandey,
Minister for Education,
Government of Bihar.
7. Shri C.K. Jaiswal,
Minister for Education,
Government of Madhya Pradesh.
8. Dr. M.S. Adiseshiah,
Chairman,
Madras Institute of
Development Studies,
Madras.
9. Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa,
Vice Chancellor,
Karnataka University,
Dharwar.
10. Prof. D.T. Lakerwala
No. 5 L.N.H. Orphanage
Chowpathy Road,
Bombay.
11. Dr. Raja Challiah,
Member
Planning Commission.
12. Shri J. Veera Raghavan,
(Member-Secretary)
Adviser (Education)
Planning Commission.

The Group will determine its own terms of reference and procedure. The States will be actively involved in the process of exploring possibilities of finding additional resources for implementing the New Education Policy.

**Death of a Nursing Student of Sucheta
Kripalani Hospital**

1528. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI :

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

(a) the circumstances which led to the death of a nursing student of Sucheta Kripalani Hospital in a village in Haryana; and

(b) steps taken by Government to check recurrence of such tragic incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Miss Thressiamma Joseph was admitted to the 1st Year PTS course of Nursing in the Smt. S.K. Hospital School of Nursing on 1st November, 1985. She was staying in the Nurses Hostel of the School. She fell sick on 17th October, 1985 and was admitted to the Nurses Sick Room in the evening. She had high fever with chills for 2 days. On October 20, 1985, one of the Nursing students informed the Staff Nurse on night duty in the Nurses Sick Room that Miss Joseph was not on her bed. The staff of the hospital made a thorough search of the hospital and hostel premises but failed to locate Miss Joseph. An FIR was lodged immediately with the Police Station and subsequently, the Assistant Commissioner of Police was also requested by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital to locate the missing girl. A flash of her photograph and relevant information was also telecast on Doordarshan. Every effort was made by the Hospital authorities who were constantly in touch with the Police authorities to locate the student. On 21st October, 1985, the College authorities were informed by the Saket Police Station that Miss Joseph was seen on 20th October, 1985 at Jhajjar (Haryana) and the information was that she had died. When the Police authorities got in touch with the Jhajjar Police Station on

22nd October, 1985 they were informed that the autopsy had already been done on the deceased and the relatives had left for Delhi along with the body. The relatives, along with the dead body arrived in the Smt. S.K. Hospital on October 22, 1985 and the body was immediately removed to the Mortuary of the Hospital. The parents of the sick student Nurse had already been informed telegraphically on 21st October, 1985 to reach Delhi immediately. The Body of Miss Joseph was handed over to the Police for conducting a second post-mortam. The second autopsy was conducted in the Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi, on October 25, 1985 and the body was handed over to the relatives of the deceased by the police the same day. The investigation of the case has been handed over to the C.R.I.

(b) Authorities of the Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital have increased the number of security guards in the students hostel.

**Disappearance of Women Patients from
Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi**

1529. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI
SHAKTAWAT :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that three women patients admitted in Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi disappeared in the second half of October, 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made to go into the causes of these patients leaving/taken away from the hospital; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). Three patients left the Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital during the last fortnight of October, 1985 without informing the hospital authorities.

(c) and (d). The enquiry conducted by the hospital authorities have revealed that a few ambulatory patients admitted to the hospital at times leave without giving any information to the Ward staff. Most of them go from the Maternity Wards as it takes time for the doctors to prepare the discharge slips. The patients and their relatives just leave the ward quietly without informing anybody and are reported as missing. Whenever such an occurrence takes place, the hospital informs the Police Station, Mandir Marg. A phonogram is given at the registered address of the patients, if she resides at a place beyond 3 Km. from the hospital or a messenger is sent to trace the patient at her house if the address given is within three Km. from the hospital.

Fire in Visakhapatnam Port Trust Area

1530. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether fire broke out in Visakhapatnam Port Trust area consecutively on 23rd October, 1985 and again on 24th October, 1985;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and damage caused; and

(c) the action taken by Government, if any, to prevent its recurrence?

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

(b) The fire appeared to have occurred because of the presence of phosphorous compounds in sugar. Approximately 300 tonnes of imported sugar was damaged. The transit sheds No. 3 & 4 also got affected.

(c) National Institute of Sugar, Kanpur has been requested to depute their experts to ascertain the cause of fire. Fire fighting equipment and fire watch arrangements are being kept round the clock. The consignee—State Trading Corporation was requested to arrange to clear the sugar stock immediately on landing.

[Translation]

Profit/Loss to Hotel Corporation of India

1531. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hotel Corporation of India is earning profits or running into loss at present and the extent thereof; and

(b) what is the profit or loss position of the Centaur Hotel in Rajgir (Bihar) and at Juhu in Bombay, the month-wise number of rooms remained vacant in these Hotels during the current year, the reasons therefor and the extent of profit or loss so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. has incurred a net loss of Rs. 264.69 lakhs during 1984-85 and Rs. 319.26 lakhs during 1983-84. During 1982-83 it had earned a profit of Rs. 16.31 lakhs.

(b) The Centaur Juhu Beach Hotel at Bombay is under construction and is likely to be commissioned next year.

The Centaur Hokke Hotel at Rajgir consisting of 26 rooms, was commissioned in late November, 1984. Till March, 1985, the average occupancy in terms of bed nights was around 11% resulting in a net loss of Rs. 10.02 lakhs for this period. The low occupancy rate of this hotel was due to the fact that the Hokke Club of Japan, who were to promote Buddhist tourist traffic to this hotel, did not have adequate time to promote the hotel. All efforts are being made to improve the average room occupancy with the help of Hokke Club of Japan.

[English]

Purchase of Helicopters for O.N.G.C.

1532. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to purchase about 21 helicopters for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC);

(b) if so, whether Government have received offers from other countries besides U.K.; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries and the cost per helicopter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Government are considering purchase of helicopters to meet the requirements of Petroleum Sector and other initial requirements.

(b) and (c). Apart from UK, offers were received from USA, France and Italy. Final decision with regard to actual purchase is yet to be taken.

Vayudoot service from Gulbarga to Bangalore

1533. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gulbarga is 400 KM away from Bangalore city ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of people have to go to Hyderabad by air and then go to Gulbarga by road ;

(c) whether Government propose to run Vayudoot Services from Gulbarga to Bangalore and vice versa ;

(d) whether any survey has already been done in this regard ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Gulbarga is about 581 Kms from Bangalore.

(b) Such information is not maintained in this Ministry.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. Since no aerodrome is available at Gulbarga, no survey has been carried out.

World Bank loan to Uttar Pradesh

1534. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "W.B. team looking into UP claim" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 20 October, 1985 regarding Indian population project in eastern district of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details of the evaluation of record of the work done in Uttar Pradesh under the first and second phase by the World Bank ;

(c) whether the World Bank has accepted the claim of the Uttar Pradesh Government covering seven eastern districts of Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, Balia etc. ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A World Bank team visited Uttar Pradesh from 13th to 26th October, 1985 for review of India Population Project-II (1980-86) which is being implemented in six eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. The team has given suggestions about timely completion of project activities.

(c) and (d). At present there are no proposals under consideration for this purpose.

[*Translation*]

Landing of Aeroplanes at Palam Airport

1535. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that aeroplanes landing at Palam Airport pass over Gurgaon Road at a height of only 25-30 feet ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Gurgaon road has the heaviest traffic load ;

(c) whether security arrangements for landing at Palam are not adequate and Government propose to strengthen them ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Palam Gurgaon Road is one of the roads with heavy traffic.

(c) Security arrangements for landing at Palam Airport are adequate.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Research and Development by Medical Scientists for Combating Malaria and Other Diseases

1536. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Malaria has been raging in this country for very long ;

(b) when the Malaria parasites were first identified and isolated in the country ;

(c) what has been the contribution of India's R&D medical scientists in combating Malaria and its resistant species including Development of a vaccine ; and

(d) whether other vaccines "under development" such as leprosy, cancer, virus encephalitis etc. are being released shortly after field trials by our medical researchers ?

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

(b) Malaria parasites were first identified in 1897 by Ronald Ross while working in Secunderabad in India.

(c) and (d). The scientists in India have done a fair amount of research work on field level problems relating to insecticide resistance as well as drug resistance. However, Indian scientists have not been able to develop vaccine against malaria so far.

The position in respect of other vaccines is as follows :

1. *Vaccine against Leprosy* : An active research is in progress to develop antileprosy vaccine by three groups of scientists in India.
2. *Vaccine against cancer* : No such work has been reported so far from India.
3. *Vaccine against virus encephalitis* : The Government of India has taken a decision to prepare the vaccine against Japanese Encephalitis at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli in collaboration with Japanese Government. The Institute is likely to produce about 3.5 to 4 lacs doses by the end of 1985.

Incentives to Airlines for operating flights from Calcutta

1537. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have offered some incentives including concessions to airlines for operating flights from Calcutta Airport ;

(b) if so, the details of the incentives and concessions offered to foreign Airlines by Government ; and

(c) the response from the foreign Airlines thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir, As a broad policy of the Government, for promoting international operations to Calcutta compensation payable to Air India consequent on unilateral operations by foreign airlines to Calcutta, is fixed on a lower side as compared to a case where the airline opts to operate to any other point in India. ALIA-Royal Jordanian Airlines is one such airline which was offered Calcutta, but as they were interested in operating only to Bombay, they did not consider the offer favourably.

In 1981, a commercial agreement covering the unilateral operations of LOT (Polish Airlines) to Bombay/Delhi and Calcutta was concluded. To induce LOT to commence early flights to Calcutta revised commercial terms have been agreed upon providing for substantially reduced compensation rates as compared to that agreed to in 1981 and the rates applicable in case of LOT's unilateral operations to Bombay/Delhi. However, LOT have not responded to this offer.

Biochemical Changes Observed in Bhopal gas Tragedy Victims

1538. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

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

(a) whether serious biochemical changes have been observed in the Bhopal Gas Tragedy victims leading to occurrence of insomina, impotency and other disorders and if so, full details of the study conducted by Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow and remedial steps suggested ;

(b) whether glutathione deficiency can be overcome with therapy and whether any clinical trials have been conducted ; and

(c) what genetic defects are anticipated and whether these are reversible ?

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

(a) and (b). In a large number of patients significant behavioural and psychological changes have been observed. The changes are more evident in children, women and elderly. The symptoms include nervousness, headache, palpitation, loss of appetite, insomina, impotency, menstrual disturbances etc. No clinical trial for the treatment of glutathione deficiency was done. While the immediate curative treatment is being provided by the State Government through its network of dispensaries and hospitals in association with certain voluntary organisations, the Indian Council of Medical Research has initiated 27 projects to study the medium-term and long-term health effects of the MIC exposure on the affected population.

(c) The ICMR has initiated a study on the frequency of chromosomal aberrations in severely exposed individuals. Blood samples of exposed persons are being examined at periodic intervals. All new borns are also being monitored for congenital defects. Only long term follow up will indicate the exact nature of genetic abnormalities and whether these are reversible.

Mobile Squads set-up by DTC

1539. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have directed the Delhi Transport Corporation to set-up mobile squads to keep an eye on their bus crew operating in the city ;

(b) whether such mobile squads have been set up by the DTC ;

(c) if so, the number of such mobile squads which have been set up ; and

(d) the steps taken by such mobile squads to check the growing number of DTC bus accidents in the capital ?

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

(c) and (d). Sixteen mobile squads have been commissioned with effect from October 1, 1985 whose main task is to keep an eye on the performance of drivers on road. The squads bring the short-comings of drivers to their notice while on duty. Those observed indulging in gross negligence or found infringing the traffic rules are taken off the bus duty on the spot and sent to the training school of the Corporation for refresher course.

Construction of Bridges on Jaipur-Bhopal Section of National Highway No. 12

1540. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bridges proposed to be constructed, the number of bridges which have already been constructed and the number of those whose construction work is in progress on Jaipur-Bhopal Section of National Highway No. 12 ; and

(b) whether the existing bridges on this highway are proposed to be repaired or reconstructed and the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). The development and maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and improvement works are sanctioned keeping in view the existing condition of the highway including bridges, traffic-intensity, availability of resources, and priority on an All-India basis. 5 bridges on Bhopal-Jaipur Section of National Highway No. 12 were completed during 1980-85 and 10 bridges are in different stages of progress. Survey and investigation works have also been sanctioned for 3 bridges. 6 bridges have been included for sanction in the Annual Plan 1985-86 and 6 bridges have been provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Remedial Measures to Combat Cancer during Seventh Plan

1541. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of deaths of children, men and women in the country due to cancer during the Sixth Plan Period ; and

(b) the remedial measures taken by Government in the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Cancer is neither a notifiable nor a register disease. However according to the information avail with the Ministry, a statement showing the number of cancer patients treated in specialised cancer hospitals during 1982, 1983 and 1984 is given below :

(b) The Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is already carrying out a Cancer Research and Treatment Programme during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period which has the following main features :

(a) Nine Regional Cancer Centres at

Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Gauhati, Gwalior, Madras and Trivendrum have been set up. In addition, the Tata Memorial Hospital Bombay, under the Department of Atomic Energy, is functioning as the tenth Regional Cancer Centre.

- (b) To create more facilities for treatment of cancer in various hospitals, the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare affords Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for installation of a Cobalt Therapy Unit at State Government Hospitals/Voluntary institutions.
- (c) The Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family

Welfare also affords Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 50,000 per centre to State Government institutions/voluntary organisations for establishment of an early cancer detection centres.

- (d) The Government of India has already set up six Cancer Registries—3 Population Based and 3 Hospital Tumour Registries at Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Trivandrum and Dibrugarh respectively. Apart from the above, stress is being laid on primary and secondary prevention under the Cancer Research and Treatment Programme in the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

Statement

No. of Cancer Patients Tested in Specialised Cancer Hospitals During 1982, 1983 & 1984

State/U.T.	No. of Hospitals	Total No. of beds (P)	1982			1983			1984					
			Admissions	Deaths	No. of Hospital reported	Admissions	Deaths	No. of Hospital reported	Admissions	Deaths	No. of Hospital reported			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Andhra Pr.	1	150	2934	2820	136	1	2899	2828	93	1	+	+	+	-
2. Assam	1	70	241	226	16	1	394	376	19	1	333	335	10	1
3. Bihar	1	56	938	906	32	1	938	906	32	1	+	+	+	-
4. Gujarat	1	50	606	572	42	1	680	644	33	1	888	913	30	1
5. H.P.	1	35	69	66	3	1	90	85	5	1	91	89	2	1
6. Karnataka	2	308	4514	4170	314	2	5320	4951	362	2	3080	3017	57	1
7. Kerala	1	100	1558	1482	61	1	764	719	45	1	+	+	+	-
8. M.P.	5	299	3950	3715	262	5	3920	3687	264	5	3314	3127	198	4
9. Maharashtra	2	348	10291	9561	511	2	10646	10262	468	2	12024	11386	558	2
10. Orissa	1	130	1633	1567	81	1	1798	1714	83	1	1939	1873	86	1
11. Tamil Nadu	5	725	5086	4893	81	2	11591	11422	319	4	12282	12024	324	3
12. Tripura*	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	+	+	+	-
13. U.P.	1	106	1432	1343	81	1	1315	1240	76	1	1357	1298	61	1
14. W. Bengal	3	351	3268	2956	327	3	3665	3277	348	3	1601	1413	186	1
Total	26	2728	36520	34277	1947	23	44020	42111	2147	25	36909	35480	1512	16

NOTE : * = Only OPD exists, IPD not yet started

+ = Data not available

- = Nil

P = Provisional

Black Spots on Khajuraho Temples

1542. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the sculptures on the South and North sides of the Lakshmana and Khanderia (Khajuraho) temples have turned black due to the action of excessive rains on the sandstone ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government to preserve them with care ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Superficial black spots have been noticed on the northern and southern sides of Khanderia and Lakshmana temples of Khajuraho due to stagnation and absorption of rain water.

(b) These spots occur mostly in the crevices and recesses behind the sculptures.

(c) As the black spots are superficial, they are removed by chemical cleaning and thereafter preserved with reversible surface coat.

Air Service from Hyderabad to Nagarjuna Sagar

1543. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce Air Service from Hyderabad to Nagarjunasagar in Andhra Pradesh which is a place of attraction to tourists and technicians in general and Buddhists in particular ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the Air Service will come into operation ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present.

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

State Universities not Following U.G.C. Guidelines

1544. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that many of the universities started by the State Governments do not follow the guidelines of the University Grants Commission and so the standard of education is coming down ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal that prior to the establishment of the universities, State Governments should get the approval of the University Grants Commission and that the University Grants Commission should be satisfied with the arrangement and regulation of the Universities ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) According to Section 12-B of the U.G.C. Act, any new university established after June 17, 1972 is eligible for financial assistance from the Commission only after it is declared fit to receive such assistance from the U.G.C. Only those universities which fulfil the conditions prescribed in the rules framed under Section 12-B of the U.G.C. Act are declared fit by the Commission for assistance. 13 universities which have been established in the recent past and which do not yet fulfil these conditions to be declared fit for assistance by the U.G.C.

(b) There is no proposal presently under consideration under which State Govts. should seek the prior approval

of the U.G.C. for establishment of new universities. However, in the case of new universities, the Commission satisfies itself, among others, about the scale of facilities provided by them and the provisions made in their Acts and Statutes, before they are declared fit for assistance.

[Translation]

Over-bridges on Railway crossings in Bikaner City

1545. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are five railway level crossings in Bikaner City;

(b) whether Railway administration had taken a decision in the Joint meeting held with officials of Rajasthan Government that overbridges should be constructed at only two railway crossings out of these 5 railway crossings and one of which will be on Rani Bazar road and second on Gajner road but preference has been given to Rani Bazar road,

(c) whether the railway administration has received the sanction for the Rajasthan Government's share of expenditure for the construction of over bridges at Rani Bazar and Gajner road and if not, the time by which the same is anticipated; and

(d) When will the work on Rani Bazar road overbridge start ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) No, Sir. The Government of Rajasthan have not yet sent a proposal for the two road-over bridges to the Railways.

(d) The date of taking up of the work will depend on finalisation of technical details of the proposal by the State

Government and the Railways and on the State Government agreeing to bear their share of the cost and completing other formalities.

[English]

Providing Air Conditioned Coach in Jayanti Janata Express for Cochin Section

1546. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether air-conditioned coaches have been provided in the Jayanti Express running between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Cochin;

(b) whether an air-conditioned coach is provided for the Mangalore section of this train; and

(c) if so, when this facility is proposed to be provided in the Cochin section ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to no room being available on 131/132 Jayanti Janata Express to haul an additional coach, it will not be feasible to run an A.C. 2-tier Sleeper coach between Hazrat Nizamuddin and Cochin at present,

Funds and Facilities for Expanding Education in Southern States

1547. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Education Ministers of the Southern States have recently protested to Government about raw deal in the matter of funds and facilities for expanding education in their respective States;

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

(c) the amount sanctioned to Southern States for education to be spent during the Seventh Plan period; and

(d) if so, in what manner and if not, the reasons thereof ?

(d) by when Union Government would release more funds for education in Southern States ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d). The Government of India have received a copy of the resolutions passed in the Conference of the Education Ministers of Southern States. It has been ascertained from the U.G.C. that the quantum of grants sanctioned by the Commission during the Sixth Plan period show that the Universities and Colleges in the Southern Region have relatively more grants for lesser number of Universities and Colleges as compared to other Regions. Government of India, under the Rural Functional Literacy Projects and Post-literacy Programmes sanction cent-percent financial assistance, as recommended by that Conference. Release of Central Assistance to States is made depending upon the requirement of States and availability of funds. State-wise apportionment of Plan allocations for Central & Centrally sponsored schemes is not determined in advance.

Replacement of Railway Maintenance Workshops During Seventh Plan

1548. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Obsolete railway Workshop equipment" appearing in Indian Express dated 25 October, 1985;

(b) if so whether 46 railway maintenance workshops set up since long are due for replacement in the country;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring replacement in 46 railway maintenance workshops during the Seventh Plan period; and

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

(b) to (d). Government has taken steps to replace/modernise equipment and infrastructural facilities in the Railway Workshops, established since long, in phases.

Accordingly Phase I of the Modernisation project was included in the Railway Budget in the year 1979-80. This included four Railway Repair Workshops viz. Matunga, Kanchrapara, Kharagpur and Parel Mahalaxmi and one production unit viz. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. The present estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 67 Crores. Phase II of the Modernisation project has been included in the Railway Budget in the year 1984-85. This includes six Railway Repair Workshops viz. Parel Loco, Liluah, Jagadhari, Golden Rock, Kharagpur, Ajmer and one Production Unit viz. Integral Coach Factory. The total estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 160 Crores. This phase of the project would be progressed during the VII period.

In addition, need-based inputs of Modern Machinery & Plant are being provided every year in different Railway Workshops through Annual Machinery and Plant Programme. Provision of Machinery and Plant would continue to be made to the workshops during the VII Plan period, within the constraints of available resources.

Family Planning Target for Maharashtra and incentives given by State & Central Government

1549. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the family planning target for the State of Maharashtra for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) what are the financial incentives given by the State and the Central Government to males and females who under-go family planning operation;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some States financial incentives have been reduced this year;

(d) whether Union Government consider that this will affect the family planning programme; and

(e) if so, the action Government contemplate to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) The family planning targets for Maharashtra for the year 1985-86 are : 565,000 sterilisations; 600,000 I.U.D. insertions, 600,000 Conventional Contraceptive users and 148,000 Oral pill users. Targets for 1986-87 are not yet finalised.

(b) to (e). The Central Government employees or their spouses undergoing sterilisation are entitled, subject to conditions laid down in the relevant Government orders, to a special increment and rebate on house building advance. The Central Government has not introduced any scheme for giving financial incentives to the members of the general public. However, acceptors of sterilisation with three or less children are paid amount of Rs. 120/- and those acceptors having more than three children are paid Rs. 100/- to compensate them for the loss of their wages. The States have, however, the option to introduce their own schemes of financial incentives from their own resources. The practice in this regard varies from State to State and in some cases from year to year within the same State.

Realisation of Aims and Objectives of U.G.C.

1550. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) the main targets of the University Grants Commission during the 7th Plan period; and

(b) the aims and objectives of the University Grants Commission which have been realised during the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The U.G.C. had formulated proposals involving an outlay of about Rs. 1400 crores in the Seventh Plan. The major thrusts of the proposals made by the Commission were :

- (i) Consolidation and strengthening of the facilities in about 100 non-agricultural universities and such of the 5246 colleges which fulfil the eligibility criteria for assistance;
- (ii) Modernisation and upgradation of the content of courses;
- (iii) Strengthening of institutions and departments on a selective basis to develop infrastructure for promotion of excellence;
- (iv) Introduction of professional development programme for teachers;
- (v) Substantial support to basic and applied research;
- (vi) Linking education, research and extension programme with development activities; and
- (vii) Improvement in the management system of universities.

Against these proposals, the outlay which has been eventually been approved is only Rs. 420 crores in the Seventh Plan.

(b) The main objectives of the U.G.C. are promotion and co-ordination of university education and the determination

and maintenance of standards of teaching examination and research in universities. In fulfilment of these objectives, the Commission had implemented a number of programmes during the Sixth Plan. 97 universities and 3524 colleges have been sanctioned financial assistance for strengthening their infrastructure and for implementing several programmes for improving the quality of teaching, examination and research.

Major Irrigation Projects in Orissa

1551. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of WATER

RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the target date of the completion of each major irrigation project under execution in Orissa; and

(b) the progress made in the completion of each of those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RE-
SOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-
NAND) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Rupees in Crores		Tentative target date of completion
		Latest estimated cost	Expenditure upto the end of VI Plan	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Upper Indravati Multi-purpose Project.			
	(a) Dam (Chargeable to Irrigation component).	100.35	21.17	1990-91
	(b) Irrigation.	83.33	8.76	1990-91
2.	Mahanadi Birupa Barrage	92.65	49.17	1987-88
3.	Subarnarekha (Orissa share)	391.49	3.50	1994-95
4.	Rangali Multipurpose Project.			
	(a) Dam (Chargeable to Irrigation component).	31.92	29.28	1985-86
	(b) Irrigation.	792.04	43.58	1996-97
5.	Upper Kolab Multipurpose Project.			
	(a) Dam (Chargeable to Irrigation component).	41.94	28.59	1987-88
	(b) Irrigation.	75.42	16.36	1990-91
6.	Anandpur	12.18	11.50	1986-87

(Information based on draft Seventh Plan document of the State)

Passenger and Goods Earnings

1552. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that whereas railway passenger earnings have increased, passenger booking has decreased since 1981-82 to 1984-85 both in suburban and non-suburban trains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the goods earnings in 1983-84 and goods tonnage carried by Railways in that year and what is the progress in 1984-85 ?

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

(b) The decline in the passenger traffic is only in the short lead traffic. On the other hand, passenger kilometres are showing increase consistently indicating increase in long lead traffic.

(c) The goods earnings and tonnage loaded in 1983-84 were Rs. 3,234 crores and 230 million tonnes respectively. The corresponding provisional figures for 1984-85 are Rs. 3,465 crores and 236 million tonnes.

Ratio of Middle and High Schools to Primary Schools

1553. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ratio of Middle and High Schools to Primary Schools is adequate to provide for the further education of students coming out of Primary Schools;

(b) if not the steps being taken to ensure that at least deserving cases from Primary Schools do not slid back into illiteracy due to lack of facilities for further study;

(c) whether it has been found that due to very poor teaching facilities in Primary Schools the products of these Schools are quite unable to cope up with the demands of studies in higher classes; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remedy this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d). According to the selected educational statistics 1983-84, the number of primary schools, middle schools and high schools is 5 09,143, 1,26,345 and 44,951 respectively. The ratio of primary schools to middle schools works out to be approximately 4:1 while the ratio of primary schools to high schools works out to be approximately 11:1. The ratio of middle schools to high schools works out to be approximately 3:1. In 1979 80, the drop out rate at the end of class 5 (primary level) was 59.8%, at the end of class 8 (middle level), it was 76.6% at the end of class 10 (high school level) it was 83.8%. While there is no specifically laid down ratio, to be aimed at, of middle and primary schools and similarly of high schools and primary schools the number of high schools appears to be adequate and of middle schools somewhat on the lower side.

The States have been looking after school education. While steps are being taken to open more middle schools within easy walking distance, non-formal part-time elementary education facilities are being developed for pursuing elementary education at places where formal schools do not exist. Central assistance for non-formal education is available to the educationally backward States.

Not many systematic studies have been undertaken to assess the attainment of children at the primary stage. However, several steps are being taken to improve the quality of education imparted at the elementary stage. These include steps for improving physical facilities in the schools, providing optimum facilities for

carrying out academic activities, converting single teacher schools into at least two teacher schools, renewal of curriculum to improve the relevance of education etc.

Sanctioned Strength of Doctors in Union Territory of Lakshadweep

1554. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned strength of doctors in Union Territory of Lakshadweep;

(b) whether Government consider the present strength of doctors as sufficient, and the criteria for the Islands on the basis of which the number of doctors required is decided; and

(c) whether all the existing posts are duly filled in on regular basis and, if not, reasons therefor and how have these been filled up at present ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The sanctioned strength of doctors in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is 29.

(b) Yes, Sir. The strength of the doctors is determined on the basis of Institutions / Specialisations / programmes / Workload/Area from time to time.

(c) 17 posts of doctors, including Ayurvedic Physicians and Dental Surgeons are filled up on regular basis. 12 posts are vacant, as doctors appointed failed to join duty.

Report of the Committee on Aviation Security

1555. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a five member committee appointed by the Civil Aviation Department to study aviation security has submitted its report to Government;

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

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). A 5-member Committee from among the Members of Parliament on the Consultative Committee attached to the then Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation had carried out a study of the Aviation Security and submitted a report. Their main recommendations relate to strengthening the set-up of the Directorate of Civil Aviation Security, provision of better equipment and transport facilities to the Directorate's staff, better training and grant of adequate incentive to the personnel of the Security staff, establishment of an institution for training of police personnel developed at various airports, etc.

(c) Suitable action has been taken to further strengthen the security measures at the airports.

[Translation]

Approval for using Narmada and Tapti Rivers as Inland Waterways

1556. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government has asked for approval of the Government of India using the Narmada and Tapti rivers as inland waterways and if so, the details in this regard; and

(b) the time by which this approval will be accorded; and the details of the steps being taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Gujarat Government have only requested the Government of India to include the Narmada and the Tapti also

in the 7th Five-Year Plan for declaring these rivers as National Waterways. These waterways could not be included in the 7th Five-Year Plan taking into account, the overall cargo traffic of the waterway and dams being built namely Narmada Sarover & Sardar Sarover. Also there are constraints on physical and financial resources available with this Ministry at present.

[English]

Railway Bridges Erected with Iron Girders

1557. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway bridges erected with iron girders during the last three years;

(b) the number of railway bridges replaced with iron girders during the above period;

(c) the number of railway bridges requiring replacement with iron; and

(d) the time schedule for completion of the work of replacement ?

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

Operation Jyoti Scheme withdrawn from Calcutta Port

1558. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Operation Jyoti Scheme launched on August 15, 1985 to make the Calcutta Port free of corruption has been withdrawn ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor :

(c) whether it is a fact that Rs. 70 crores worth of business has been affected during the last two months as a result of the operation of this scheme ; and

(d) if so, the alternative steps being taken to check the "speed money" prevalent in various stages of cargo and ship movement at the port ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) It is not a fact that anti-corruption drive launched with the name 'Operation Jyoti' from the 3rd week of July, 1985 in the Calcutta Port Trust and Calcutta Dock Labour Board has been withdrawn.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As a result of this operation and consequent stoppage of speed money, there was initially a steep fall in productivity affecting turn round time of vessels, which also lead to congestion of ships in Calcutta Port to a certain extent. The total quantum of loss suffered by shipowners/charterers due to pre-berthing detention and lower productivity cannot be quantified.

(d) Constant vigil is being maintained against dis-honest and corrupt traders, employees and workers.

Import of Railway Wagons during 1985

1559. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADKAR PATIL :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether railway wagons are being imported ;

(b) the number and types of wagons imported during 1985.

(c) whether the full capacity of the wagon manufacturing units is being utilised ;

(d) if not, the present capacity utilisation and the steps being taken to maximise the capacity utilisation; and

(e) whether Government propose to increase the production of bogies in the country to meet the demand instead of importing ?

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

(b) No wagon was imported by Railways during 1985.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The present capacity utilisation is about 45% of the installed capacity of the wagon building units. Efforts are always being made to obtain more and more additional funds for wagon manufacture.

(e) No, Sir. Present indigenous capacity is sufficient to meet demand. Increase in production of bogies is not being considered.

[*Translation*]

Work on National Highway between Shahdol and Bilaspur

1560. **SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether work on the National Highway between Shahdol and Bilaspur is lying incomplete while an overbridge on the Narmada river has already been constructed ;

(b) if so, the time by which this highway is likely to be completed ; and

(c) the reasons for which it is lying incomplete ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c). For the completion of road work between Shahdol and Bilaspur the State Govern-

ment is responsible as it is not a National Highway.

Shortage of NCERT Books

1561. **SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of books brought out by the National Council on Educational Research and Training ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government so far to ensure the supply of these books in the country ; and

(c) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) There is no acute shortage of books brought out by the National Council of Educational and Training.

(b) and (c). The Government and the National Council of Educational Research and Training are monitoring the availability of text-books and trying to ensure that all books are made available in time.

[*English*]

Allocation of Funds for Central and State Universities

1562. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the allocation of funds to State Universities and the Central Universities in the 7th Plan period and the criteria thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some State Government have protested against this allocation ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The total allocation in the Seventh Plan for programmes of the U.G.C. is Rs. 420.00 crores. The tentative allocation of grants to Central and State Universities during the Seventh Plan has not yet been finalised.

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

[Translation]

Dohad-Mhow B.G. and Indore-Mhow
M.G. Rail Link

1563. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether approval for a preliminary-cum-traffic survey for broad gauge link between Dohad-Mhow and for metre gauge link between Indore Mhow has been given by the Railway Board ;

(b) the time by which survey is likely to be completed ; and

(c) the progress made in the construction of this railway line ?

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

(b) The Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a new Broad Gauge rail link from Dahod to Mhow with mixed gauge between Mhow and Indore has been just completed.

(c) A decision regarding construction of the railway line will be taken after examination of the Survey Report in consultation with Planning Commission, subject to availability of resources.

Steps to check thefts in Goods Trains

1564. SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any effective steps have been taken to check increasing incidents of theft in goods trains ;

(b) the amount of loss being suffered by the Railways every year due to this ; and

(c) whether a new powerful squad of Railway Protection Force has been formed to check these incidents ?

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

(b) The total value of property lost due to thefts/pilferages of booked consignments of goods and parcels from running trains, yards, goods sheds and parcel platforms during the last three financial years was as under :

Year	Total amount of loss (in Rs.)
1982-83	6,85,24,373/-
1983-84	6,63,21,555/-
1984-85	5,55,43,896/-

However, the total amount of compensation paid against claims on account of loss and thefts of complete packages/consignments and pilferages of booked consignments during the last three financial years was as under :

Year	Amount of compensation paid for the loss, thefts and pilferages (in Rs.)
1982-83	15,43,75,000/-
1983-84	22,77,70,000/-
1984-85	24,12,19,000/-

The above figures include compensation claims paid on account of causes other than goods trains thefts and pilferages such as misdespatch, diversion of wagons, etc.

(c) A review of the requirements of the R.P.F. in this regard on various Railways has been undertaken and further action will be taken after the ban on recruitment is lifted.

[English]

Setting up Sports Hostel in West Bengal

1565. DR. BHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Institute of Sports has decided to set up a sports hostel in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala had invited proposals for 1985-86 from all State Governments/State Sports Councils for establishment of sport hostels. No proposal from the Government of West Bengal has been received by the NSNIS in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Faulty Computer of Indian Airlines

1566. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-
BEY :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that computers of the Indian Airlines very often fail to work leading to serious difficulties to passengers;

(b) how many times did the computer at Delhi Office of the Indian Airlines fail in the last three months;

(c) the reasons for such failures;

(d) wherefrom the Indian Airlines procured the computers;

(e) whether any tenders were invited for the purpose; and

(f) if not, reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The performance of the Computer System is gauged by its uptime each year expressed in terms of percentage. There have been no serious failures of the computer installed at Palam where the uptime of the computer is more than 99.8%. The computer installed at the main booking Office at Kanchenjunga building has the uptime of approximately 97%.

(c) The main reason for the lower uptime at Kanchenjunga building is failure of power and communication links between the computer centre and the main booking office.

(d) The computer was procured from M/s. Sperry Univac of U.S.A.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Cooperation with Asian Countries in the Field of Sports

1567. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts are being made to promote cooperation in the field of sports with different countries of Asia, if so, details thereof;

(b) dimension of cooperation under dialogue with the foreign countries in the Asia, with details;

(c) whether any efforts are being made to obtain training facilities from

foreign countries for our sportsmen to improve the performance to international standard; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) With a view to promoting cooperation in the field of sports with different countries in Asia, India has finalised sports programmes with 18 Asian countries under Cultural Exchange Programmes, Joint Commission and Regional Cooperation. In Addition, ad-hoc exchanges are also undertaken from time to time.

(b) Bilateral sports exchanges are under finalisation with another 5 Asian countries.

(c) and (d). Foreign coaches are brought to India for imparting training to Indian sports-persons according to requirements. For instance, coaches had been obtained in the recent past GDR, USSR, FRG, USA, the UK, Australia and Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. Also, about 100 qualified Indian sports coaches have been trained abroad from time to time, mainly in GDR, USSR and FRG with a view to making available advanced training techniques to our sportsmen/women.

[*Translation*]

Loss due to failure to make optimum use of Wagons

1568. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that railway department is incurring heavy loss due to its failure to make optimum use of rail-was Wagons;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefore;

(c) whether actual loading and the utilisation of wagons have been far below

the number of wagons made available against the demand;

(d) if so, whether Estimates Committee of Parliament has also drawn the attention of Government towards this;

(e) if so, the effective steps taken by Government in this regard so far; and

(f) if no steps have been taken, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No Sir. In fact, the wagon utilisation has improved.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Wagons supplied by the Railways are some-times detained beyond the permissible free time at the loading points by the consignors.

(d) The Estimates Committee of Parliament in its 78th Report, which was presented to the Lok Sabha on 11.4.84, had drawn the attention of the Railways to the problem of "Wagon left behind" in the collieries, i.e wagons supplied by the Railways but not loaded by the collieries within the free time allowed for loading.

(e) This problem is being regularly pursued at the ministerial level as well as at the zonal and field level. As a result the coal companies have taken action to speed up loading. This is a continuing process. Demurrage is always levied by the Railways on the wagons not loaded by the collieries with the permissible free time.

(f) Does not arise.

Import of Wooden Sleepers

1569. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of wooden sleepers used in laying the rail lines;

(b) if so, whether in order to make up this shortage Government are considering to import them;

(c) if so, whether any country has been contacted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the name of the country from which these are to be imported indicating the number of sleepers ?

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

(b) No, Sir, However, in 1978, the Government had entered into contracts with His Majesty's Government of Nepal for supply of sleepers and logs. Against these contracts, some quantity still remains to be supplied.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Funds for Human Resource Development

1570. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government lay great stress on human resource development through the expansion of the social infrastructure for education;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked exclusively for this;

(c) whether Government propose to adopt a system to improve the quality of education; and

(d) if so, the details therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.A. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d). The Government fully recognises the need for development of human resources of the country through upgradation of func-

tional capabilities so as to make them economically productive and specially useful assets. The outlay provided for education (including Technical Education, Sports & Youth Affairs and Art & Culture) in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 6,382.65 crores. An amount of Rs. 1012.36 crores has also been provided in the Seventh Plan for Social & Women's Welfare. An exercise for formulating the New Education Policy is under way to identify constraints, finalise strategies and approaches, expand educational opportunities and raising quality of education at all stages.

Plan for Regular Payment of Incentive to Family Planning Acceptors

1571. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether existing schemes of incentive to family planning acceptors including a monthly payment have really helped the programme; and

(b) whether there are any authentic studies to measure the impact ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). Certain States have introduced a Scheme of green cards which are issued to acceptors of sterilisation after two children which entitle them to preferential treatment in certain areas such as house allotment, sanction of loans, health facilities, etc. Some States are also operating lottery schemes. The Central Government employees are also entitled, subject to the conditions laid down in the relevant Government orders, to a special increment and rebate on interest on House Building Advance. Similar schemes have also been introduced by some States for their employees. Such incentives are generally helpful in promoting acceptance of family planning. Government has not conducted any Study to measure the impact of such incentives.

Direct Flight between Delhi and Metropolitan Cities

1572. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of Indian Airlines to have direct flights between the Capital and three metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the names of metropolitan cities connected with Delhi by direct flights everyday;

(c) the state capitals connected with Delhi by direct flights;

(d) whether it is a fact that direct air-link between Delhi and Madras has been discontinued; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Traffic demand between city pairs is the criterion for introducing direct flights.

(b) The metropolitan cities of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are connected with Delhi by daily direct flights.

(c) The state capitals connected with Delhi by direct flights are as under :

1. Ahmedabad
2. Bangalore
3. Bhopal
4. Bombay
5. Calcutta
6. Chandigarh
7. Guwahati
8. Hyderabad
9. Imphal
10. Jaipur
11. Jammu/Srinagar

12. Lucknow

13. Madras

14. Patna

15. Bhubaneshwar

16. Trivandrum

(d) and (e). A direct service/airlink is one where no change of aircraft of flight number is involved. In this context, Delhi and Madras continue to be linked directly. In the winter schedule effective 1st November, 1985, however, Indian Airlines have provided 14 Airbus flights per week on Delhi-Hyderabad-Madras sectors against one daily B-737 service between Delhi-Madras and another daily B-737 service on Delhi-Hyderabad-Madras sectors earlier. This has been done to provide more capacity and the comfort of wide-bodied aircraft to passengers.

[*Translation*]

Opening of CGHS Dispensaries in Trans-Yamuna Colonies

1573. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that trans-Yamuna colonies like Brahampur, Kartar Nagar, New-Usmanpur, Dayalpur, Crawal Nagar and Bhajanpura are mostly inhabited by Government employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no CGHS dispensary in these colonies; and

(c) whether Government propose to open CGHS Dispensaries in these colonies and if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No such information is available with the Government.

(b) and (c). At present five allopathic dispensaries are functioning in trans-Yamuna colonies and the question of opening of more dispensaries will be considered as soon as the basic norm of a concentration of 2000—2500 Central Government employees residing within the radius of 3 K.Ms. is fulfilled.

[English]

Setting up of Flying Academy at Rae Bareilly

1574. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Flying Academy is proposed to be started at Rae Bareilly;

(b) whether a sum of Rs. 7 crores has been sanctioned for this project;

(c) what would be the constitution, composition and objects of this Academy; and

(d) whether the Department of Civil Aviation will govern and run this Academy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Flying Academy named as 'Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy' is being set-up in Fursatganj, in the Rae Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) An estimate amounting to Rs. 659.86 lakhs has been provisionally approved. Final cost of the project is being worked out.

(c) The Academy will be established and managed by the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Society, an autonomous body, which has been set-up for the purpose and registered under the Societies Act.

The objects of this Society are :—

(a) to establish, set up, manage,

maintain the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy to achieve all or any of the objects and purposes hereinafter mentioned;

(b) to promote and develop science of aeronautics and civil aviation in India in the interest of general public, including foreign nationals;

(c) to organise and hold training for commercial pilots, flying instructors and other persons involved or interested in civil aviation including training in twin-engine endorsement, instrument rating;

(d) to hold and organise refresher courses for the State Government pilots and Commercial Pilot Licence holders;

(e) to organise conference, lectures, seminars and set up study groups and training programmes for the purpose of promotion and development of civil aviation and science of aeronautics;

(f) to hold and organise such other training programmes relevant to civil aviation and science of aeronautics as determined by the Society from time to time;

(g) to assist and guide other Societies and associations or flying schools in India for any of the above objects; and

(h) to undertake such other activities as are relatable to any of the objects as mentioned above.

All powers of the Society vest in its Governing Council, which has following members :—

(1) Secretary, Department of Civil Aviation. (Ministry of Transport)—Ex-officio Chairman.

- (2) Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Shasan, Lucknow — Ex-officio, Member.
- (3) Joint Secretary (Administration), Department of Civil Aviation, (Ministry of Transport) — Ex-officio, Member.
- (4) Financial Adviser, Department of Civil Aviation, (Ministry of Transport)—Ex-officio, Member.
- (5) Managing Director, Indian Airlines—Ex-officio Member.
- (6) Managing Director, Air India—Ex-officio Member.
- (7) Director General of Civil Aviation—Ex-officio, Member.
- (8) A representative of Indian Air Force—Ex-officio, Member, nominated by the Ministry of Defence.
- (9) President, Aero Club of India—Member.
- (10) Director of the Academy—Ex-officio, Member.

(d) No, Sir.

Minor, Intermediate Ports to be Developed as Major Ports During 7th Plan

1575. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the minor or intermediate ports included in the 7th Plan for development as major Ports;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal for development of Kakinada port as a major port;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; whether it has been included in the 7th Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) There are no minor or intermediate ports proposed to be developed into Major ports during the 7th Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government has decided not to upgrade any minor or intermediate port as major port during the 7th Plan Period due to resource constraint.

Steps taken to Detect Cases of Aids in India

1576. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

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

(a) the steps taken by the Union Ministry of Health to detect cases of AIDS in India;

(b) whether any case has been so far reported from any hospital in India and if so, the number and details thereof;

(c) whether any surveillance and monitoring measures have been taken to contain the disease and to prevent its spread in India; and

(d) measures of coordination undertaken with WHO and other countries to fight the disease and research undertaken, if any, in the country in this sphere ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). No reported case of Acquired Immuno Deficiency syndrome in India has come to the notice of the Government. However, a surveillance on the disease is being kept in the country. The Directors of Health Services in the States, the Incharge of STD Clinics, State Health Education

Bureaux and the Blood Banks in the country have been alerted to keep in mind the signs and symptoms of the disease and report such cases when such suspected cases occur. With a view to arousing public awareness, especially high risk groups like homosexuals and blood donors, the State Health Education Bureaux have been requested to provide health education to those attending the STD Clinics, Blood Banks etc. Instructions have been issued to (i) Medical and Para-Medical personnel to use adequate sterile injection equipment (ii) blood and plasma organisations to provide relevant information about AIDS to intending donors to promote and encourage voluntary self-exclusion policy.

(d) A senior member of SEARO, WHO attended the first meeting of Council's Task Force on this subject held on 24th October, 1985 at Headquarters office. He expressed WHO's earnest desire to actively collaborate with Council's research strategy. Effective coordination in this respect is being maintained.

Execution of Upper Krishna Project

1577. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) the original allocation made for the execution of upper Krishna Project-Phase II in Karnataka;
- (b) whether there is a need to enhance the allocation for this project;
- (c) if so, the amount of allocation proposed to be increased for this project in the Seventh Plan;
- (d) the expected time of completion of the project; and
- (e) the progress made in the project work so far ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (e). The Upper Krishna

Project Stage-I is being executed by Karnataka in two phases viz. Phase I & II. The revised estimate of the project in 1978 was Rs. 283.65 crores. The latest financial requirement to complete the project is about Rs. 1040 crores. It is reported that an expenditure of about Rs. 328 crores has been incurred on the project upto March, 1985 (end of VI Plan), leaving a spillover of Rs. 712 crores into the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 221 crores has been proposed for the project in the VII Plan. The project work will spillover into the VIII Five Year Plan.

The Physical progress on the various component of the Phase-I works presently under execution by Karnataka is as under :—

- (i) Narayanpur Dam : Completed and commissioned in 1982.
- (ii) Almatti Dam (Sanctioned for Partial height in Stage-I) : In progress and likely to be completed by June 1986.
- (iii) Narayanpur Left Bank Canal (78 Km. long) : Completed upto 67 km. and works are in advanced stage of construction from 68-78 km and expected to be completed by June 1986.
- (iv) Shahpur Branch Canal (45 km. long) ; Works are in an advanced stage in the reach 0 to 30 km. The works in the reach 39 to 45 km. are almost completed. The balance works are expected to be completed by June 1986.

Compensation paid for Embezzlement/ Pilferage/Thefts of Goods in Transit

1578. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount of compensation paid by the Railways as a result of embezzlement/pilferage/theft of goods during transit during the last one year ;

(b) whether instances of involvement of railway employees in these unlawful activities have come to notice of Government ; and

(c) steps taken by Government to check these malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The amount of compensation paid by the Railway during 1984-85 was Rs. 24.12 crores as a result of loss/theft of complete packages/consignments and pilferage, and 'NIL' as a result of embezzlement.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some staff have been found responsible.

(c) Steps taken by Government include :—

- (i) wagons carrying valuable goods are escorted by RPF staff in vulnerable sections as far as possible.
- (ii) RPF patrol parties are deployed at vulnerable points.
- (iii) Periodical raids are organised by Crime Intelligence Branch at vulnerable yards and transshipment points.
- (iv) Close liaison is maintained with State Government authorities for prevention of crime.
- (v) Surprise checks by claims prevention and security organisations are jointly conducted.
- (vi) Intensive supervision of working of break-of-gauge transshipment points and repacking points.
- (vii) Panel patching of defective wagons.

Closure of Taj Mahal on Sharad Purnima

1579. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tajmahal on the occasion of Sharad Purnima was closed soon after sunset ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tourists were not allowed to see Tajmahal after the sunset ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Tajmahal was open till 7.30 P.M. even after Sun Set on Sharad Purnima and tourists were allowed to see it.

(c) Does not arise.

Decline of Passenger Traffic on Indian Airlines

1580. **SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of passengers carried annually by the Indian Airlines has declined sharply during the past three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to remedy the situation ?

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

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

Air India Probe into Stowaway Incident

1581. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Times of India dated 22 August, 1985 under the heading 'AI' probe into stowaway incident ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any inquiry into the incident has since been conducted ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) Two Youngsters reportedly of Irish Origin aged 10 and 12 who were found loitering outside JFK Airport and were picked up by police, on interrogation disclosed that they travelled from Dublin to London by surface and from London to New York by a flight the description of which corresponds to Air India flight. They are reported to have managed to pass through immigration and police authorities at London without being in possession of any documents and also embarked on Air India flight which took off for New York.

They are also reported to have walked out through US immigration and Customs authorities without being checked.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. An enquiry was conducted by Air India as a result of which services of one traffic staff have been terminated and two other officers have been denoted.

**Replacement of Bucket Dredger
by Grab Hopper Dredger**

1582, SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cochin Port Trust has been requesting Government for sanctioning of a grab hopper dredger of 1500 cu. m. capacity in replacement of the port's 48 year old bucket dredger ; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far by Government ?

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

(b) The proposal of the Cochin Port Trust to acquire a new dredger in the replacement of their old dredger 'Lady Willingdon' has been processed and is awaiting consideration of the Public Investment Board.

**Strike by Shipment tally clerks at
Cochin Port**

1583, SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the 15-day long strike by the shipment tally clerks at Cochin Port during September, 1985 ;

(b) the extent of loss caused to Government as a result of the strike ; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring forth any legislation to prevent lightening strikes by Port workers ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The shipment tally clerks employed by the Clearing and Forwarding Agents in Cochin Port struck work from 12.9.1985 to 27.9.1985 over the demand for bringing them under a common pool so that they could get equitable opportunities of employment.

(b) Due to strike, stuffing and loading of export general cargo were completely paralysed. 10 vessels were diverted to other neighbouring ports and 2 vessels left the port without completing their loading. The quantum of loss suffered by shippers/ship-owners cannot be quantified.

(c) The existing provision of law are adequate to deal with such situations.

**Ceiling on profit for the Private
Sector investors of Ancillary
Activities of Railways**

1584, SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed the optimum limit of profit for the private sector investors of ancillary activities of the Railways ;

(b) if so, what is the said limit ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c) Department of Railways being a Public Utility Department follows the principle of competitive tendering in respect of the various purchases made by them. No limit of profit as such is fixed and cases are dealt with on merits. In case the rate quoted is considered high, negotiations are conducted to bring down the prices.

Training of Instructors under adult Education Programme

1585. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the draft Report of 6th United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation Regional Training Workshop wherein it has been emphasised that the key to the success of the adult education programme is the training of Instructors and that this aspect has been less than satisfactory in India ;

(b) if so, the other recommendations/ observations made in this report and Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether Government propose to involve retired Government officials as 'volunteer instructors' with a view to follow up plan for training in literacy in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). UNESCO's Regional Office for Education in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, in collaboration with the Directorate of Adult Education, New Delhi organised a Regional Training Workshop in literacy at New Delhi from 23-10-1985 to 4-11-1985 of 10 countries from Asia and Pacific region with the objective of sharing the experiences and strengthening the national capability of Member States in Planning and organising of training programmes and development of design strategies, material and evaluation techniques for training programmes. The Workshop has identified training of functionaries as one of the crucial areas for successful implementation of adult education programmes. It has recommended in its Report strategies for improving the training of field functionaries, namely, the Instructor, Supervisor and the Project Officers.

(c) This is one of the strategies recommended in the Report of this Workshop.

(d) The recommendation made in the Report are being studied.

Cases of Stealing and Missing of Railway Equipments

1586. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of stealing and missing of Railway equipments reported during 1984 and since January, 1985 ;

(b) the total cost of those equipments ; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to reorganise the present security arrangements of Railways ?

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

The number of cases of theft and missing of Railways' equipments and their cost during 1984 and 1985 (January-August 1985) was as under :

Year	Number of cases	Cost of equipments & fittings stolen and missing
1984	90,835	Rs. 2,09,21,844/-
1985 (Jan-August'85)	59,945	Rs. 1,55,22,994/-

(c) The security arrangements for the protection of railway property are constantly under review and necessary changes are made from time to time by Zonal and Zonal and Divisional Officers according to local needs.

National Book Trust sales

1587. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Book Trust book shop sale is very low ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the yearly turnover of the National Book Trust sales over the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). The sale of books at the National Book Trust book shop at New Delhi is not low in view of the fact that the shop is located in a residential area and in an office premises. The gross turnover of the book shop during 1984-85 was to the tune of Rs. 2.24 lakhs (approx.)

(c) The gross turnover of the National Book Trust sales over the last three years, year-wise were as follows :

1982-83	...	Rs. 26.27 lakhs
1983-84	...	Rs. 22.18 lakhs
1984-85	...	Rs. 23.68 lakhs

Foreclosing of mortgages in respect of ships of certain companies

1588. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to foreclose the mortgages in respect of ships of certain companies ;

(b) if so, how these ships are going to be managed ;

(c) whether a new shipping organisation will be formed ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) During pendency of Court proceedings, the Court appoints on the application of the Shipping Development Fund Committee a Receiver to manage the ships such as Shipping Corporation of India/Mogul Line Limited or any other suitable agency.

(c) There is no such proposal before Government at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Replacement of bogies and wagons during Seventh Plan

1589. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the running and loading life of a bogie and a wagon in the Indian Railways ;

(b) the number of bogies and wagons that have outlived their life on each railway zone in the country and since when ;

(c) the steps taken by Government

to replace these bogies and to improve the working of Indian railways ; and

(d) the number of bogies and wagons required to be replaced during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The codal life of coaches and wagons is as under :

Coaches	Wagons
Steel Rodied =25 Yrs.	Ordinary 4 Wheelers=35 Yrs.
Wooden bodied=30 Yrs.	Bogie Wagon =35 Yrs.
	Tank Wagon =45 Yrs.

(b) The position of overaged coaches and wagons on the basis of their codal life, as on 31.3.85, is as under :—

Rly.	Coaches		In terms of 4-Wheeler wagons	
	BG	MG	BG	MG
C.R.	389	—	3976	—
E.R.	555	—	4719	—
N.R.	641	241	2458	187
N.E.	26	910	—	1865
N.F.	30	187	10	437
S.R.	207	194	1162.5	255
S.C.	88	80	452.5	605
S.E.	122	—	2948	—
W.R.	197	374	1043	595
Total	2255	1986	16769	3944

(c) Rolling Stock is condemned on age-cum condition basis. New wagons are procured to the extent funds permit. As regards coaches a new coach factory is being set-up and capacity of Integral Coach Factory, Madras is being aug-

mented to meet the needs.

(d) The following number of coaches and wagons will become due for replacement during the 7th Five Year Plan period on codal life basis :

	Coaches	Wagons (in terms of 4-Wheelers.)
BG	4195	18009.5
MG	3166	13341.0
Total	7361	31350.5

**Delhi Transport Corporation Buses
Standing in Depots**

1590. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of Delhi Transport
Corporation buses standing in Depots
and other parking areas in Delhi as on
31 October, 1985;

(b) whether he is aware that thefts
of parts of these buses have taken place;
and

(c) if so, the amount required to re-
pair these vehicles ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Out of the
total fleet strength of 4023 buses, 297
buses remained held up in depots and
Central Workshops as on 31.10.85 ex-
cluding buses earmarked for scrapping on
completion of their life.

(b) The vehicles held up at a point
of time are for routine repairs and pre-
ventive maintenance and for completing
various checks for ensuring road-worthi-
ness. No thefts have been reported.

(c) Since these are routine repairs to
be completed in short duration and buses
also keep on changing as per preventive
maintenance schedule, the amount re-
quired for repairs is not separately cal-
culated.

Construction of Stadium at Calicut

1591. SHRI P.A. ANTHONY :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-
SOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have re-
ceived any request for assistance for
construction of a Stadium in Calicut,
Kerala for sports and games; and

(b) if so, reaction of Union Govern-
ment thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS
AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WEL-
FARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET
ALVA) : (a) and (b). A proposal was
received from Governments of Kerala
during 1979-80 for construction of an
indoor stadium at Calicut and a grant of
Rs. 1 lakh was released for the purpose.
No proposal for the construction of a
stadium in Calicut has been received for
1985-86.

Punjab Coach Factory Project

1592. SHRI NITYANANDA MIS-
RA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT
be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Union
Government to expedite the implemen-
tation of the proposed project of the
Punjab Coach Factory;

(b) the amount proposed to be re-
leased for this project;

(c) the manufacturing capacity of the
proposed coach factory; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (d).
Foundation stone of the Project has been
laid by the Prime Minister. Notice for
Land Acquisition has been issued by the
Punjab Government. A separate orga-
nisation to meet the target for completion
of the Project fixed by the Government
has also been set up.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3.46 crores
has been allocated for this work during
1985-86.

(c) When complete, the factory would
have a capacity to produce 1000 Coaches
per year.

**Loss Incurred by Shipping Corporation of
India during 1984-85**

1593. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Shipping Corporation of India incurred loss during the year 1984-85 (upto September, 1985);

(b) if so, the amount of loss incurred by Shipping Corporation of India during the above year;

(c) the main factors responsible for this loss; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in 1985-86 to remove the bottleneck ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). During the year 1984-85 (1.4.84 to 31.3.85) Shipping Corporation of India earned a net profit of Rs. 2.27 crores. However, from, 1.4.1985 till 30.9.1985, Shipping Corporation of India has incurred an operating loss of Rs. 6.78 crores approximately.

(c) The main factors responsible for the loss during the period 1.4.1985 till 30.9.1985 are depressed freight market conditions, severe competition among liner operators and escalation in cost of operation.

(d) Shipping Corporation of India has taken following steps :

- (i) Aggressive marketing efforts;
- (ii) Maintenance of constant vigil over international market situation to secure optimum employment opportunities for its fleet;
- (iii) Disposal/scrapping of uneconomic vessels;
- (iv) Rationalisation of liner services including containerisation;
- (v) Supervision and strick control on manning costs and repairs and maintenance of vessels.

[*Translation*]

Doubling of Patna-Gaya Rail Line

1594. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bihar had requested for doubling the Patna-Gaya line on Eastern Railway and to start suburban rail service from Patna to Jahanabad, Patna to Buxer and Patna to Mokameh; and

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

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

(b) A number of commuter service are available from Patna to Jahanabad, Buxer and Mokameh, both in the morning and evening hours. Further increase in the services is not feasible at present due to paucity of resources. A survey is being carried out regarding augmentation of the line capacity in the Patna area. A decision whether to augment the line capacity by doubling or other less costlier means will be taken after completion of the survey, and examination of the report, subject to the availability of funds.

[*English*]

Ceiling on Number of Children

1595. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to give facilities like house site, housing loan, D.R.I loans and other facilities under (i) I.R.D.P., (ii) R.L.E.G.P., (iii) N.R.E.P. schemes to those persons who observe family planning restricting to only two children;

(b) whether there is any proposal to bring legislation to put a ceiling on number of children;

(c) whether there is any proposal to utilise the services of Health Guides by increasing their remuneration and targets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Under the green card scheme introduced by some of the State Governments, the acceptors of sterilisation after two children are entitled to preferential treatment in matters like allotment of house sites, housing loans etc.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) and (d). The services of Village Health Guides are utilised for promotion of the Family Welfare programme. However there is no proposal to increase their remuneration corresponding to an increase in the targets.

Computerisation of Railway Reservations

1596. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new computerised system for printing and display of reservation charts has been introduced at the New Delhi Railway Station ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Computerised printing of reservation charts has been introduced at New Delhi upper class reservation office since September 1985. Presently, reservation charts for Rajdhani Express to Bombay and Calcutta, Taj Express and Toofan Express are being printed on the system. A.C. Express charts are printed on those days when Rajdhani Express does not run. Charts are bilingual and are arranged in alphabetical order for display on the reservation boards. However, the charts, which are pasted on the coaches, are printed in order of ascending seat/berth numbers.

Delhi Police Suggestions to Reduce Accidents Involving DTC Buses

1597. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :**
SHRI D.P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has asked the Delhi Police to submit a copy of every accident report involving a DTC bus ;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Police has sent a detailed note to the Chairman of DTC listing several suggestions which may reduce accidents ;

(c) whether he had also examined these suggestions ; and

(d) what action Government have taken recently to reduce the accidents involving DTC buses in Delhi ?

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

(c) Suggestions received by DTC from the Deputy Commissioner of Police in October, 1985 have been examined and found acceptable. The Corporation have initiated necessary steps to implement the same subject to the financial and other operational constraints. One of the suggestions to associate an officer of Delhi Police in the matter of recruitment of new Drivers has already been implemented.

(d) The DTC have taken following steps with a view to check the rate of accidents involving DTC buses :—

1. Deployment of Mobile Squads to check crew behaviour.
2. Incentive scheme for accident free record of drivers.
3. Provision of speed governors in buses to check the speed of the buses.

4. Deployment of properly trained drivers with a minimum of 3 years experience of driving of heavy vehicles.
5. Strict adherence of the maintenance schedule of the buses.
6. Assistance of the Police in educating the Drivers with regard to traffic rules and for safety measures.
7. Annual medical check up of all Drivers above the age of 55 years.

Delay in Construction of Hospitals in Delhi

1598. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADKAR PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position of hospitals under construction in the various zones of Delhi *vis-a-vis* the time schedule for completion ;

(b) the reasons for delay in their completion ; and

(c) steps taken to expedite their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). Construction of two 500 bedded hospitals, one each at Shahadra and Harinagar, Delhi and three 100 bedded hospitals at Mangolpuri, Khichripur, Jaffarpur, Delhi are likely to be completed during the Seventh Five-Year Plan. The construction work has been delayed due to cost escalation which necessitated revision of the estimates. Sanctions for the revised estimates have since been accorded.

Survey of Behrampur-Mandi-Rampur Railway Line

1599. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the Preliminary Survey carried on as deposit work at the initiative and the cost of Himachal Pradesh Government for the construction of a Y-shaped Railway line between Behrampur and Mandi/Rampur via Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh has been examined by the Railway Board ;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey and the likely date by which a final location survey would be ordered ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the examination would be completed and the case forwarded to the Planning Commission for approval and sanction ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir. The Report of the feasibility study of Brahampur-Bilaspur-Rampur BG Railway line has not yet been finalised by the Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of taking up construction of this line will be considered after examination of the survey report, when received, in consultation with the Planning Commission, subject to availability of resources.

Declaration of New National Highways in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana during Seventh Plan

1600. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new roads in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana have been approved for development and construction as National Highways during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the roads on which the construction work would commence during the first year of the plan e.g. 1985-86 and the outlay approved for this purpose ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Owing to severe resources constraint it is not possible at present to declare any new road as a National Highway in any State, including the four States mentioned.

**Suggestion to Mingle with Passengers
Travelling in Second Class**

1601. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a news item appearing in Hindustan Times 19-10-1985 stating that railway officials have failed to comply with the suggestion made by the Minister of State for Railway that they mingle with passenger travelling in second class and give him the feedback on their complaints ; and

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

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

(b) There is no question of non-compliance by railway officers of the suggestions made by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Railways. There was, however, some time lag in the instructions percolating down and the feed-back coming from officers of all levels. Reports from senior officers were received promptly. Reports from other officers are also being received regularly now.

Task Force for Surveillance for Aids

1602. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Medical Research has set up a Task Force to keep constant surveillance on 'High risk' group who could be affected by Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome because of contacts with foreigners ; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of this Task Force ?

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

(b) The composition and functions of the Task Force are as follows :—

Composition

Prof. V. Ramalingaswami,

Dr. S. Sriramachari,

Brig. R.N. Datta,

Dr. K.M. Pavri,

Dr. Bhanu S. Verma,

Dr. H.M. Bhatia,

Dr. V.N. Sehgal,

Dr. A.N. Malaviya,

Dr. Eric Simoes,

Dr. N.K. Shah-SEARO, WHO
(OBSERVER),

Function

The function of this Task Force is to review the present state of art on the subject and advise the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Government on appropriate research strategies for developing better methods of detection and surveillance of the disease.

Sea-Erosion of Land at Kerala Coast

1603. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey in the past

has been conducted about sea erosion of land at Kerala Coast ;

(b) if so, details thereof and the land lost ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to contain sea erosion at Kerala coast ;

(d) how much money was sanctioned by the Centre during the Sixth Plan ; and

(e) out of it, how much has since been spent on it ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : (a) to (e). As per the assessment made by the Government of Kerala in the Sixties out of 560 Km. of coast line in the State, about 320 Km. was vulnerable to sea erosion. The State Government is executing a programme of construction of sea walls for protection of the vulnerable reaches since 2nd Five Year Plan and 290 Km. of coast line has been covered upto end of the Sixth Plan. The Central Government is providing central loan assistance for these works since 1972-73. During the 6th Plan (1980-85), the outlays approved and the expenditure for these works are as under :—

(Rs. in crores)

	Approved Outlays	Expenditure
State Sector	15.00	12.55
Central Sector (Loan assistance)	22.00	16.35
Total :	37.00	28.90

Steps to Generate more Resources for Railways

1604. SHRIMATI T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament has asked the Railway Ministry to generate more resources by optimal and efficient utilization of their existing assets and out of their own revenues by cutting down all wasteful expenditure ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Railways in this direction ; and

(c) how far these steps have resulted in generating more resources ?

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

The Public Accounts Committee recommended that the Railways should generate more resources by efficient utilisation of assets and cutting down wasteful expenditure.

(b) The main steps taken are :

- (i) Control over increase in staff ;
- (ii) phasing out of steam traction ;
- (iii) economy in fuel consumption.
- (iv) better inventory control.
- (v) improved assets utilisation through end to end running of freight trains.

(c) Internal component in planned investment increased from 31.44% in 1980-81 to 50.01% in 1984-85 to which the aforesaid steps have also contributed.

Supply of Cartridge Taper Roller Bearings

1605. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the rejection by the World Bank the proposal of Government recommending a Japanese firm for the supply of 48000 cartridge taper roller bearings in favour of an Indian firm which was the lowest bidder, Government had recommended the Japanese firm to the World Bank a second time ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that when the proposal was again rejected by the World Bank favouring the Indian firm, the initial enquiry was reduced from 48000 to 12000 cartridge taper roller bearings ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this step taken by Government ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

“Drunken Piloting” of A.I. & I.A. flights

1606. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether instances of ‘drunken piloting’ of Air India/Indian Airlines flights has been on the increase;

(b) if so, the number of such instances of ‘drunken piloting’ by the Commanders of Airlines during the last two years (year-wise) in violation of the flight safety regulations; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the Commanders of the flights involved and to ensure strict enforcement and adherence to the flight safety regulations to avoid any mishaps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) There has not been a single instance either in Indian Airlines or Air India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

South Korean Offer for Development of Paradip Port

1607. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Hyundai Corporation of South Korea has offered a \$ 115 million link deal proposal to India for the development of the eastern Paradip Port with the repayments to be made by way of export of iron ore to that country over a 10 year span;

(b) whether the M/s. Hyundai technical team visited India recently and held discussions with the Ministry and had agreed to submit a detailed offer by 10 October, 1985;

(c) if so, whether Government have received the full report;

(d) if so, the main features of the same; and

(e) by what time the agreement in this regard to likely to be signed ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (e) A proposal was received from M/s. Hyundai Corporation of South Korea through MMTC for the development of Paradip Port in order to enable it to receive Iron Ore carriers upto 2 lakh DWT. An interministerial Working Group consisting of representatives of the Ministry of

Finance, Railway Board, Planning Commission, Ministry of Commerce, Department of Mines, MMTC, Paradip Port Trust and Government of Orissa under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary in this Department has been constituted to have a more detailed examination of the various aspects of the proposal.

On the basis of the visit by a team from M/s. Hyundai Corporation to India and the discussions held by them with the concerned authorities, the Hyundai Corporation submitted a revised proposal. The revised proposal envisages facilities for handling 1,70,000 DWT vessels instead of 2 lakh DWT vessels contemplated earlier. The Working Group is considering the revised proposal. The proposal has also been referred to a Consultant for the purpose of Technical evaluation of the proposal. A decision on the proposal will be taken on the basis of the report of the Working Group and the Technical evaluation report of the Consultants.

Academic and Administrative Uniformity in Different Universities

1608. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission proposes to bring about drastic changes in the academic and administrative norms for uniformity in different universities in the country;

(b) if so, the drastic reforms that are being considered; and

(c) by what time the same are likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) No specific proposals for changes in the

academic and administrative norms are presently under the consideration of the U.G.C. However, as part of the current debate on New Education Policy, various views and suggestions are made for reforms in the higher education system. The question of formulating specific programmes to bring about changes will have to be considered after the new education policy has been finalised.

Private parties to take up ancillary activities of Railways

1609. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have decided to invite private capital into its ancillary activities;

(b) if so, whether to start with the Railways have decided to allow private parties to set up two internal container depots;

(c) whether facing a severe resource crunch, the railways have decided that the private sector enter its peripheral activities as well;

(d) whether the Railways have asked the private parties to own their wagon fleet to be managed by railway authorities;

(e) if so, to what extent the railways are considering to allow private parties to help the railways; and

(f) by what time final decision in regard to allowing the private sector to come to the rescue of the railways will be taken ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). A Scheme has been formulated under which a suitable rebate in freight has been offered to those parties who are willing to own wagons.

Inadequate Amenities in New Delhi-Trivandrum Kerala Express

1610. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the Malayala Manorama daily dated 14th July, 1985 regarding the miserable condition of the Kerala Express running between New Delhi and Trivandrum;

(b) whether Government have also received complaints regarding over crowding in reserved compartments, lack of cleanliness, inadequate amenities and indifferent behaviour of the train officials etc.; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 125/126 Kerala Express is one of the important superfast trains and due attention is given to proper upkeep of various amenities, such as water, lights, fans cleanliness of coaches, toilets, catering, manning of reserved coaches to prevent unauthorised occupation, etc. Surprise checks by officers and supervisors are also being frequently made.

Railway out Agency in Idukki (Kerala)

1611. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the people of Idukki in Kerala for opening of a railway out agency in that district; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI RANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Requests have been received for opening of an out-agency in Peermade in Idukki district.

(b) The proposals were examined in detail but were not found to be commercially justified.

Recovery of Loans from Shipping Companies

1612. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently asked all the shipping companies operating in the country to repay loans and interest thereon to the Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC);

(b) if so, the names of the shipping companies and the amount of loans outstanding against each as on 31st October, 1985; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to recover the loans from each shipping company ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Shipping Development Fund Committee have issued notices to all shipping companies in accordance with procedure, which have defaulted in their repayments to Shipping Development Fund Committee, for payment of overdue amounts.

(b) The names of the shipping companies and outstanding amounts against each company as on 31st October, 1985 is given in the statement given below.

(c) Steps taken by Shipping Development Fund Committee to recover the dues from defaulting shipping companies include foreclosing the mortgages against the ships of the companies and getting them sold through courts and adjusting the sale proceeds towards the defaulted amounts.

Statement

Statement Showing the Details of Amounts Overdue from Shipping Companies as on 31.10.1985.

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Defaults (Rupee Loan)		Defaults (Guarantee/Counter-guarantee)		Total
		Principal instalments	Half yearly interest	Amount paid by SDFC	Amount payable by SDFC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>A. Public Sector :</i>						
1.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	1,23,91,73,636.45	48,84,08,840.69	—	—	1,72,75,82,477.14
2.	Mogul Line Ltd.	18,90,20,694.47	10,11,90,130.53	3,10,80,512.00	—	32,12,91,337.00
	Total A :	1,42,81,94,330.92	58,95,98,971.22	3,10,80,512.00	—	2,04,88,73,814.14
<i>B. Private Sector :</i>						
3.	South India Shipping Corpn. Ltd.	2,57,77,950.48	22,49,043.43	—	—	2,80,26,993.91
4.	Scindia Steam Navig. Co. Ltd.	22,86,58,528.10	11,96,75,109.83	—	—	34,83,33,637.93
5.	Chewgule Steamships Ltd.	4,05,52,517.00	1,44,74,951.27	—	—	5,50,27,468.27
6.	Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd.	15,95,34,838.00	5,87,91,186.14	—	—	21,83,26,024.14

7. Seven Seas Transportation Ltd.	5,23,88,766.00	1,49,14,392.45	—	1,74,98,487.15	8,48,01,645.60
8. Surendra Overseas Ltd. (including Sugar Shipping Co. Ltd.)	6,23,42,336.12	1,82,81,432.45	—	—	8,06,23,768.57
9. India Steam-Ships Co. Ltd.	12,86,32,517.48	6,58,63,020.49	—	3,72,88,256.30	23,17,82,794.27
10. Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd.	6,97,18,385.31	4,03,41,375.49	6,67,47,572.81	—	17,68,07,333.61
11. Indoceanic Shipping Company Ltd.	45,17,000.00	19,72,502.88	62,25,657.11	98,40,000.00	2,25,55,159.99
12. Dempo Steamships Ltd.	8,66,87,873.99	2,65,95,303.37	—	13,71,06,820.48	25,03,89,997.84
13. Thakur Shipping Co. Ltd.	—	72,700.86	18,32,584.00	5,55,78,308.00	5,74,83,592.86
14. Garware Shipping Corpn. Ltd.	—	—	—	4,07,57,503.14	4,07,57,503.84
15. Streamline Shipping Company Ltd.	—	—	—	88,03,219.94	88,03,219.94
16. Nirvan Shipping Ltd.	—	—	—	1,01,23,936.62	1,01,23,936.62
Total B :	85,88,09,712.48	36,32,31,018.66	7,48,05,813.92	31,69,96,532.33	1,61,38,43,077.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>C. Companies in whose cases legal action has been taken :</i>						
17.	Nilbat Shipping Co. Ltd.	2,91,32,000.00	5,81,56,668.29	8,96,19,820.00	—	17,69,08,488.29
18.	R.A.J. Lines Ltd.	7,00,000.00	28,68,983.77	1,15,43,297.00	—	1,51,12,280.77
19.	Panchsheel Shipping Ltd.	—	5,06,359.06	9,63,34,859.29	—	9,68,41,210.25
20.	Sujwala Shipping Co. Ltd.	—	32,54,943.61	11,09,637.00	84,19,000.00	1,27,83,500.00
21.	Deccan Shipping Co. Ltd.	—	—	—	88,50,000.00	88,50,000.00
Total C :		2,98,32,000.00	6,47,86,954.73	19,86,07,613.29	1,72,69,000.00	31,04,95,568.02
Grand Total : A+B+C		2,31,68,36,043.40	1,01,76,16,944.61	30,44,93,939.21	33,42,65,532.33	3,97,32,12,459.55

[Translation]

Sharing of Water of Pancheshwar Dam

1613. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any talks on utilisation of water resources were held with the King of Nepal during his recent visit to India;

(b) whether there is any possibility of taking up research/survey work in the Nepal territory of Pancheshwar dam as a result of these talks; and

(c) if not, the alternative steps proposed to be taken to utilise deep waters of Sharda river ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) General talks on water resources utilisation were held during the King of Nepal's visit and at present no research/survey is proposed to be taken up.

Railway over-bridge at Jagraon

1614. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any representation from the people of Jagraon (Punjab) demanding construction of a railway over-bridge at Jagraon; and

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

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

(b) The Railways undertake construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of busy level crossings jointly with the State Governments on cost sharing basis. Proposals in this regard are required to be sponsored by the State Governments.

The Government of Punjab has been requested by Northern Railway to sponsor the proposal, accordingly.

[English]

Repair and Construction of Bridges on National Highways

1615. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out a survey to identify the bridges that need to be constructed on the National Highways or where breaches are to be repaired;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the bridges/breaches which are expected to be completed and repaired during 1985-86; and

(d) the total cost involved separately for bridges/breaches ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Identification of the deficiencies in the existing National Highway network keeping in view the traffic intensity and other factors and their programmed removal keeping in view the *inter-se* priority and availability of resources is a continuous process. As on the 1st April, 1985, the following bridge works were identified as part of the deficiencies :—

(a) Major bridges	...	4 Nos.
(b) Reconstruction/widening of weak and narrow major bridges.	...	179 Nos.
(c) Replacement of submersible bridges, dips, vented cause-way etc.	...	37 Nos.
(d) Construction of minor bridges.	...	2336 Nos.

Likely cost of improvement of these bridge works would be Rs. 800.00 crores (approx.). The following number of bridges are expected to be completed/repaired during 1985-86 :

(a) Reconstruction or widening of weak or narrow major bridges	...	18 Nos.
(b) Replacement of submersible bridges, dips, vented cause-way etc.	...	3 Nos.
(c) Construction of minor bridges	...	80 Nos.

In addition, the breaches in the National Highways do occur in heavy rains/floods and these are attended to at the earliest for restoration of traffic.

Freight Offering of 'core' Sector

1616. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are facing a steep fall in the freight offering of 'core' sector including coal and raw materials for steel plants;

(b) what was the freight offering from the 'core' sector during six months from 1 April, 1985 and the offering during the corresponding period last year; and

(c) steps being taken to increase the freight offering to Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir. There has, however, been marginal short-fall in case raw materials for steel plants and coal.

(b) The actual loading of 'core sector' freight during the six months from 1st April, 1985 as compared to the corresponding period of last year is as given below :—

(Figures in million tonnes)

Commodity	April— September 1984	April— September 1985
1. Coal	43.60	47.74
2. Raw materials to steel plants	11.03	10.57
3. Pig iron and finished steel from steel plants	3.73	3.89
4. Iron ore for export	5.07	5.69
5. Cement	8.09	8.33
6. Foodgrains	10.17	10.56
7. Fertilizers	4.84	6.38
8. POL	8.53	9.07

(c) A close coordination is being maintained both at the inter-Ministerial as well as at the field level.

Diseases Transmitted Through Blood

1617. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many diseases which are transmitted through blood ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to examine the blood of blood-donors to ensure against taking 'sick' blood ?

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

(b) Medical examinations and Laboratory investigations are done to ensure supply of safe blood.

[Translation]

Steps to Popularise Hindi

1619. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the various steps proposed to be taken by Government for popularising Hindi language which is spoken and understood by the majority of people in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : The Department of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been implementing through its Institutions and by providing financial support to States/UTs and voluntary organisations a number of programmes for popularisation of Hindi. These programmes which help in the popularisation of Hindi are being continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

2. As regards the institutions it has set up a number of their regional offices/centres for undertaking research, development and extension work in Hindi. These institutions include Central Hindi

Directorate, New Delhi and its regional offices at Calcutta, Gauhati, Hyderabad and Madras, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, New Delhi and Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra and its centres at New Delhi, Gauhati and Hyderabad. Through these institutions following programmes are being implemented :—

- (i) Correspondence Courses for teaching Hindi through the media of other Indian languages ;—
- (ii) Extension programmes for the promotion of Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking areas.
- (iii) Distribution and exhibition of Hindi books.
- (iv) Production of bilingual, trilingual, multilingual and definitional dictionaries and conversational guides etc.
- (v) Publication of magazines/periodicals in Hindi such as 'Bhasha', 'Varshiki' and 'Unesco Doot'.
- (vi) Teaching and training programmes for Indian and foreign national.
- (vii) Research in methodology of teaching Hindi and material production by Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra.
- (viii) All India Hindi Essay Competitions and All India Hindi Debates.
- (ix) Organisation of workshops of neo-Hindi writers, study tours of Hindi students of non-Hindi speaking areas and lecture tours of prominent Hindi scholars from universities of Hindi speaking states to universities of non-Hindi speaking States.
- (x) Award of prizes to Hindi writers of non-Hindi speaking areas.
- (xi) Preparation of Hindi-foreign languages dictionaries/conversational guides.

- (xii) Scholarships to students of non-Hindi speaking States for pursuance of studies in Hindi beyond matriculation level.
- (xiii) Preparation of scientific and technical terminologies in Hindi.
- (xiv) Organisation of workshops on use of Scientific and Technical Terminology in teaching at University level.
- (xv) Propagation of Hindi through audio-cassettes.
- (xvi) Survey of spoken Hindi as Official language.

3. Financial support to States/UTs was provided for :—

- a. Appointment of Hindi teachers and establishment of Hindi teachers training colleges in non-Hindi speaking states/UTs ; and
- b. To Granth Academies and University Book Development Cells for the preparation and publication of university level books in Hindi.

4. Financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations for running of centres/classes for teaching of Hindi and Shorthand and typewriting, purchase of Hindi books and periodical for libraries and publication of books, journals and magazines in Hindi.

Resources for basic Education and Vocationalisation of Education

1620. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the additional resources Government propose to mobilise during the Seventh Plan for making basic education compulsory each state ; and

(b) whether states are likely to be given directives to vocationalise the

education keeping in view the importance of vocational studies ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) As against the VI Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 2,524 crores for education, provision for Education, Art & Culture and Sports and Youth Affairs in VII Plan is Rs. 6,382.65 crores. This includes provision for basic (elementary) education also.

(b) Government agrees that there is urgent need to vocationalise education. The National Education Policy 1968 unequivocally stated this. The States have been repeatedly requested in the past through different forums like Central Advisory Board of Education, Conferences of State Education Ministers, etc. to urgently vocationalise education and it is proposed to pursue this.

[English]

Construction of Terminal at Indira Gandhi International Airport

1621. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the work relating to the construction of a terminal at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi is likely to be completed and the estimated total expenditure thereon ;

(b) the number of aero bridges to be constructed in the new terminal building and whether a new run-way is also proposed to be constructed ; and

(c) whether it is likely to be opened for traffic as soon as this building is completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The construction of the terminal is expected to be completed within the next few months. The total expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 95.00 crores.

(b) The new terminal will have 13 aerobridges of which 9 have been already installed. The remaining four will be put in position as second arm for In-Contact parking bays meant for wide-bodied aircraft. In the present phase of construction, there is no proposal for construction of a second runway.

(c) On completion, the terminal will be opened for traffic after the various systems and facilities are tested through a trial run over a period of time.

[Translation]

Railway Regional Office in Bihar

1622. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a long standing demand for opening a railway Regional Office in Bihar ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). The demand for formation of a new zone in Bihar was remitted to the Railway Reforms Committee for their consideration. The Committee after carefully considering all the aspects have not made any recommendation in this regard.

[English]

Railway bridge over river Ganga in Patna

1623. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :

SHRI C.P. THAKUR :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for the construction of a railway bridge over river Ganga in Patna has been under consideration since 1974 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in its construction ;

(c) whether Government have dropped the said proposal for its construction ; and

(d) if not, when Government propose to take a decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (d). An engineering-cum-traffic survey in connection with the proposed rail bridge across river Ganga near patna is in progress. The progress achieved is about 80%. While the Engineering field work is over, the traffic survey is being carried out. The survey is expected to be completed in the next year. Final decision on this project will be taken in consultation with Bihar Government, after receipt and examination of the Survey Report, subject to its clearance by the planning Commission, and availability of funds.

Purchase of Helicopters by Helicopter Corporation of India

1624. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Air Force have evaluated different types of helicopters to be purchased by the Helicopter Corporation of India to meet the needs of oil industry, tourism and private sector ;

(b) if so, the different types of helicopters evaluated by the Indian Air Force ;

(c) the results/findings of the evaluation by Air Force ;

(d) the details of recommendations made by Indian Air Force ; and

(e) the decision of Government in the matter of selection of suitable type (s) of helicopters for operation by the Helicopter Corporation ?

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

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

(e) No final decision has yet been taken.

Dredger Repairing Yard at Calcutta

1625. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to award the job of setting up a dredger repairing yard at Calcutta to some other firm ignoring the offer of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers (GRSE) who have been actively involved in the project for two years ;

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to create an exclusive dredger repairing organisation at Calcutta in the joint sector under Indo-Dutch Technical Assistance Programme. The Steering Committee constituted for selection of various constituent members for the proposed company considered G R S.E.'s proposal along with number of other ship repairing organisations both in the public as well as private sector and recommended M/s Patel Engineering Works, Bombay, for participation in the proposed joint venture company.

Loss to Air India due to its General Sales Agents going into Liquidation

1626. SHRI BHOLANATH SEN :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ
ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India is losing annually as bad debts on account of General Sales Agents of Air India some countries going into liquidation ;

(b) if so, the details of such losses sustained by Air India during the last three years ;

(c) what was the security of the agents who have gone into liquidation ; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to prevent such losses in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Air India has not been losing annually on bad debts on account of its General Sales Agents in some countries going into liquidation. During the last three years none of its General Sales Agents has gone into liquidation.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

High Incidence of Diseases in Rural areas and Drawbacks in Health Education System

1627. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite shift from curative to preventive health policy, rural areas continue to have high incidence of diseases and if so, the reasons thereof and corrective steps proposed ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there are drawbacks in our health education programme which causes preventable deficiency diseases of flourosis, lathyrism, iodine deficiency diseases like goitre and also polio responsible for record number of disabled and if so, the corrective steps proposed ?

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

incidence and extent of morbidity in rural areas is dependent on a variety of factors not all of which are health-related. From the point of view of health interventions, the effort of the Government has been to establish a network of preventive and promotive health infrastructural facilities closer to the door-steps of the people, to launch a frontal attack on major diseases like Malaria, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, blindness and cancer through well-structured National Programmes, to train up and deploy the required number of medical and para-medical personnel to man the services and to revamp the research efforts so as to make them more application-oriented. This is in addition to the general efforts to remove poverty which alone can have an over-all impact on improving the quality of life of the people.

(b) The Government has taken many steps to strengthen health education in the country and it has been integrated National Health Programmes. Media resources of the country are being mobilised to disseminate information for promotion of health and prevention of deficiency diseases such as fluorosis, lathyrism, goitre and communicable diseases. Polio immunization is a part of the nation-wide expanded programme of Immunization (E.P.I.).

Airport Security force

1628. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish Airport Security force ;

(b) if so the purpose of setting up such a force ;

(c) the details of constitution of such a force ; and

(d) the time by which such a force is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL

AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):

(a) There is no proposal to establish a separate Airport Security Force.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Trial run of a long goods train

1629. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Government have successfully conducted a trial run of a very long goods train hauled by two engines ;

(b) if so, the number of wagons the train will have and the additional cargo by weight will carry ;

(c) which are the sectors where this facility is proposed to be introduced ; and

(d) when this is going to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (d). Preliminary trials for heavier freight trains were recently conducted successfully. The test trains consisted of 112 'BOX N' Wagons and were hauled by two locomotives. The pay-load was about 6400 tonnes as against a maximum of about 3200 tonnes obtaining now. Such heavier freight trains will be introduced on high density routes carrying coal, Iron ore, etc. As running of such trains is presently in trial stage only, it is difficult to envisage a timetable.

Wagon Building by Co-Operatives

1630. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI T. BALA GOUD :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Government have taken a decision to augment allocations for the wagon building industry for the railways ;

(b) what is the quantum of order that was allotted to private sector industries during the last three years ;

(c) the reasons why Government have not considered desirable to give priority to co-operatives who have necessary infrastructure for producing rail wagons over the purely private enterprises ; and

(d) whether Government would consider giving preference to co-operatives for wagon building ?

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

(b) The number of wagons ordered in terms of four-wheelers on private sector during the last three years has been as under :—

(in four-wheelers)

Year	No. of wagons ordered
1982-83	8160.0
1983-84	7319.5
1984-85	5532.0

(c) and (d). No co-operative society has come forward with the proposal to undertake manufacturing of wagons. However, order for manufacture of wagons by railways is placed both on the public sector and private sector wagon building units. Requests when received will have to be examined by the Ministry of Industry.

Payment of Interim Relief Instalments to DTC Employees

1631. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Transport Corporation employees have not been paid the two instalments of interim relief released on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission ; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken to disburse the amount to them ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). The Pay-Scales of Delhi Transport Corporation employees were revised effective from June, 1983, taking into account all relevant factors. No decision has so far been taken on the question of their eligibility for payment of second Interim Relief on the pattern applicable to Central Government Employees.

Resentment over Change of Timings in CGHS Dispensaries and Shift to Old Timings

1632. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

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

(a) whether there has been resentment on large scale on the change of timings of C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to revive the old timings which are more suited to the beneficiaries than the present timings ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). There has been some resentment about the change of timings of CGHS dispensaries. The position is, however, being reviewed constantly.

Amount Sanctioned for Eradication of Leprosy during 1984-85

1633. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :

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

(a) what is the amount sanctioned by the Government for National Leprosy Eradication Programme during the year 1984-85 ; and

(b) the details of the amount sanctioned to each State out of this fund ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH. SINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). A

sum of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs has been sanctioned as budget grants for National Leprosy Eradication Programme during the year 1984-85. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1178.15 lakhs has been sanctioned to the States/Union Territories during 1984-85 as assistance in cash and kind. A State-wise break-up is given in the statement below.

Statement

Statement showing the grants sanctioned to the States/U.T's, during 1984-85 under National Leprosy Eradication Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Grant sanctioned		Total
		Cash	Kind	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	123.00	59.37	182.37
2.	Assam	23.13	1.89	25.02
3.	Bihar	25.00	37.21	62.21
4.	Gujarat	42.00	24.59	66.59
5.	Haryana	0.50	0.66	1.16
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	1.92	6.92
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.63	2.33	2.96
8.	Karnataka	59.00	27.53	86.53
9.	Kerala	13.00	9.24	22.24
10.	Madhya Pradesh	49.00	17.12	66.12
11.	Maharashtra	85.00	76.59	161.59
12.	Manipur	7.04	1.95	8.99
13.	Meghalaya	1.75	0.46	2.21
14.	Nagaland	2.75	0.29	3.04
15.	Orissa	58.75	61.11	119.86
16.	Punjab	1.25	0.31	1.56
17.	Rajasthan	24.75	1.03	25.78
18.	Sikkim	5.20	0.03	5.23
19.	Tamil Nadu	45.00	50.25	95.25
20.	Tripura	12.00	2.66	14.66

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	63.00	27.17	90.17
22.	West Bengal	50.00	51.86	101.86
23.	A. & N. Islands	5.00	0.35	5.35
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00	1.53	7.53
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	0.24	0.24
26.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	3.00	0.10	3.10
28.	Goa	2.00	2.62	4.62
29.	Lakshadweep	0.25	0.15	0.40
30.	Mizoram	1.95	0.63	2.58
31.	Pondicherry	0.30	1.71	2.01
TOTAL :		715.25	462.90	1178.15

Sending of Doctors to Russia to Study Treatment of "Cirrhosis of the Liver"

1634. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the line of treatment of "cirrhosis of the liver" recently discovered and adopted in Russia ; and

(b) whether Government are sending any specialist doctors to study the line of treatment in Russia ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal under the immediate consideration of the Government of India,

International Airport status for Begumpet

1635. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to provide all facilities required for an international airport at Begumpet Airport Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the international airport status is proposed to be accorded to this airport; and

(c) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) It is proposed to introduce an international flight by Air India from/to Hyderabad.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Wagon Shortage and production capacity of Coaches in Perambur

1636. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the extent of wagon

shortage and what steps are taken to meet the requirements;

(b) whether the production capacity of coaches manufactured at Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, M/s Jessops & Company, Calcutta and Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore is sought to be increased; and

(c) if so, details together with the expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) There is an overall gap between the demand for wagons and its supply. The shortage of wagons is, however, actually felt during the peak traffic months i.e. January to March as demand from all sectors picks up at the same time. While acquisition of additional wagons coupled with other necessary infrastructural inputs is being arranged the Railways make all efforts to optimise the use of their various assets like rolling stock, track, signalling and telecommunication facilities etc. to lift maximum traffic.

(b) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to step up the production of coaches from the present level of 750 coaches per year to 1000 coaches per year. However, there is no proposal at the present to increase the production capacity at M/s Jessops & Company, Calcutta and M/s Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore.

(c) Necessary infrastructural facilities are, therefore, being created at I.C.F. at an estimated cost of Rs. 38 crores. Anticipated expenditure on this work upto 31.3.86 is Rs. 1.10 crores.

Survey Regarding Viral Diseases

1637. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the authorities of the World Health Organisation and several other International bodies have contem-

plated to fight viral diseases through new vaccines; and

(b) whether survey regarding the viral diseases has been conducted to know its coverage in different countries ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) WHO has a programme of vaccines for viral diseases and new vaccines for some viral diseases have been clinically evaluated by WHO. Some of the vaccines in which WHO has been involved are :

- (i) Trial of vaccine against dengue haemorrhagic fever.
 - (ii) Vaccine against viral hepatitis B.
 - (iii) Efficacy of new Japanese encephalitis Vaccine; and
 - (iv) A new tissue-culture antirabies vaccine.
- (b) No.

UNESCO Resolution Regarding Return of Cultural Property to Countries of their Origin

1638. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has expressed full support for a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation resolution inviting member states to ensure the return of cultural property to the countries of their origin; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the stand of Indian Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). One of the resolutions adopted unanimously at the General Conference of Unesco held at Sofia from October 8th

to November 9, 1985, related to Unesco's activities for preservation of cultural heritage. This resolution, *inter-alia*, invited the Director-General of Unesco to contribute to the strengthening of facilities for the preservation and presentation of the movable cultural heritage and to encourage bilateral negotiations for the return or restoration of cultural property to its country of origin. The Government of India has always favoured the return of cultural property which was wrongfully removed, illegally exported and illicitly appropriate to the countries of their origin. India has already ratified in 1977 the Unesco Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the illicit Imports and Exports and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

Safety of Boeing-737

1639. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is defect in the structure, design and engine of the Boeing-737;

(b) are the recent Boeing-737 accidents due to these defects; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Civil Aviation Department towards the safety of Boeing-737 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) In the course of operations of Boeing-737 aircraft in the country, no defect in the structure, design or engine has come to notice.

(b) and (c). There has been no accident in India to Boeing 737 aircraft due to faults in engine. However, three accidents have been reported abroad. Preliminary investigation of these accidents abroad revealed certain defects in engine and in-depth investigation is on. Meanwhile, the inspections recommended by the manufacturers are being carried out

periodically in Indian Airlines. Engine performance monitoring is strictly followed. The smallest defects coming to notice are promptly rectified.

Schemes to Promote Sanskrit and Allocation of Funds to Andhra Pradesh

1640. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the scheme available with the Government of India to promote Sanskrit;

(b) which are the institutions implementing such schemes, state-wise;

(c) whether Government are aware of the rationalisation schemes for Sanskrit institutions in the state of Andhra Pradesh and its bad effect on Sanskrit; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent the above measure of Andhra Pradesh by providing more funds to Government of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) A statement I indicating the names of schemes operated by the Government of India to promote Sanskrit is given below.

(b) Statement II containing a state-wise list of the number of institutions which received financial assistance in 1984-85 for implementing various schemes is given below.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Statement I

The Ministry's programmes can broadly be classified into three major categories, aiming at :

(a) Preservation of Sanskritic tradition;

- (b) modernisation of the content and methodology of teaching Sanskrit; and
- (c) popularisation of its use.

Preservation of Sanskrit Tradition

2. The important activities undertaken for the preservation of the Sanskrit tradition include the following :

- (i) *Production of Sanskrit literature, purchase of Sanskrit books and publication of rare manuscripts* :— Under this scheme authors and publishers are assisted to produce standard Sanskrit works with commentaries and translations. Support is provided also to bring out critical editions of the rare manuscripts.
- (ii) *Preparation of catalogues and critical editions of rare Sanskrit manuscripts* :— Financial support to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of production and publication is provided by the Government to authors/editors under this scheme. Assistance is also provided for preparation of descriptive catalogues.
- (iii) *Purchase of Sanskrit books and photo-off-set reproduction of out-of-print books* :— This scheme has been designed with the objective of reducing financial burden on authors and publishers since, because of limited readership, Sanskrit publications do not have an easy market. The Ministry purchases 25 to 100 copies of each such publication after they have been judged to be of utility by experts. In addition, a crash programme of photo-off-set reproduction of out-of-print Sanskrit books has been taken up.
- (iv) *Utilisation of services of eminent elderly scholars for in-depth coaching of younger teachers in Shastras* :— This scheme is intended to assist eminent elderly scholars in their effort to preserve the

Sastraic tradition. The scheme—*Shastrachudamani*—provides for payment of honorarium to a traditional Sanskrit scholar giving intensive training to young teachers and scholars.

- (v) *Assistance to States* :— State Governments are given financial assistance to implement their own projects for the propagation and development of Sanskrit. Among other things this assistance is given for providing support to eminent Sanskrit scholars in indigent circumstances. In return, these scholars engage in teaching Sanskrit on traditional lines to willing students.
- (vi) *Support to teachers for preserving Vedic Tradition* : Teachers, well-versed in the Vedic recitation of different shakhas, are entrusted with two students each, below the age group of 12 years for a period of 6 years, during which they impart traditional knowledge of vedic recitation to these pupils. In addition, 26 Ved Vidyalyas are being given financial assistance to encourage studies of Veda.

Modernisation

3. The Ministry has been taking various steps to modernise the content of Sanskrit education and the methodology of its teaching. These include :

- (i) *Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan* : The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan was established as an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Education in October, 1970. The Sansthan has various activities such as research, development of Sanskrit studies, publication of books and journals and editing of manuscripts. It is also an examining body and conducts examinations at various level ; Prathama (middle standard) to Shastri (B.A.) Achary (M.A.), Vidya Varidhi (Ph.D.) and Vachaspati (D.Lit). Being an

affiliating body, 38 voluntary Sanskrit organisations have been affiliated to the Sansthan. These examinations have been recognised by the Association of Indian Universities, Govt. of India, a number of State Governments and about 30 universities all over the country for purposes of employment and/or admission to higher courses of study. Although the Sansthan imparts education in the traditional system in 16 different Shastras, its syllabus includes a study of major modern disciplines including modern Indian languages, humanities, Mathematics, etc. The Sansthan has at present seven constituent Vidyapeethas at Delhi, Tirupati, Jammu, Puri, Guruvayoor, Allahabad and Jaipur.

Popularisation and Promotion of Sanskrit

A number of measures have been taken for the popularisation of Sanskrit language. Some of the major activities in this include the following :

- (i) *Financial Assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations* : Under this scheme registered voluntary organisations are being assisted upto 75 per cent of the approved expenditure towards payment of salaries, scholarships, repair of buildings, purchase of furniture and library books and appointment of Pracharakas.
- (ii) *Financial assistance for publication of Sanskrit works* : Individual authors are provided with 60 per cent of approved expenditure towards the cost of paper, printing and publications, on the condition that 100 copies of each publication are supplied free of cost to government for distribution to various Sanskrit institutions.
- (iii) *Assistance to Sanskrit Journals* : Under the scheme, grants are given to Sanskrit Journals to improve their quality and content.
- (iv) *All India Elocution Contest and Vedic convention* : Every year, an all-India elocution contest is held in which students of traditional Sanskrit institutions participate. Similarly an all-India Vedic Convention is held and special incentive given for preservation of oral Vedic tradition.
- (v) *Vocational Training for Sanskrit students* : This scheme is still in its infancy as it was initiated in 1982-83. The intention is to provide assistance to the products of traditional Sanskrit institutions to undergo training in such vocational subjects as manuscriptology, epigraphy, etc.
- (vi) *Award of Scholarships* : Two types of scholarships are provided by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan and the Ministry of Education. Firstly, national scholarships are given to Shastri and Acharya students, the products of traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas and students wanting to undertake for post-matric studies in Sanskrit. Secondly, financial assistance is given to colleges and universities for award of scholarships to student prosecuting studies in Sanskrit. These scholarships are awarded on the basis of merit.
- (vii) *President's Awards* : Every year 10 eminent Sanskrit scholars are given President's awards in recognition of their contribution and service to Sanskrit language and literature. The award comprises a certificate of honour, a shawl and a life-long honorarium of Rs. 5,000/- per annum.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of organisations assisted in 1964-85.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	22
4.	Gujarat	9
5.	Haryana	28
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4
8.	Karnataka	19
9.	Kerala	35
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8
11.	Maharashtra	13
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Orissa	3
14.	Punjab	5
15.	Rajasthan	24
16.	Sikkim	1
17.	Tamil Nadu	61
18.	Uttar Pradesh	139
19.	West Bengal	234
20.	Chandigarh	2
21.	Delhi	17
22.	Pondicherry	2
Total :		651

**Passenger and Cargo Traffic at
Calcutta Port**

1641. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of growth of domestic and international passenger and cargo traffic at Calcutta Airport, during the period between 1978 to 1984, has been lower than the rate of growth of traffic at Bombay and Delhi Airports during the same period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the comparative figures for the period between 1978 to 1984 ;

(c) the reasons for the lower rate of traffic growth in Calcutta ;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to improve passenger and cargo traffic at Calcutta Airport ; and

(e) the improvements, if any during the last three years in regard to the passenger and cargo traffic at Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay Airports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the average growth rate in passenger and cargo traffic at the three international airports during the period from 1978-79 to 1984-85 is given below. It will be noted that the rate of growth of traffic at Calcutta Airport has been lower than that of Bombay and Delhi except in respect of domestic cargo traffic.

(c) The lower growth rate is due to poor generation of traffic.

(d) As a matter of policy, Calcutta Airport is offered as a point of call to foreign airlines during airline discussions as well as Inter-Governmental discussions, on relatively easier terms compared to other airports in the country. Infrastructural facilities are also being expanded at this airport to handle more traffic.

(e) The improvements in regard to the passenger and cargo traffic at the three airports during the last three years *vis-a-vis* 1981-82 are indicated below :—

	Calcutta	Delhi	Bombay
Passenger Traffic (Numbers in lakhs)			
1981-82	14.53	39.20	54.77
1982-83	15.06	41.13	64.48
1983-84	16.53	45.68	71.81
1984-85	18.59	48.97	75.97
Cargo Traffic (in thousands of tonnes)			
1981-82	21.70	73.15	109.77
1982-83	22.30	78.84	119.20
1983-84	25.58	94.16	135.70
1984-85	29.07	110.81	162.52

Statement

Average growth rate of passenger and Cargo traffic at the three International airports during the period from 1978-79 to 1984-85.

	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi
Passenger Traffic (in percentage)			
International	7.5	5.0	8.1
Domestic	8.9	5.3	10.22
Cargo Traffic (in percentage)			
International	12.8	1.5	17.0
Domestic	10.0	11.4	7.8

Setting up of ITIs and Polytechnics in Minority Areas

1642. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the directives issued by the former Prime Minister late Mrs. Indira Gandhi on 11th May, 1983 that arrangements should be made to set up ITIs and Polytechnics by Government or private agencies in predominantly minority areas to encourage admission in such institutions of adequate number of persons belonging to the minority communities and to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to implement the above directives :

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) success achieved in the matter so far ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken during the Seventh Plan period in the matter of setting up ITIs and Polytechnics in predominantly minority areas ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). The Government has expanded the Central scheme of community polytechnics to cover more polytechnics located in the minority concentrated areas. These community polytechnics are expected to set up their extension centres in minority concentrated areas/mohallas to encourage admission of adequate number of persons belonging to the minority communities. Ten community polytechnics have already been established for the purpose and their names are given below :—

1. G.B. Pant Polytechnic, New Delhi.
2. University, Polytechnic, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh :
3. Lucknow, Polytechnic, Lucknow.
4. Govt, Polytechnic, Moradabad.
5. Govt. Polytechnic, Ajmer.
6. S.V. Govt. Polytechnic, Bhopal.
7. Father Agnel's Polytechnic, Margao, Goa.
8. Govt. Polytechnic, Ranchi.
9. New Delhi Polytechnic for Women, New Delhi.

10. M.S. Polytechnic, Kilakarai (Tamil Nadu).

According to the reports obtained from the individual community polytechnics, they have been successfully meeting the objective of the Scheme.

(d) The new institutes are to be set up under the State Plans. Some of the State Governments have proposed establishment of ITIs in minority areas during the Seventh Plan. For the establishment of Polytechnics in the minority areas, no proposals have so far been made.

Delay in Turn Round of Ships at Calcutta Port

1643. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report indicating that in view of inordinate delay in turn round of ships some foreign and Indian shipping companies are switching over to other Ports by passing Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the average turn round time of ships at Calcutta Port.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). No such report indicating that in view of inordinate delay in turn round of ships, the ships are bypassing Calcutta has been received by Government.

(c) The average turn round time (in days) of ships since beginning of the year 1985 is as under :—

January	—	11.18
February	—	11.34
March	—	11.79
April	—	13.33
May	—	10.77
June	—	12.20
July	—	12.27
August	—	13.48
September	—	21.38
October	—	25.39

Adequate Facilities for Drug Testing

1644. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the task force appointed by the Central Government in 1982 had suggested creation of adequate facilities for drug testing in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions of the task force ;

(c) the steps taken/proposed in this regard ;

(d) what percentage of the drugs produced in the country are subjected to tests ; and

(e) what percentage of samples tested during the last three years were found to be substandard ?

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

(b) and (c). One of the recommendations of the Task Force was that the drug testing facilities in the country should be strengthened. The Central Government should assist the State Governments in strengthening the drug testing facilities and for this purpose a 100% centrally sponsored scheme should be formulated. Accordingly, a scheme for extending financial assistance to the State Governments to strengthen the testing facilities in their states was included in the 7th Five Year Plan but due to financial constraints this scheme was dropped.

(d) According to the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made thereunder manufactures are required to test every batch of the drug produced by them before releasing for sale.

(e) Information in respect of number of drug samples tested, number of samples found sub-standard and their percentage during the last three years is given below :—

Year	No. of samples tested	No. of samples found sub-standard	Percentage
1981-82	18856	3457	18.3
1982-83	18571	3160	17.01
1983-84	16768	2535	14.98

Allocation of Funds for Education during Seventh Plan

1645. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working group on education has stressed the need of Rs. 6655 crore for the States and Union Territories in the Seventh Plan ;

(b) whether any decision has been taken by Government in this regard ;

(c) whether to encourage the adult education in the country, Government propose to provide funds to state Governments ; and

(d) if so, to what extent the illiteracy in the country is likely to be reduced

during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Twelve Working Groups constituted by the Planning Commission for the various sub-sectors of Education including Art, Culture, Sports & Youth Welfare, assessed the need of Rs. 9199 crores in the State-sector for Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) National Development Council has approved Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 3994 crores for States/UTs.

(c) and (d). Central assistance to States for encouraging adult education programme would be continued and it is proposed to cover the illiterate population in 15-35 age group during the Seventh Plan period.

Adult Education and New Education Policy

1646. SHRI BANWARI LAL PU-ROHIT :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI AMARSINH RA-THAWA :

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

(a) whether the Directorate of Adult Education have recommended to his Ministry to examine in detail about Adult Education Programme in national debate on education ;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of his Ministry ; and

(c) whether to boost the adult educa-tion in the country Government propose

to recommend to televise the programme through different channels in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA RO-HATGI) : (a) and (b). A nation-wide debate has been initiated on the basis of the document : "Challenge of Educa-tion—A Policy Perspective" circulated by the Ministry of Human Resource Deve-lopment (Department of Education) in the context of formulation of New Na-tional Policy on Education. At the instance of the Department of Education, Directorate of Adult Education, New Delhi has organised a National Seminar on Adult Education on 10-12 October, 1985 at New Delhi to elicit the views of the participants drawn from a wide cross section of the society to recommend spe-cific strategies for inclusion in the New Educational Policy. The Directorate has submitted the report to the Ministry.

(c) One of the strategies of imple-menting the adult education programme is the intensive use of mass media—modern, traditional and folk. Use of

television for motivational and instruc-tional purposes is part of the broad strategy.

Computerised reservation on Indian Airports

1647. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of TRANS-PORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a pro-posal to set up new computerised Reserva-tion Terminals on some Indian Airports ;

(b) if so, the names of Airports iden-tified for the purpose ;

(c) the estimated cost in implementing the proposal ; and

(d) details thereof ?

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

(b) (i) Indira Gandhi International Airport Terminal, Delhi.

(ii) Bangalore Airport.

(iii) Gauhati Airport.

(iv) Goa Airport.

(c) and (d). The estimated expendi-ture is around Rs. 3 lakhs per location.

Community Polytechnic Scheme

1648. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

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

(a) the names and addresses of those ten Polytechnics where admissions were restricted only to persons belonging to minorities, under the community Poly-technic Scheme;

(b) the names of those polytechnics out of them that received grants before getting the guidelines and the amount of grant received by each Polytechnic;

(c) whether giving or denying admission on the basis of religion amount to violation of the provision of article 14 and 15(i) of the constitution; and

(d) the action taken recently in this context ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V.

NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d). The names and addresses of the ten polytechnics located in the minority concentrated areas covered under the Scheme of Community Polytechnics to provide technical skills to persons belonging to the minority communities are given below. The grants received by these Polytechnics since their approval are also given against their names :

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Names and addresses of the Polytechnics	Grants released
1.	G.B. Pant Polytechnic, New Delhi.	4.00
2.	New Delhi Polytechnic for Women, New Delhi.	4.00
3.	University Polytechnic, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.	4.00
4.	Lucknow Polytechnic, Lucknow.	3.60
5.	Govt. Polytechnic, Moradabad.	3.80
6.	Govt. Polytechnic, Ajmer.	4.00
7.	Father Angel's Polytechnic, Margao, Goa.	2.50
8.	S.V. Polytechnic, Bhopal.	4.00
9.	Govt. Polytechnic, Ranchi.	4.00
10.	M.S. Polytechnic, Kilakarai (Tamil Nadu).	3.60
Total :		37.50

Immediately after the selection of these polytechnics under the Scheme of Community Polytechnics, a meeting of their principals was organised at New Delhi in which their operational plans were finalised in accordance with the general guidelines of the Scheme and the specific objective of these new community polytechnics.

Besides being located in minority concentrated areas, these community polytechnics are expected to establish their extension centres also in minority concentrated areas/mohallas to ensure that the benefit of the facilities thus created is by and large availed by the persons belonging to minority communities. However, there is no intention to deny these facilities to applicants belonging to other communities, if there be any. In that sense, the institutions are not "restricted only to minorities", as mentioned in part (a) of the question.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Education during the Five Year Plans

1649. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

DR. A.K. PATEL :

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :

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

(a) the percentages of amounts to the total expenditure of Union Government proposed by the Planning Commission to be spent on Education in the last three Five Year Plans and the actual percentages of amount spent on it during these plan periods;

(b) if less amount had been spent the reasons thereof;

(c) the percentage of the proposed provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the advice proposed to be given to the States Governments in this regard;

(d) whether Government are considering to earmark at least 10 percent of its total expenditure for education; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Plan outlay for education to total Central Sector outlay was 3.05%, 2.03% and 1.55% in the 4th, 5th and 6th Five Year Plans against which the expenditure percentage was 3.08%, 2.06% and 1.06% (anticipated) respectively. There has been an increase on the expenditure side during the Fourth & Fifth Five Year Plans; the information for the Sixth Plan is tentative.

(c) 2.5% has been provided for education in Seventh Five Year Plan in the Central Sector. The states would be advised to mobilize additional resources for education at their level as well as to introduce cost effective innovative models of education.

(d) and (e). there is no proposal under consideration at present to earmark outlay for education to the extent of 10% in view of overall intersectoral priorities.

[English]

Scrapping of Steam Engines

1650. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA) : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether railways have decided to scrap their steam engines in a phased manner so that by the end of this century the entire railway system runs only on diesel or electric traction;

(b) whether this would involve re-deployment of a large number of personnel working in the steam locomotive section and related workshops;

(c) whether a number of workshops also would become redundant; and

(d) if so, how is the problem of surplus personnel going to be solved ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The policy is to progressively phase out steam loco-

motives, when found uneconomical to repair on age-cum-condition basis and replace the same with diesel or electric locomotives but it may not be possible to phase out all the steam locomotives by the end of this century.

(b) As the phasing out of steam locomotives will be done progressively, re-deployment of large number of personnel at any one time may not be involved.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The workshop capacity released by the reduction of steam locomotives will be utilised for alternative repair/manufacturing activities.

Design of Coaches to be made at Coach Factory in Punjab

1651. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether new coaches to be made at the proposed factory in Punjab will be designed to run at super fast speeds;

(b) if so, whether railways are seeking foreign designs;

(c) whether railways own design organisation had failed to come up with the required design; and

(d) whether these coaches would also be designed for greater passenger comfort ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Railway is trying to acquire the technology for high speed coaches and these coaches are planned to be manufactured in the coach factory in Punjab. The initial production will be to be existing design.

(b) Railways are seeking foreign design.

(c) No, Sir. It is not intended to do original research on High Speed coaches in RDSO. When such designs have been

developed quite satisfactorily in foreign countries, RDSO will adopt the designs to Indian condition of gauge, track and environment.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Progress in Locating Missing Indian Ships

1652. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in locating the two Indian ships which disappeared mysteriously in the Indian Ocean during this year;

(b) whether enquiry into their seaworthiness has made any progress; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the owners as yet ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Further investigations have not yielded any trace of the missing ships.

(b) and (c). A case was instituted against the owners and C.B.I. is investigating into the matter. Investigation is still in progress. A formal investigation under Section 360 of Merchant Shipping Act is also in progress in the court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay.

[Translation]

Development of Ahmedabad Airport as an International Airport

1653. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made for developing Ahmedabad Airport as an international airport ;

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

(c) the expenditure involved in developing this Airport as an international airport and the time by which this airport will become an international airport ; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. However, the existing four international airports at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras are considered adequate for catering to the needs of international traffic to/from India. Government, therefore, do not feel the necessity for the present of declaring any domestic airport including Ahmedabad as international airport.

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

Target to set up Primary Health Centres in Gujarat

1654. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the target fixed for establishing Primary Health Centres in Gujarat during the Seventh Five Year plan and details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : The establishment of Primary Health Centres is under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. According to the Plan discussions held in the Planning Commission with the representatives from the State of Gujarat, 690 Primary Health Centres are proposed to be opened in the State during the Seventh period out of which 50 Primary Health Centres will be established during 1985-86. Their locations/sites are to be decided by the State Government itself.

[English]

Central Water Transport Finance Corporation

1655. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a Central Water Transport Finance Corporation during the Seventh Plan for monitoring and adequately meeting the needs of the country's inland water transport ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the capital outlay involved ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

National Seminar on the Engineering Education Policy

1657. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the suggestions that have been made by the National Seminar on the Engineering Education Policy organised in New Delhi from October 9th to 12th ; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The recommendations made by the National Seminar on Engineering Education Policy held in New Delhi in October, 1985, pertain to (i) faculty and faculty Development (ii) provision of necessary facilities for under-graduate and post-graduate programmes (iii) challenge of emerging areas and Technology Gap (iv) establishment of linkages with various systems (v) mobilisation of financial resources (vi) removal of obsolescence (vii) strengthening of management structure and (viii) promotion of quest for excellence.

(b) The above National Seminar is

one of the series of several Seminars already held or further being organised for the formulation of National Policy on Education including Technical Education. The last Seminar on Engineering, Technical and Management Education to integrate the recommendations of the various Seminars organised in these fields was held at Bangalore from 6th to 9th November, 1985. The recommendations made by these Seminars will be further analysed through small working groups that may be set up for the respective fields. The recommendations made by these working groups will then be processed for framing the national policy in the particular fields.

Amount spent by Air India and Indian Airlines on publicity

1658. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by the Air India and the Indian Airlines separately on publicity every year during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether study has been made about the benefit these two organisations derive from publicity ;

(c) whether there are any guidelines in regard to the organising of publicity ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the names of agencies/organisations which generally receive the benefits of the publicity work done by the two airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The amount spent by Indian Airlines and Air India on publicity during the last three years is as follows :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Air India	Indian Airlines
1982-83	310.20	45.87
1983-84	366.45	60.97
1984-85	482.36	57.88

(b) While no study has been made to determine the benefits these two airlines derive from publicity, each year's publicity campaign is finalised keeping in view the competition in the airline market and the revenue targets to be achieved during the year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The guidelines laid down in this behalf are as follows :—

(i) Public Sector Undertakings should make a distinct provision in their budget towards expenditure on publicity and the Government Directors on their Boards should ensure the reasonableness of the amounts so provided.

(ii) Increasing use should be made of A.I.R. and Doordarshan.

(iii) There is advantage in Public Sector Undertakings routing their advertisements relating to tenders/recruitment etc. through the D.A.V.P. and as far as possible the services of those advertising agencies should be utilised which are accredited by the DAVP.

(e) The benefits of publicity work done by the two airlines directly accrue to these airlines and to the tourism industry. The names of advertising agencies on the panel of Indian Airlines and Air India are as follows :—

Iadlan Airlines :

- (i) M/s Hindustan Thompson Associates Ltd.
- (ii) M/s Clarion Advertising Services Ltd.
- (iii) M/s Akshara Advertising.

Air-India :

- (i) *India*—Hindustan Thompson Associates.

(ii) *United Kingdom*—Cornell May Stevenson.

(iii) *Continental Europe*—Creative Collaboration.

(iv) *USA and Canada*—Van Brunt and Company.

(v) *Hong Kong*—People and Grey.

(vi) *Australia*—Lockwoon Associates.

(vii) *Middle East*—Pan Gulf.

Proposal to replace Rails of Narrow Gauges Lines

1659. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to replace the old rails of narrow gauge lines by new ones ;

(b) whether Government also propose to replace the old steam engines by diesel engines on these lines ; and

(c) if so, the time by which this change is possible ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Renewal of old rails of Narrow Gauge lines is undertaken by released second hand rails on age-cum-condition basis.

(b) Old steam engines are proposed to be replaced by diesel engines and diesel rail cars.

(c) It is not possible to indicate definite time as it will depend upon the availability of resources.

Food Served to Patients in Government Hospitals

1660. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that food served to patients in the Central Government Hospitals is of low standard.

(b) if so, the total number of complaints received by Government in this regard during the last one year ;

(c) whether doctors working in these hospitals have been authorised to take samples of food articles for test ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to constitute monitoring group to supervise the work of the doctors and the quality of food served to patients in these hospitals ; and

(e) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No specific complaint has been received in this regard.

(c) The hospitals usually have qualified dieticians to look after the hospital kitchen.

(d) The Medical Superintendents have the necessary authority to take corrective measures whenever required.

(e) Does not arise.

Illiteracy amongst Women

1661. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the number of illiterate women in India ;

(b) if so, the number thereof, State-wise and the number of the States in which highest and lowest illiteracy rates are noticed ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The census operations conducted at an interval of ten years collect inter alia data pertaining to literacy. The latest information regarding the number of illiterate women is contained in the Census Report of 1981.

(b) The latest figures as available according to 1981 Census are given in the Statement given below. Kerala has the highest literacy rate amongst women followed by Chandigarh, Mizoram and Delhi. These States/Union Territories have the lowest illiteracy rate.

Statement

State/UT	No. of illiterate women (in lakhs)	Percentage of Illiterate women
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	210.48	79.61
2. Assam	Census not held	—
3. Bihar	293.54	86.38
4. Gujarat	111.92	67.70
5. Haryana	46.74	77.73
6. Himachal Pradesh	14.47	68.54
7. Jammu & Kashmir	23.74	84.12
8. Karnataka	131.67	72.29

	1	2	3
9. Kerala	...	44.29	34.27
10. Madhya Pradesh	...	213.66	84.47
11. Maharashtra	...	198.05	65.21
12. Manipur	...	4.97	70.94
13. Meghalaya	...	4.56	69.52
14. Nagaland	...	2.37	66.17
15. Orissa	...	103.02	78.88
16. Punjab	...	52.07	66.31
17. Rajasthan	...	145.35	88.58
18. Sikkim	...	1.12	77.80
19. Tamil Nadu	...	155.49	65.01
20. Tripura	...	6.79	68.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	...	447.36	85.96
22. West Bengal	...	181.49	69.75
23. A & N Islands	...	0.48	57.86
24. Arunachal Pradesh	...	2.60	88.68
25. Chandigarh	...	0.79	40.69
26. D & N Islands	...	0.42	83.22
27. Delhi	...	13.05	46.93
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	...	2.82	52.44
29. Lakshdweep	...	0.11	55.35
30. Mizoram	...	1.07	45.09
31. Pondicherry	...	1.63	54.29
Total		2416.12	75.18

[*Translation*]

Pregnant Women suffered abortion due to leakage of Gas from Union Carbide

1662. SHRI R.M. BHOYE :
SHRI DHARAM PAL
SINGH MALIK :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to this news item published in the Navbharat dated 4 October, 1985 that about 400 pregnant women suffered abortion due to the leakage of poisonous Methyl Isonate gas from the Union Carbide factory on the night of 2 December, 1984; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). Govern-

ment has seen the Press Report. However, according to results obtained from studies carried out in 10 areas of Bhopal, upto 30.10.85, 366 women have aborted due to the leakage of poisonous Methyl Isocyanate gas from the Union Carbide factory on the night of 2 December, 1984.

[English]

Dhalirajhara-Jagdarpur Rail Link

1663. **SUBHASH YADAV** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the railway administration has conducted any survey for Dhalirajhara-Jagdarpur rail link;

(b) whether this survey work has been completed;

(c) the time by which construction work of this rail line is likely to be started; and

(d) whether keeping in view the fact that Bastar district is an adivasi backward area and there are lots of possibilities of industrial development, Government are likely to consider a proposal for constructing Dhalirajhara-Jagdarpur rail line on priority basis?

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

(b) The updating of the survey together with reassessing its financial appraisal is currently being carried out.

(c) & (d). Further action in the matter will be taken after the report is received and examined in consultation with the Planning Commission, subject to availability of resources.

Acquisition of Land for Sambalpur Talcher Railway Line

1664. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land proposed to be acquired for the Sambalpur-Talcher Railway line; and

(b) how much compensation has been paid for the area of land already acquired for the above railway line?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) 1112 hectares approx.

(b) : Rs. 14.19 lakhs approx, upto October, 1985.

Demand for increasing number of stoppages of Geetanjali Express

1665. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any demand to increase the number of stoppages of the Geetanjali Express;

(b) if so, the places where such stoppages are demanded; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Stoppages are demanded at Gondia, Champa, Kharagpur, Chakradharpur, Nasik Road and Badnera etc.

(c) it has not been considered desirable to provide any additional stoppage.

[Translation]

Replacement of Wooden Sleepers by Concrete Sleepers

1666. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the number of wooden sleepers fixed in railway lines;

(b) if so, whether the Government have also decided to replace them by concrete sleepers;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it will not lead to increase in the number of accidents; and

(e) if so, the reasons for taking the said decision ?

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

(c) To preserve forest wealth of the country, use of wooden sleepers is proposed to be progressively reduced.

(d) No, Sir. Track laid with concrete sleepers is safe and fit for modern traffic needs.

(e) Does not arise.

Opening of a Cancer Hospital in Delhi during Seventh Plan

1667. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to open a cancer hospital in Delhi in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the number of beds being provided in the hospital; and

(c) the time by which construction work of this hospital is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Introduction of Passenger Steamer Service between Mangalore and Bombay

1668. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAM-
ACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is great demand for starting of passenger steamer service between Mangalore and Bombay; and

(b) if so, keeping in view the heavy rush for buses and rise in bus fares, whether Government propose to introduce passenger steamer service between Mangalore and Bombay during the season ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No such demand has been received from the travelling public or the Maritime State Governments concerned.

(b) At present there is no proposal to introduce passenger service between Mangalore and Bombay.

Metro/Circular Railways in Cities

1669. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) names of the cities in the country where rapid transport system is in existence and in the implementation process; and

(b) the assistance given by the centre to each of the rapid transport system, city-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). Rapid Transport System is in operation in two part sections Esplanade-Bhowanipore and Dum Dum—Belgachia of Calcutta Metro Railway. The services are scheduled to be extended from Bhowanipore to Tollyganj by March, 1986. The

entire Rapid Transport System, subject to availability of funds in the coming years, is targetted for commercial operation by December, 1989. The expenditure incurred on Calcutta Metro Railway Project

till March, 1985 is Rs. 305.60 crores. The allotment for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 81 crores. The following other Metropolitan Transport Projects are under process of implementation.

(Figures in crores of Rs.)

Description	Expenditure incurred till March, 1985	Allotment for the year 1985-86
I. BOMBAY :		
(a) Extension of line from Mankhurd to Belapur.	2.71	2.00
(b) Additional pair of lines from Bandra to Andheri	1.79	0.10
II. CALCUTTA :		
Calcutta Circular Railway	10.40	4.00
III. MADRAS :		
Madras Beach to Luz Project.	4.45	3.50

Hospet-Vasco Rail Link

1670. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present there is no proper railway link between Karnataka and Marago Harbour; and

(b) if so, whether Government will provide railway line between Hospet and Vasco or between Miraj and Vasco to facilitate movement of goods from Karnataka to Margao Harbour at Vasco ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Marmagao is connected to Karnataka State on the M.G. system.

(b) Vasco is already connected on the M.G. system with both Hospet and Miraj and the M.G. Main lines have adequate line capacity to meet the present and anticipated level of traffic.

Irrigation Projects in Karnataka

1671. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state how many new irrigation projects will be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan in Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Having regard to the constraint on resources and the emphasis in the Seventh Plan on the early completion of ongoing projects, the State Government has to take a view on the taking up of new projects.

Newsitem captioned "Scuttling Ships at Profit"

1672. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Scutt-

ling ships at a profit" appearing in the Statesman, New Delhi dated the 3rd November, 1985 wherein it has been reported that scuttling ships to claim insurance has been on the increase;

(b) if so, the genesis of the various scuttling frauds committed by the shipping firms referred to in the news item; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such frauds by the Indian entrepreneurs ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, no case of scuttling of an Indian flag vessel has been established so far.

(c) Adequate provisions already exist in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and the Criminal Procedure Code against such frauds. Also the General Insurance Corporation has since started screening vessels carrying country's export cargo and has laid down norms for selection of vessels for imports from Far Eastern ports including Singapore and Malaysia.

[*Translation*]

Allocation for Rural Health Care Programme

1673. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for rural Health Care Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the outline of the programme prepared in this regard; and

(b) the share of Uttar Pradesh out of the total amount allocated for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 1096.35 crores has been provided under the Minimum Needs Programme/Rural Health in the Seventh Plan including Rs. 33 crores for Centrally Sponsored Programmes.

For the year 1985-86, the Scheme-wise allocation of funds is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total Provision for 1985-86	Share of Uttar Pradesh
1. Training of Male Multi-purpose Workers	250.00	39.20
2. MPW Scheme	140.00	6.05
3. Continuing Education Scheme	150.00	16.00
4. Training of Specialists & Para-medicals	150.00	16.00

The details in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes are yet to be finalised for the 7th Five Year Plan.

New Rail Line near Thekma Bazar in Azamgarh District

Under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State Sector there is a provision of Rs. 200 crores for the 7th Plan for Uttar Pradesh.

1674. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Lalganj

in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh is in no way less than 30 kms from any rail line;

(b) whether there is any scheme to construct a new rail line Thakma Bazar in this area; and

(c) if not whether Government propose to make a survey in this area for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) According to available maps the distance is less than 30 kms, to the nearest rail line,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

[English]

Declaring Hyderabad as International Airport

1675. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recognised the necessity of declaring the Hyderabad airport as an international airport and are currently examining the traffic potential of international cargo and passenger at this port; and

(b) if so, result of this examination, and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Government have not felt the necessity of declaring any domestic airport including Hyderabad as an international airport. However, on the basis of a traffic survey, it has been decided to introduce international flight from/to Hyderabad by Air India from December, 1985.

Modernisation of Krishna-Cauvery Canal

1676. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for modernisation of the Krishna Cauvery Canal in Kurnool-Guddapah District; and

(b) whether the Union Government is likely to approve the scheme after the consideration by the Central Water Commission ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Aerodrome at Simla

1677. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage is the proposed for construction of aerodrome at Simla;

(b) what is the contribution of Central Government in regard to construction of this aerodrome;

(c) by what time it is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has asked for financial assistance for construction of this aerodrome and if so, the reaction of Central Government; and

(e) the estimated cost of construction of this aerodrome ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) It has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee of the Government of India. Formal sanction is to be issued.

(b) The Central Government will incur an estimated expenditure of Rs. 436.82 lakhs on earth work yet to be done for site development and other civil and electrical works of the project.

(c) It is likely to take 48 months to complete from commencement.

(d) Yes, Sir. Government of Himachal Pradesh had requested the Central Government to meet the entire cost of the project including reimbursement of expenditure incurred by them on site development work in 1981-82. The Central Government has not agreed to assume responsibility for the work already done by the State Government. It has, however, agreed to meet the balance cost of the project.

(e) Rs. 517.03 lakhs.

Late Running of Darjeeling Mail

1678. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the Darjeeling Mail from Sealdah to New Jalpaiguri and *vice-versa* was found unpunctual during the last three months;

(b) whether it is a fact that this train always runs irregularly and is unpunctual which causes great difficulty to the passengers; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) 43/44 Darjeeling Mail arrived late on 56 and 54 occasions at New Jalpaiguri and Sealdah respectively during the last three months period August to October, 1985.

(b) and (c). The punctuality of Darjeeling Mail is not satisfactory. The main reasons are accidents, equipment failure and consequent out of path run-

ning on the single line section thereby affecting punctuality. The Punctuality of Darjeeling Mail is being watched on day-to-day basis at the Divisional, Zonal and Railway Board's level and avoidable causes of detentions are investigated and remedial action taken to improve the punctuality of this train.

Doubling of Malda-Raninagar Railway Line

1679. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to make double line from Malda to Raninagar, Northeast Frontier Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are constraints on this route which create difficulty to the passengers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to make double line from Malda to Raninagar, Northeast Frontier Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (e). There is constraint of line capacity on Malda-Raninagar-New Bongaigaon section. Patch doubling/Other traffic facility works to increase the line capacity of this section are being taken up in phases to match traffic requirements, subject to availability of resources. Doubling of Malda-Eklakhi section, as a part of Eklakhi-Balurghat New line construction, doubling of Eklakhi-Kumedpur section, patch doubling of Kumedpur-New Jalpaiguri section are approved works. These and other traffic facility works are being progressed according to availability of resources.

**Appointment of Committee to make
Recommendations Regarding Func-
tioning of CGHS**

1680. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-
LICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether any Committee was ap-
pointed by Government to suggest and
make recommendations in regard to the
functioning of Central Government Health
Scheme; and

(b) if so, whether Government have
received its report and if so, the details
regarding the recommendations made
therein ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI
MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

**National Youth Service to Eradicate
Illiteracy**

1681. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will
the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-
ment are considering to set up a National
Youth Service to involve educated youth
and students in the task of eradication of
illiteracy in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V.
NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b).
No such proposal is under consideration
of the Government. The University
Grants Commission is providing financial
assistance to Universities and Colleges for
involvement of students in organisation
of adult education programme.

**Development of a National Waterway
during Seventh Plan in Kerala**

1682. SHRI T. BASHEER :
SHRI P.A. ANTHONY :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been en-
visaged to develop a National water way
in Kerala during Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government have receiv-
ed any proposal regarding this; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the
steps taken by Government in regard
thereof ?

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

(b) The West Coast Canal (Quilon-
Cochin Section) is one among the five
waterways proposed for declaring as
National Waterway in the 7th Five Year
Plan. A total provision of Rs. 5.00
crores exists in the 7th Five Year Plan
for these Waterways.

(c) and (d). A proposal for develop-
ment of Quilon-Cochin Stretch (146 Km.)
of the West Coast Canal system has been
received from the Government of Kerala.
The proposal includes dredging, provision
of navigational aids, terminal facilities
etc. The Government of Kerala has been
requested to carry out hydrographic sur-
vey and techno-economic studies on this
stretch of the waterway.

**Parts of Air India Jumbo Engine Fall
off at Bangkok**

1683. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK : Will the Minister of TRANS-
PORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to the press report ap-
pearing in the Times of India dated 17
October, 1985 wherein it has been stated
that part of the Air India Jumbo Jet of
engine fell into a field shortly after the
plane took off from Bangkok for Hong-
kong;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has
since been conducted; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The incident is under investigation.

Framing of Rules for 'Manning' on Board of Indian Vessels

1684. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether rules for manning" on board of each of Indian-flag vessels have been framed by amending Section 88 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958) as per recommendations of Admiral S.M. Nanda (Retired) Committee on unemployment among Indian Seamen; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). In keeping with the recommendations of the Nanda Committee, a technical committee has been appointed by the Director General of Shipping to go into the question of formulating rules for manning of Indian flag vessels by ratings.

Recruitment of Class IV Employees

1685. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees recruited to Class IV service in the railways during the last 3 years, with break up showing recruitment in each railway separately, year-wise;

(b) how many of such appointments were ad-hoc appointments; and

(c) do the railways approach the employment exchanges for recruitment to

Class IV service at all, if so the percentage of recruitment done through the employment exchanges during the last 3 years, railway-wise ?

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

Replacement of Old Wagons

1686. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an order for 7000 wagons has recently been placed for the replacement of old and worn out ones;

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of these wagons; and

(c) the number of wagons to be provided in each railway zone gauge-wise separately ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to procure 7000 wagons more this year.

(b) About Rs. 155 crores.

(c) These 7000 wagons are all Broad Gauge BOX 'N' type wagons. The tentative allotment railway-wise is :

Railway		No.
Northern	—	1428
Central	—	1265
Eastern	—	2163
Southern	—	573
South-Eastern	—	1571
	Total	7000

Newly acquired wagons are distributed amongst the zonal railways on the basis of their authorised stock, whereas they are utilised all over the Indian Railway system as per traffic requirements.

Extension of Sambaleswari Express upto Bolangir

1687. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for further extension of Howrah-Sambalpur, Sambaleswari Express;|

(b) if so, upto what station;

(c) whether it is proposed to be extended upto Bolangir; and

(d) if so, when this proposal is going to be implemented.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) There is no proposal to extend 5/6 Howrah-Sambalpur express.

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

Redressal Cells at Railway Stations

1688. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a cell for the immediate redressal of passengers problems at some railway stations;

(b) if so, the stations where such cells are functioning;

(c) whether Government propose to establish such cells at all the main stations of the country; and

(d) if so, from when such cells will start functioning ?

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

(b) The stations where the public grievances cells are functioning are :

Delhi, New Delhi, Howrah, Sealdah, Bombay Central, Bombay

V.T., Nagpur, Bhusawal, Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Guntakal, Hubli, Kachiguda, Tirupati, Madras Central, Madras Egmore and Bangalore City.

(c) and (d). At present, there is no proposal to establish the public grievances cells at all the main stations of the country. However, such cells at some more stations are proposed to be set up shortly.

Non-availability of tickets at Flag Stations Ajmer Division

1689. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Railways is aware that in Ajmer Division of Western Railway due to non-existence of specific directive to be followed by the agents of Flag stations and the Station Masters of serving stations, as well as the nearby stations, passengers who want to commence or terminate their journey at or from flag stations are facing great difficulty due to partial availability of tickets at these stations;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Ajmer and Chittaurgarh Stations have not yet placed indents and have not obtained even a single ticket for these flag stations particularly Tankarwar Flag stations, consequently the Station Masters of Ajmer and Chittaurgarh issue tickets for shorter longer distances instead of these Flag stations with the result that the passengers made liable to pay the penalty charges of Rs. 10/- to the TTE;

(c) if so, whether Government will make the tickets available at these junctions for the Flag Stations situated between these two junctions; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (d). Detailed instructions regarding indenting and supply of tickets to halt and flag stations already exist. Since there was no

demand for tickets for Tankarwar station at Ajmer and Chittaurgarh, no indents were placed for card tickets. With the improvement in traffic, Ajmer Station has already placed indent for tickets for Tankarwar and Chittaurgarh station is also placing the indent. Tickets will be made available at Ajmer and Chittaurgarh stations for Tankarwar flag station very shortly.

Demands of Unlicensed Hawkers of Howrah Division

1690. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum or charter of demands from the organisation of unlicensed hawkers of Howrah Division;

(b) if so, what are those demands;

(c) what steps Government have taken in this regard;

(d) whether Government will give them vendor licence;

(e) if so, when and how; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The demands are as under :

(i) unauthorised hawkers should not be removed from Railways unless alternative employment is provided to them by the Railway by way of either giving them licences or appointing them as vendors or as railway employees;

(ii) to cancel the licences of all the vending contractors;

(iii) to rehabilitate the displaced

hawkers of Burdwan Railway Station;

(iv) to stop action against unauthorised hawkers.

(c) These demands have not been accepted.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Unauthorised hawking is an offence under the Indian Railways Act. It is not the responsibility of the Railways to provide them any alternative employment.

Methods to ensure safety of Trains

1691. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any efforts are being made to increase utilization of railway tracks, if so, details of methods used for this purpose;

(b) whether safety of trains in jeopardized by such greater utilization of tracks; and

(c) if so, remedial measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. (i) by introducing longer trains with higher trailing loads, (ii) by increasing the number of block stations and (iii) by improved signalling and telecommunication facilities.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Safety aspects are kept in view while deciding on the methods of increasing utilisation of tracks.

Contracts Awarded by Metro Railway Calcutta

1692. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the works at present in progress or for which contracts have been awarded by the metro railway, Calcutta and the scope and value of such works, the names of the contractors, the period (dates) within which the contracts are to be executed.

(b) how much progress against each work has been achieved and whether such progress is adequate for completion in due time; and

(c) what action, if any, has been or is being taken in the cases of contractors who have failed to achieve expected progress ?

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

Target Date for Completion of Calcutta Metro Railway Project

1693. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Metro Railway Calcutta has revised the target date of completion of the Project to December 1989, if not what is the present target date for completion of the Project; and

(b) what are the time schedules for completion of the different sections according to the revised target date ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) & (b) Due to severe constraint of funds and various other problems, the completion of the project has to be rescheduled. The work is now progressing satisfactorily and it is proposed to extend the services from Bhowanipur to Tollyganj by March 1986. Subject to availability of adequate funds, the entire project is scheduled for opening by December, 1989.

Production of Medicines

1694. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the drug manufacturing units in private sector make two varieties of the same medicine—one for sale in the cities and the other in the rural areas ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that medicines which are sold in the rural areas are not of the same efficacy or are adulterated; and

(c) if so, the number of such cases that have come to Government's notice during the last three years the names of the firms involved and the nature of punishment given in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Enforcement of Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1984

1695. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have sought the cooperation of State Governments in giving due publicity and for enforcement of the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1984;

(b) if so, whether the Union Law Ministry had issued letters to the Chief Secretaries of the State ;

(c) if so, the gist of the letters ;

(d) the reaction of State Governments thereto ; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Union Government to enforce the Dowry prohibition Act ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The gist of the letter explains the provisions of the Amended Act and also indicates areas where the cooperation of the State Governments is required. Some of the points on which the State Governments' attention has been drawn are :—

(i) Any property or other valuable security given or agreed to be given in connection with a marriage to the bride or bridegroom or any other person will be dowry.

(ii) The penalty for giving or taking dowry has been enhanced and might vary from imprisonment for a period of six months to two years and a fine of Rs. 10,000 as against Rs. 5,000 provided in the original Act.

(iii) The amended Act makes it possible for recognised welfare institutions or organisations to lodge complaints about dowry offences and for Courts to take cognizance of such complaints.

(iv) The Act applies to all persons irrespective of the region to which they belong.

(v) The main instrument for the enforcement of the Act, is a list of presents to the bride or the bride-groom given at the time of marriage and to be maintained in accordance with the rules under the Act notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated August 19, 1985.

(vi) Failure to maintain the lists of presents in accordance with the rules or failure to enter any present in the list would have the effect of making all the present(s)

as not entered in the list "dowry" for the purpose of Section 3 of the Act and the giver and the receiver would become liable to punishment for giving or taking dowry.

(vii) The lists of presents may be registered under the Registration Act, 1980.

(viii) The rules make it incumbent for the bridegroom to maintain the list, which should contain a brief description of each present, its approximate value, the name of the person who has given it and where the present was given by a relation of the bride or the bridegroom, a description of such relationship.

(ix) The State Governments have been advised to explore the possibility of having mobile registration offices at periodical intervals for facilitating easy registration of lists of presents.

(x) Dowry is a deep-rooted evil and it would be possible to eradicate only by carefully planned action.

(d) The State Governments have assured all cooperation in implementing the Act.

(e) The Department of Women's Welfare has addressed all the State Governments/Union Territories to implement the provisions of the amended Act and also to take up a publicity campaign in the States in cooperation with various voluntary organisations working in the field so that the contents of the amended Act are made known to each and every person living in their States.

Effects of Colours/Dyes used in food stuff on human system

1696. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN ;
SHRI SANAT KUMAL MANDAL ;

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

(a) whether any critical analysis has been made with regard to the effects of the colours/dyes used in the food stuff on human system for the purpose of delisting or restricting the use of artificial colours ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government propose to ban the use of harmful colours in food stuff ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The Central Committee on Food Standards, a statutory advisory body to the Government, had set up an Expert Sub-Committee which went into the question of use of colours/dyes in food stuffs against the background of their effects on human system.

The Expert Sub-Committee has recommended to the Central Committee on Food Standards lowering of permissible limits of colours/dyes permitted under the P.F.A. laws and the C.C.E.S. is seized of the matter.

Flood Hazards in Indo-Gangetic Plains

1697. **SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps are taken for achieving close collaboration with Nepal and Bhutan for avoiding flood hazards in the Indo-Gangetic plans ;

(b) whether Government have worked out details for the integrated water shed management in the river systems of Ganga and Brahmaputra ; and

(c) if so, what are the details ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Hydrometeorological stations in Bhutan are under operation for improving flood forecasting and talks are being held for collaboration with Nepal and Bhutan for harnessing common

river water resources for multi-purpose benefits including mitigating flood hazards in the Indo-Gangetic plains.

(b) and (c). An Integrated Watershed Management Scheme in the catchments of flood-prone rivers was launched during the Sixth Plan by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the scheme is continuing in the Seventh Five Year Plan also.

Manufacturing of Coaches during 7th Plan

1698. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the target for manufacturing coaches during 7th Plan period ; and

(b) the achievement so far made during last year (1984-85) against the target of manufacturing coaches fixed for that period ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The capacity for manufacturing of coaches including EMUs and Metro during 7th Five Year Plan is approximate 8100 coaches. The actual production of coaches depends upon the availability of funds.

(b) The total production of coaches including EMUs, coaches for export and Metro is 1308 against the target of 1342.

Flood Commission

1699. **SHRI V. TULSI RAM :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to constitute a 'Flood Commission' on the pattern of 'Planning Commission' or the 'Finance Commission' ;

(b) if so, details thereof and the time by which a final decision is expected to be taken in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has constituted a National Commission on Floods which gave its report in March, 1980 and its recommendations are being implemented by the concerned authorities.

Extra duty on Motor Spirits

1700. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any extra duty is levied on Motor spirits in a State @ 16 paise per gallon to provide funds for roads and bridge works in the States ;

(b) whether this rate of 16 paise is found to be inadequate to take up substantial work for improving roads and bridges ;

(c) if so, whether there are proposals to raise the above said rate of 16 paise per gallon to 50 paise a gallon ;

(d) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has made a request for enhancing the extra duty levy on motor spirits ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon ?

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

(c) to (e). There have been demands from States including Andhra Pradesh for augmenting the Central Road Fund by raising the levy on motor spirits but it has not been found feasible to agree to this proposal.

Modernisation of Railways in the 7th Plan

1701. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to undertake modernisation programme of Railways in the 7th Plan ;

(b) if so, the name of the Railway routes proposed to be brought under the above modernisation programme during the 7th Plan ;

(c) the amount earmarked for the above purpose in that plan period ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (d). Modernisation of Railways is a continuous process. The process of modernisation covers all areas, viz. rolling stock, traction, track, maintenance infrastructure, signalling and communication.

Improvements to different routes are planned on the basis of traffic anticipated. Routes connecting Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and coal and mineral routes which carry heavy traffic will be given priority.

The Seventh Plan allocation is Rs. 12,334.30 crores.

Congestion in Major Ports

1702. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a serious congestion in major Indian Ports ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the congestion in Indian Ports ; and

(c) what measures are being taken to remove the same ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The situation of congestion of the Major Ports varies from time to time,

- (b) (1) Arrival of a large number of ships exceeding port capacity.
- (2) Inadequate capacity of handling agents.
- (3) Bunched arrival of ships.
- (4) Caking of fertilisers during monsoons due to its hygroscopic nature.
- (5) Disruption of operations on account of rains etc.
- (6) Lack of adequate mechanical handling facilities.
- (c) (1) Development of new berths adding to port capacity.
- (2) Increase in mechanised handling facilities.
- (3) Monitoring by Ministry/Chairman of Ports of waiting ship on a regular basis.
- (4) Continuance of incentive for midstream discharge at Ports like Bombay.
- (5) Rationalisation of cargo movement to the Ports.

Additional Land to be Irrigated in Uttar Pradesh during 7th Plan

1703. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total additional area of land, in hectares proposed to be irrigated in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and the amount allocated for this purpose;

(b) whether he is aware of the fact

that sufficient resources are not being made available for many multi-purpose major and medium projects of the State including Tehri Dam; and

(c) if so, the steps, Government propose to take for the timely completion of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) An additional irrigation potential of 4,237 million hectares is proposed to be created during the Seventh Plan in Uttar Pradesh. The approved outlay during the plan is Rs. 1932 crores.

(b) and (c). Irrigation and multi-purpose projects are funded and implemented by the State Governments themselves who allocate funds for individual projects within the overall approved plan outlay, depending upon the priorities assigned by the States. Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and block grants.

The State Governments have been advised to allocate adequate funds for completion of ongoing projects which are in an advanced stage to derive benefits during the Seventh Plan Period.

[Translation]

Amendment to Inter-state Water Disputes Act

1704. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the inadequacy of the provisions of the present Inter-State water disputes act, most of the Inter-State water disputes have been pending for decades;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation to amend the above Act to facilitate speedy settlement of pending water disputes;

(c) whether Government propose having a new national water policy in this regard; and

(d) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). Inter-State Water Disputes are sought to be resolved through a process of negotiations; failing which by a process of adjudication under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. There is no proposal under consideration to amend the provision of this Act.

(c) and (d). The National Water Resources Council has set up a Group under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Water Resources to prepare a national water policy document within six months for consideration by the Council.

[English]

National Convention on Management of Health System

1705. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two day national convention on the management of health system was held in Jaipur on 26th October, 1985;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed;

(c) whether Government have received a number of suggestions made at the said convention;

(d) if so, to what extent these have been examined; and

(e) the action taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). According to available information an organisation named Indian Institute of Health Management Research organised a two day convention at Jaipur on the 25th and 26th October, 1985. The dis-

cussion was held on three major topics :

(a) Management of human resources;

(b) Management of information; and

(c) Organisation effectiveness.

(c) to (e). The Government have not so far received any recommendation made at this convention.

Development of Beypore Port as Intermediate Port

1706. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the potential to develop Beypore Port as a good intermediate port between Cochin and Mangalore;

(b) whether Government of Kerala has made some concrete proposals for development of this port; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Development of Minor/Intermediate Ports is the responsibility of State Governments.

(b) In response to an invitation by the Sub-Group of the Working Group for the development of ports in the VIIth Plan, the Government of Kerala had forwarded a proposal for the development of Beypore Port at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.50 crores.

(c) Extending Central assistance, if any, for development of Beypore Port will be considered only after final plan allocations are made available.

Clearance of Films by Censor Board

1707. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) particulars of the films which the Censor Board did not clear for public showing during the last three years, language-wise; and

(b) reasons why these films did not get the clearance of the Censor Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement given below.

Statement

List of films refused clearance by the Central Board of Film Certification during the calendar years 1982, 1983 and 1984

S. No.	Title of the film	Reasons for refusal	Remarks
1	2	3	4
<i>Year : 1982</i>			
<i>Indian feature films</i>			
1.	NAAN SOOTIYA MALAR (Tamil)	College students including in eve-teasing, drinking, prostitution and degradation of women	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts
2.	CHAMBALKADU (Malayalam)	Violence, brutality, cruelty, indecency and vulgarity	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts
3.	THEERATHA VILAYATTU PILLAI (Tamil)	Vulgarity obscenity and depravity	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts.
4.	LEENA MEENA REENA (Tamil)	Crime, Vulgarity obscenity and depravity	Re-revised version since granted 'A' Certificate
5.	SUGANDH (Hindi)	Indecency, immorality and incitement to commit offences	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts.
<i>Foreign feature films</i>			
6.	ZEBRA FORCE (English)	Violence, brutality torture and terrorism	Revised version granted 'A' Certificate
7.	SHOGUN'S NINJA (English)	Violence, cruelty and horror	Revised version granted 'A' Certificate

1	2	3	4
8. THE FOG (English)		Supernatural elements with destructive effect, violence and horror	—
9. INFERNO (English)		Violence and horror	—
10. EXIT THE DRAGON ENTER THE TIGER Re-revised (English)		Violence, brutality and sadism	Re-re-revised version granted 'A' certificate
11. HAIR (English)		Drug addiction, hurting religious sentiments and indecency	—
12. VIOLENT STREETS (English)		Violence and crime	—
13. FIST OF FURY Part II (English)		Violence and cruelty	Re-Revised version granted 'A' certificate
14. HIGH RISK (English)		Violence and cruelty	—
15. CHAKU MASTER (English)		Violence, brutality and killings	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts,
16. No. 1 OF THE SECRET SERVICE (Revised) (English)		Violence, brutality and killings	Re-revised version granted 'A' certificate
17. FACES OF DEATH-II (English)		Gruesome and horrible depiction of deaths, assassination, disaster etc, resulting in violence and incitement to the commission of an offence	—
<i>Foreign short films</i>			
18. ABORTION : A WOMAN'S DECISION (English)		It is an anti-abortion film and is not responsive to social change	—

1	2	3	4
<i>Year : 1983</i>			
<i>Indian Feature films</i>			
1. QAYAMAT (Hindi)	Violence, modus operandi of crime and vulgarity	Revised version granted 'A' certificate subject to cuts	
2. MAFICHA SAKSHIDAR (Marathi)	Modus operandi of crime and emulation of crime	Revised version also refused certificate. Film Certification Appellate Tribunal passed orders for grant of 'A' Certificate to with cuts. However, the film is pending enquiry under section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952	
<i>Foreign feature films</i>			
3. DEATH WISH II (English)	Violence, modus operandi of crime, cruelty and depravity	—	
4. SPRING BREAK (English)	Glorification of drinking, vulgar merry-making, permissiveness and depravity	Film Certification Appellate Tribunal passed orders for grant of 'A' certificate with cuts	
5. PORKY'S (English)	Glorification of drinking, vulgarity and obscenity and depravity	—	
<i>Year : 1984</i>			
<i>Indian feature films</i>			
1. MAFICHA SAKSHIDAR (Revised) (Marathi)	Crime, violence and depravity	Film Certification Appellate Tribunal passed orders for grant	

1	2	3	4
			of 'A' certificate with cuts. However, the film is pending enquiry under section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952
2. KANOON KYA KAREGA (Hindi)		Violence, crime and depravity	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts
3. AAJ KI AWAZ (Hindi)		Crime, Violence vulgarity, depravity and defamation	Re-revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts
4. RAPE (Hindi)		Vulgarity, obscenity and depravity	Revised version entitled "AURAT KA INTAKAAM" granted 'A' certificate with cuts
5. BHEEMA (Hindi)		Violence, crime security of the State, public order etc.	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts
6. MERI IZZAT BACHAO (Hindi)		Vulgarity and violence	Re-revised version granted 'A' certificate
7. HAVELI (Hindi)		Violence, horror, vulgarity and depravity	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts
8. PATTHAR (Hindi)		Violence, crime and depravity	Re-revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts
9. PHOOLAN DEVI (Bengali)		Violence, crime vulgarity and depravity	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts
10. SARDAAR (Telugu)		Violence	Revised version granted 'A' certificate

1	2	3	4
11. NIRABARATHI (Tamil)		Vulgarity, depravity and crime	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts
12. RAKSHAS (Malayalam)		Crime, and superstition	Film Certification Appellate Tribunal granted 'A' certificate with cuts
13. IDHU ENGA BHOOMI (Revised) (Tamil)		Violence, and friendly relations with foreign country	Film Certification Appellate Tribunal granted 'A' certificate with cuts
<i>Foreign feature films</i>			
14. WARRIORS TWO (English)		Violence and brutality	Revised version granted 'UA' certificate
15. THE WARRIORS (English)		Crime, gangsterism and violence	—
16. THE HIMALAYAN (English)		Violence and crime	Applied for certification of revised version in 1985
17. THE FUN HOUSE (English)		Crime and vulgarity	—
18. DEADLY DUEL (English)		Violence	Revised version granted 'A' certificate
19. SAMURAI REINCARNATION (English)		Violence, horror crime, depravity etc	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts
20. FIST OF FURY II (Revised) (English)		Crime and violence	Re-revised version granted 'A' certificate

**Death of Tribals due to Consumption
Cornflour Soyabean Milk Powder**

1708. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether cornflour soyabean milk powder is being imported by a foreign agency for distribution through missionary organisations to tribals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some deaths of tribals had occurred some time in mid-July and August this year in the country after consuming cornflour soyabean milk powder in the remote areas in the country; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (d). Corn-soya-milk is imported both by CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere) and CRS (Catholic Relief Services). CARE programmes food inputs through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. CRS programmes food and non-food inputs through recipient organisations approved by the Government of India. There is no report of death of tribals in the country after consumption of CSM (Corn-soya-milk) brought either by CARE or CRS.

— — —

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bansi Lalji.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, before you call him, I feel that priority should be given to this. Day before yesterday, I had raised the question of Government seizing the passport of Shri Agnivesh.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhagat,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He had said that it is for renewal. He has given you a letter that he has renewed it. The passport is renewed till 1990. He has committed a breach of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, I have got a notice for correction of that statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is not proper for him to circumvent the privilege notice by moving under 115. If I were to move under Speaker's Direction 115 he is supposed to correct the statement. I have moved a privilege motion. He misled the House by telling that Shri Agnivesh has given the passport for renewal.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The passport is renewed up to 1990 and he went to Geneva. He has given absolutely wrong information to the House and misled the House deliberately. He must express his regrets for that. Otherwise proceed with the privilege...
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : He has taken cognisance of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Where is a procedure. If the correction is to be done, we have to give a notice under speaker's Direction 115, and then you put it on the business/Order Paper.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he has done today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Has anybody today given a notice under 115 ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has done it, on his own.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Has he himself given a notice under 115 ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : I have given a notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No adjournment motion.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : The Government has...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you shouting? Look here. There is no adjournment motion and there is no mistake at all. There is no question of a mistake at all. There is no question of a mistake at all. There is no question of a mistake. You just put a question. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You have heard about a supplementary reply. Absolutely nothing. No.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : The Government is...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you coming into the aisle? Why can you not speak from your seat? There is nothing to worry. *(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : We are all good people. Do not worry.

Nothing is being done. Do not worry. Everybody's interests will be safeguarded.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No problem; no problem. I have ascertained it. I can assure you that there is nothing wrong.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have assured you that there is nothing wrong.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Again you are coming out.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : I am walking out.

MR. SPEAKER : Why?

*(Interruptions)**

(At this stage Shri N.V.N. Somu left the House)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record whatever he has said.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : I have given a notice of Calling Attention with regard to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. The other day, the Prime Minister gave an assurance in this House that there would be a talk on December 9 with the Sri Lankan President. But today there is a news item stating that the President is not coming for talks...

MR. SPEAKER : Give it to me and I will find it out. By the time Prime Minister will also be here.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : I have written to you about the incident on 20 November in Delhi...

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked for the information. But this is a law and order problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have sent your communication to him. That is all.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will he make a statement?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : I have given a Calling Attention regarding ...

MR. SPEAKER : We will see.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : The Chief Justice of India, Mr. P.N. Bhagwati, has made a statement that judiciary is in the stage of collapse including the Supreme Court. We really do not know why this statement has been made by him.

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do about it ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have already asked the Minister to make a statement...

MR. SPEAKER : He will make the statement.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : The Chief Justice has made a statement that the judiciary is in the stage of collapse... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have nothing to do about it. This is a democratic country and he has voiced his feelings. Government will take care of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why you are taking time of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Speaker, Sir I had given notice of Calling Attention...

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see to it if there is any substance in it.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : It is regarding Bihar.

(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is allowed.

I do not hear about Calling Attention here.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : At present, I shall not listen to anything.

(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Will you withdraw from the House ? Why are you trying to be funny.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please address me. Calling Attention will not be discussed here like this. I have seen it, I wear spectacles.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can see and read as well. I shall go through it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI C.P. THAKUR (Patna) : There was an attack on the Indian diplomats in Pakistan and no action is being taken. The miscreants are scotfree...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see to it. Please give it in writing.

STATEMENT RE : PASSPORT OF
SWAMI AGNIVESH

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : During the course of the debate in the House on the 26th November, 1985, following the submission by Prof. Madhu Dandavate

regarding the taking away of the passport of Shri Agnivesh, I made the following statement :

“Sir,

I may inform the House that the passport has not been impounded. It has been sent for renewal and this is under consideration and examination. Swami Agnivesh has made some charges against the Government and he has been called by the External Affairs Ministry to discuss with him.”

I made the above statement on the basis of the information then available and on perusal of the proceedings of the debates and further verification, I have discovered that the above statement contains an inaccuracy. The inaccuracy is with reference to the use of the word “renewal”. Swami Agnivesh’s passport has been sent for, examination, and not, as stated by me, for renewal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One request to you, Sir. Whenever a Member gives a notice of privilege, I think the Speaker should comment on it. What is happening is knowing that a privilege notice has come, the Minister comes forwards and corrects his statement.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, before that he came to me. Before even your notice he came to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Did he send it even before making the statement.

MR. SPEAKER : No, he mentioned to me.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : You kindly give me another chance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We have given you chance for five years.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I am not five years old in the Parliament. I tell

you what happened. Yesterday, Mr. Agnivesh called a Press conference. I got some clippings of that. I felt very much concerned about it and immediately I got the verification done as to why this information was given. Renewal and examination are two different things. So, immediately I consulted the External Affairs Ministry and immediately I sent this correction.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Just a minute, Sir. When a wrong statement is made—please excuse me, I do not want to make any personal allegation—the Minister concerned, according to the accepted practice, has at least to express regret for an incorrect and inaccurate statement that he has made in the House. It is the convention of the House. When the privilege notice has come and the wrong statement is made, he has to say, “I regret”. Mr. Gokhale had said, “I give unqualified apologies to the House for wrong statement that I made”. He does not even express the regret. Probably he is happy.

MR. SPEAKER : He has already said that I felt so concerned about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When did he say ?

MR. SPEAKER : He said it just now.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Will you kindly allow me ? If you want regrets, you can have as many as you like. But kindly see that the whole problem was with regard to impounding and about the renewal which is a tricky thing... (*Interruption*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I never used the word ‘impounding’ because I knew it was not impounding. I said ‘seizure of the passport’.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : So far as I am concerned, you can take it that there was no intention of misleading any-

body. If you have felt it, I regret very much.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
That is all right.

11.57 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited, New Delhi for the year 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (2) Annual Report of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1504/85]

Aircraft (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1985

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Jagdish Tytler, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 816 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1985 together with an explanatory note under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934. [Placed in Library See No. LT 1505/85].

Notifications Under Section 77 of the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 :—

- (1) S.O. 825(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1985 specifying that 'small quantity' of a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance for the purpose of section 27(1) of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 shall be such quantity of such drug or substance, as may be specified in each case by the concerned district chief medical authority.
- (2) S.O. 826(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1985 declaring certain narcotic substances and preparations to be manufactured drugs under section 2(xi) (b) of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.
- (3) S.O. 827(E) published 'in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1985 specifying the quantity in relation to the narcotic drug mentioned in the notification as 'small quantity' for the purpose of section 27(1) of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.
- (4) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 837(E) in Gazette of India date the 14th November, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1506/85]

Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1985

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRI BANSI LAL) : Sir, on behalf of

Shri Rajesh Pilot, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 4958 in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1985 under section 8A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 1507/85]

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MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th November, 1985 agreed without any amendment to the Unit Trust of India (Amendment Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th November, 1985”.

— — —

11.58 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

First Report

[English]

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI (Palamau) : Sir, I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

— — —

MOTION RE : JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

[Translation]

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Amarprosad Chakraborty and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Amarprosad Chakraborty and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

— — —

11.59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fourteenth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I beg to move the following :—

“That this House do agree with the Fourteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th November, 1985.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Fourteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th November, 1985.”

The motion was adopted.

11.59 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to take a firm decision regarding setting up of a steel plant at Vijayanagar in Karnataka

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : The people of Karnataka are very much agitated over the fate of the Vijayanagar Steel plant.

It was in the year 1970 that the Government of India planned for the setting up of three steel plants at Visakhapatnam, Salem and Vijayanagar

Actually, the work on the Vijayanagar Steel Plant was inaugurated by the Late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi in 1971. The Government of Karnataka went all out to acquire about 9,000 acres of land required for the project and the same has been handed over to the Government of India.

While heavy investments have already been made on the Visakhapatnam and Salem projects, the rich high grade iron ore based Vijayanagar is left out in the cold. At this rate we can foresee a situation where, instead of a huge Vijayanagar Steel plant, we would be landed up with slaughtered high grade reserves, abandoned mines and the misery for the population of Bellary District (Karnataka) which is depending on mining operations.

Government of India has been repeatedly saying that the project will not

be shelved. But the latest statement of the Prime Minister in Bangalore with regard to steel plants has caused a disappointment to the people of Karnataka.

It is understood that the Vijayanagar Steel Project has not started so far for the reasons that it involves huge investment. If conventional steel making technology is adopted, there will be recurring losses. Then why these considerations were not applied to other steel plants established so far ? I, strongly urge upon the Government of India to take a firm decision in the matter.

12.00 hrs.

- (ii) Need to include Brutang Irrigation Project in the Seventh Plan to provide irrigation facilities to areas in Nayagarh and Khurda sub-division of Orissa

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : The entire area from Khurda to Daspalla in Puri District in Orissa covering fourteen Community Development Blocks has turned into a chronic drought-affected area. Because during the last two decades, the average annual rainfall in this area from 1966 to 1984 has come down to 38 inches from 51 inches, it has almost turned out to be a rain-shadow area.

But there are rivers like Brutang, Kwanria Dahuka, Kusumi and HADA whose 95 per cent of water during the rains flows out to river Mahanadi and causes havoc. If seventy per cent of water of these rivers could be stored up, then the entire chronic drought affected region could be transformed into a granary of the country with its rich land resources. The Proposed Manibhadra Irrigation Project in Mahanadi can provide irrigation to this area. But this project has not yet taken off. So, I urge upon the Central Government to include Brutang Irrigation Project in the Seventh Plan which will provide irrigation to nearly 1.25 lakh acres in Nayagarh and Khurda Subdivision areas which have now become chronic drought affected.

- (iii) Need to draw up a comprehensive scheme of reconstruction of the old dilapidated houses in Bombay.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : The problem of house collapses in Bombay has assumed alarming proportion. There are in all 19,642 old buildings in the city of Bombay, out of which 16,500 were constructed before September 1940. Under the Bombay Housing and Area Development Act, the Government of Maharashtra has taken up responsibility of carrying out structural repairs with the ceiling limit of Rs. 300/- per square metre and of reconstruction in case structural repairs are not economical. Repair cess is levied on the tenants and landlords of these old buildings. The amount of annual cess collected works out to Rs. 6/- crores. The statutory contribution of the State Government and Bombay Municipal Corporation is Rs. 3.60 crores each per annum. In addition, the State Government gives ad-hoc grant of Rs. 2/- crores every year. However, the work is beyond the financial resources of the State Government. I, therefore, urge upon the Housing Department of Urban Development Ministry of the Central Government to come forward to help the State Government in drawing up a comprehensive scheme of reconstruction of these old dilapidated houses in Bombay.

- (iv) Need for immediate revision of pay scales and provision of promotional avenues of the University and College teachers in the country

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : There is a great resentment and frustration among University and college teachers in the country in general and Delhi, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana in particular and many Teachers' Unions are planning to go on strike. Many of the teachers are sore over the fact that they are stagnating in the pay scales which have not been revised over a decade now in spite of the fact that the University Grants Commission had promised a revision after every ten years since these

scales were introduced in 1972-73. The Mehrotra Committee set up for the revision of pay-scales has still not submitted its report. Many teachers are bitter over the denial of promotional avenues to them. I request the Minister of Human Resources Development to ensure an immediate revision of the pay-scales and the provisions of promotional avenues so as to end the frustration and resentment among them and offset the sharp increase in the cost of living on account of steep rise in prices and enhance their status in society.

- (v) Need to expedite the work of auto signalling and introduce EMU trains between Panskura and Kharagpur stations of S.E. Railway

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : No new EMU train has been introduced for commuters at any of the stations between Panskura and Kharagpur in the Kharagpur division of SE Railway (a suburban section), i.e. Khirai Halt, Haur, Radhamohanpur, Balichak, Shyamchak, Madpur and Jakpur. during the last two years.

Though a large number of commuters have to go and come back both in the direction of Howrah and Kharagpur, the number of trains available at these stations are far less than those available at most of the other stations in this suburban section.

Though I have been taking up this question with the S.E. Railway authorities constantly, they are pleading inability. The reason advanced is that the automatic signalling system has first to be completed. After a lot of persuasion, the work on the signalling system has just started. But, I understand that the Cables are in short supply.

There is an understandable dissatisfaction among the commuters on the issue which has sometime been expressed even in spontaneous rail-road blockade.

Among these stations, Balichak is an important place as it has wide road

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

connections. It requires at least two fast trains to and from Howrah for the commuters.

I request the hon. Minister for Railways :—

- (1) to expedite the work of auto-signalling and guarantee the supply of cables ;
- (2) pending completion of the work, to introduce at least one each UP and Down EMU train for these stations ; and
- (3) introduce one UP and one DOWN fast train for commuters from Balichak,

12.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

- (vi) Need to telecast news bulletins during the day time also

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :
The News Bulletins, both Hindi and English, telecast by the Doordarshan at 8-40 P.M. and 9-30 P.M. respectively, are improving day by day, especially on account of the increased number of Visuals shown through them. However, the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken special initiative and has made certain valuable suggestions in respect of the Doordarshan programmes. Therefore, now the time has come for Doordarshan authorities to give more and in more number of times.

Today, we have no News Bulletin telecast by Doordarshan during the day time ; and hence, a big void is felt in that respect. No doubt, the AIR broadcasts a number of Bulletins during the day time ; but, as the people have now become used to see and listen to T.V. Bulletins, especially on account of the Visuals, the Doordarshan should telecast News Bulletins during the day-time also.

I therefore suggest that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should direct the Doordarshan to start telecasting two News Bulletins between 1 PM and 2 PM and two between 5 PM and 6 PM, each of ten minutes duration, both in Hindi and in English.

- (vii) Need to bring Pattanamthitta and Idukki districts of Kerala on the TV map by installing one low power transmitter in each district

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) :
Kerala was brought under the Television network as part of a process initiated by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to bring all parts of the country together and thus promote further national and emotional integration.

Almost 70 per cent of the population of Kerala can enjoy T.V. programme today because of the imaginative approach adopted by the Government under the leadership of the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi with regard to the expansion of the T.V. network. We are deeply grateful to the Government for this.

However, there are two districts in Kerala, which are yet to be brought on the T.V. Map. These are PATTANAMTHITTA and IDUKKI which occupy an important place in the economic development of not only the State, but also, of the whole country. 90 per cent of the foreign-exchange earning cash crops are produced in the Idukki district.

PATTANAMTHITTA district has perhaps sent the largest number of people to the Gulf countries, whose remittances provide the much-needed cushion to the foreign-exchange-starved economy of the country.

When T.V. Transmitters were being installed in different places in Kerala, the people of these two districts too bought the T.V. sets hoping that these areas would also be covered. To their utter disappointment, till today that has not

happened. Repeated requests have been made that a Low Power Transmitter each should be installed in suitable locations in two districts. But so far nothing has been done. There is considerable discontent among the public on this issue.

Therefore, I would request the Government to take immediate steps to instal one low-power transmitter each in PATTANAMTHITTA and IDUKKI so that the cherished dream of the people of this region is fulfilled.

- (viii) Need to stop the export of wool and increase its production in the country to protect the carpet industry

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my constituency Mirzapur-Bhadohi, carpets are woven by hand on large scale. It is a cottage industry. One third to one fourth of the entire production of the carpets in the country is produced in Mirzapur-Bhadohi. About 8 lakh people are employed in this sector in our area alone, and in the entire country, about 50 lakh people are employed in the carpet industry. Foreign Exchange worth crores of rupees is earned from the sale of carpets. Wool is the main raw material for carpets but presently its rates are very high and the availability is low. Consequently it has created problems for the carpet industry. The following are the main reasons for low availability and high prices of wool :

1. Wool is being exported.
2. Rajasthan is the main producer of wool and there also carpet industry has been started.
3. In Rajasthan and other parts of the country sheep and meat is being exported on large scale.
4. Attention is not being paid towards rearing of sheep in other parts of the country.

If this situation continues, the hand-woven carpet industry will be finished.

Foreign Exchange worth crores of rupees will no more be earned and livelihood of lakhs of people will be affected. I request the Government to take the following steps so as to save the carpet industry :

1. The export of wool, sheep and meat be banned.
2. A Programme should be started wherein large scale rearing of sheep and production of wool should be started in forest hill areas and districts of U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.
3. Wool should be imported and made available to the carpet manufacturers on concessional rates.

MOTION RE : THIRD AND FOURTH
 REPORTS OF
 COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED
 CASTES AND SCHEDULED
 TRIBES—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up item No. 10—Further consideration of the motion moved by Dr. (Smt.) Rajendra Kumari Bajpai. Shri Suman may speak. I request all the Members to take only 8 minutes each.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I had not concluded. I have still to say a lot.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already spoken. Second time we cannot allow.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Mr. Speaker had asked me to continue today also. Therefore, I should be allowed to speak today also.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You take your seat. You have already taken 18 minutes for your speech. I cannot give you any more time. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak on the Third and Fourth Report of the Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Sir, though these Reports should have been discussed long back, yet due to some reasons we are discussing them after a long delay. Before expressing my views on the topic I would like to submit two or three main points for the attention of the Government. It is a very important Report. Therefore, we will have to take this Report very seriously. It was the dream of the great statesman of our country to abolish poverty in our country and to serve the poor. To fulfil this dream, Government had constituted a special commission to whom the responsibility was entrusted to take forward the poor, backward and the exploited community of the country and to include it in the progress of the country. That is why under Article 338 of the Constitution, a special provision was made that a special officer or a Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be appointed but I am sorry to say that since 1981 this post has not been filled. It shows that there is some particular reason for which the Government is not taking it seriously.

Now I will refer to what has been written on page two of the Fourth Report of this Commission. That is why I am saying that first let us see what are the rights and the duties of the Commission. How much responsibility has been entrusted to this Commission and how it should function. On page 2 it is written :

“The Commission does not enjoy constitutional status, has no

powers under the Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952 and is not involved in the planning process for the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in monitoring and evaluation of the process and implementation of the development schemes both in respect of the Union and of the States. It is not compulsory for the Centre and the State Government to consult the Commission on important policy issues.”

I shall, therefore, touch this very point in the first instance. What is the importance of a Commission whose functions though have a bearing on one fourth population of the country but is not consulted. This Commission is to look after the welfare of a large population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who are living below the poverty line, yet it is not important enough to be consulted. Then what is the need of such a Commission? Therefore, first of all we want to see what are the rights of this Commission? This was earlier under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Our Hon. Prime Minister has now set up a new Ministry—the Ministry of Social Welfare—for it for which he deserves congratulations. He is really interested in it. The way the Prime Minister toured the tribal areas and he tried to understand their problems on the spot is really commendable. I want that the hon. Minister responsible for this department or the other Ministers or the Chief Ministers and the Members of Parliament should tour the backward areas and see whether the schemes started by the Government are reaching the huts of those poor people or not or whether any work is being done or not. I am confident that the hon. Minister of the concerned Ministry and other Ministers will visit these and see how the work progressing.

I want to mention one thing more specifically—I was just now discussing the importance of the Commission and I would like to give an example of its importance. This has been mentioned

in the Report of Commission on pages 95 and 96. It has been written here :

“The Commission had asked for information about the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes from 37 Ministries and Departments of the Government of India but out of these 37 Ministries, only 3 have sent their reports and the remaining 34 Ministries have not sent their reports.”

It is clearly written that out of the 37 Ministries and Departments of the Government of India, 34 Ministries have not sent and report about the service under them.

So, this is the importance of the Commission ! When it asks for any information, no department deems it necessary to reply to it. It has been written on page 96 that Home Ministry and Social Welfare Ministry are among the Ministries which have not submitted information.

The Commission screened 10 Reports of 1981-82 as a test check. From the scrutiny it came out that the Home Ministry and Social Welfare Ministry did not bother to include in their reports figures relating to representation of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe employees. Therefore, if this is the position of the Home Ministry and the Social Welfare Ministry, what expectation can we have from these Ministries about the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes ? What will the Ministries which do not bother to send even the reports, do for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. But I am confident that the Ministers working under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister will take more interest in this matter and bring dynamism in it and the work will be done with speed.

If we look at every page of the Report under discussion, we will find a strange thing in them. The point to be noted is the spirit with which the Commission was appointed and the seriousness shown

by the Government in considering the recommendations of the Commission. Now-a-days reservation is the burning topic. I would like to make it clear that on the one hand 15 per cent people of the country, i.e., the upper class of the society, are holding 85 per cent of the jobs and on the other hand, an atmosphere full of instigation is being created against the remaining 85 per cent comprising Harijans, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes, in the name of reservation and it is being said that if reservation is not done away with, the country will be on fire. Can the 85 per cent population of the country which consists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes be neglected ? But you are seeing that it is the people enjoying better opportunities who are raising hue and cry. I am quoting :

“There was provision of 22.5 per cent reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes but even after 38 years of independence, in class I services the representation of both of them is 5.68 per cent.”

Even 38 years after independence, the representation which should have been upto 22.5 per cent has reached only 5.68 per cent. With this speed it would possibly take hundred, two hundred or four hundred years.

Similarly, in 1982-83 in civil services, 963 candidates were selected. Of these, only 26 candidates belong to the backward classes. This is the state of affairs at present. We regret that we are not marching forward with the speed we had anticipated in starting these welfare programmes.

Now I would like to refer to the Fourth Report. I am leaving the Third Report due to paucity of time. In every case, whether it relates to land reform or land allotment or handing over possession or to the minimum wages, it has been clearly established that the intention of the Government has not been fulfilled. You take any matter, the situation is the same. About 48 to 50 per cent disputes

[Shri R.P. Suman]

relate to possession. In all, there are 68 per cent disputes out of which 12 per cent are caste based disputes. 23 per cent disputes relate to the issue of minimum wages. You see these figures. In the Report itself these things have been clearly mentioned. One really feels sorry to read these things.

I would like to state through you, Sir, that the number of labourers and workers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is the maximum in relation to the total labour force in the country. The hon. Members should note how those labourers are being neglected... (*Interruptions*). I would request for some more time. I have just started.

I was saying that the percentage of the workers is 81.80, of whom 92.97 per cent belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. 72 per cent of the agricultural labourers belong to these communities. The problems of these people have not been taken seriously to the extent these should have been taken. I request that the Ministry should take it seriously and take strict action in this regard.

Percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes is : males, 14.7 per cent and females, 6.44 per cent and among Scheduled Tribes it is : males, 11.30 per cent and females, 4.65 per cent as against 22.5 per cent in other communities. The Commission had recommended setting up of residential schools, but they have not been set up on the desired scale. Had these schools been set up, people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would have really been benefitted to a great extent. I, therefore, request that the recommendations and suggestions made in the report may be taken seriously and implemented by Government.

So far as atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, you will see that the number of such incidents has doubled during 1981-82. It has been stated in the report that the number of cases of atro-

cities increased by 112 per cent during 1982-83. Despite that, it is said that the number of such incidents is decreasing. I request the Government to take this matter seriously, otherwise their number will continue to increase. In order to prevent such incidents action should be taken on the basis of the recommendations made in this report.

Programmes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are being implemented. In this respect the issue of providing 22.5 per cent reservation should be implemented at the earliest. No laxity should be shown in this regard. The reservation quota in promotions has been abolished. It should be introduced again. It should be implemented strictly in order to check increasing resentment outside. I would like to give an example about this resentment. On page 102 of the Fourth Report it has been stated that in the State Bank of India the number of subordinate staff has come down from 22.46 per cent as on 1.1.81 to 18 per cent as on 1.1.82.

All these things are a proof in themselves that this matter is not being taken seriously. I request the Government to take it seriously so that the increasing resentment outside can be checked and Government's objective can be achieved.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are today discussing the 3rd and 4th reports of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These reports were prepared by the Commission in 1980 and 1981 after touring extensively various parts of the country and after gathering information from various departments of the Government and after studying the various programmes of the Central and State Governments for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. My submission is that it would have been much more useful if these reports were discussed in

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

this House at the time time they were prepared. It would have helped in implementing them. The reports were submitted in 1983 but we are discussing them in 1985. In 1985 the political, social and economic conditions in the country have undergone a sea of change as compared to the conditions prevailing in 1983. There has been a change in the Govt. in many States. Many Ministers have been changed, their portfolios have been changed. Elections have taken place in some States consequently there has been a change in the conditions for implementing the programmes and policies of many State Government as well as that of the Centre for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I support these reports and the recommendations made by the commission which they have put forth after great deal of trouble and hard work, after touring many areas and studying the conditions in many institution. I fully support them. But I regret to say that the Government has failed to implement the recommendations of the Commission. The Members of the ruling party who spoke before me have also stated that the atrocities on the harijans have increased, the standard of education of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have gone down considerably, education is not progressing and expanding. Whatever land was possessed by the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the tribals is going out of their hands and no fresh avenues of livelihood are being provided to them. This is the picture that has been presented by members of the ruling party. In their 4th report the commission has stated—I am quoting from Chapter I of the 4th report, it has been stated,

“The Commission’s functioning has, however, been seriously limited by the fact that the Commission does not enjoy constitutional status, has no power under the commissions of Industry Act 1952 and is not involved in the planning process for socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in monitoring and evaluation of the progress and implementation of the development schemes, both in

respect of the Union territories and of the States. It is not compulsory for the Central and the State Government to consult the Commission on important policy issues.” etc, etc.

This is very sad. From this it is proved that the Commission has no constitutional status, they are not involved in the planning process. No State Government pays them any respect. The Central Government also does not pay them any respect. Perhaps we are discussing their report after 2 long years for that reason only, i.e. the Central Govt. do not pay them any respect or importance. But the Commission has taken great pains, no doubt, to find out the various difficulties and problems faced by the SC/ST and to bring those to the notice of the Government. That is the only thing that can do. We also who are sitting here in this House can only highlight the various problems and draw the attention of the Government to those problems. But the responsibility of implementing the recommendations made in these reports, the responsibility of solving the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is in the hands of the Govt. who are in power.

In Chapter III of the third report at page 12, annexure 3 the problem of land has been dealt with. They have mentioned about the land reform laws in force in different States for protecting the land of the SC/ST and the tribals and to prevent transfer of their land. The position obtaining in various States have been cited by the Commission in this respect. While discussing this subject, they have mentioned how the land in various States that belonged to the SC/ST people once, but has been illegally transferred and taken away from them, can be restored to them and protected in future. They have shown that such laws to protect their land are in existence but they are not being effectively enforced anywhere. The Commission has therefore suggested that the Central Government should keep a strict vigil to see that these laws are strictly enforced by the State Govts. Such laws are in force in Tripura also. That has

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been mentioned here in the third report at item No. 10 of p. 23. But the information given here is not complete. What has been mentioned here is an old legislation enacted during the days of Congress rule in Tripura. After the left front Govt. came to power in Tripura, that law was amended and it was provided that all for the illegally transferred land that will be restored and returned to the tribals etc. full compensation will be paid by the Govt. for that. How much compensation will be paid for what type of land etc. all have been provided in the amended law and I am not going in those details. That is why the left front Govt. of Tripura has achieved much success in the matter of restoration of illegally transferred land to the tribals. I will suggest that other States may also follow the example of Tripura and enact similar legislation there, if they think it will improve matters. This law will be very effective in protecting the land that once belonged to the tribals. The report also mentions how much 'Khas' land and ceiling surplus land has been taken possession of by the Govt. and how much the Govt. has not been able to take in possession.

About the distribution of that land also, there are laws in practically all States which provide that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will have the first claim and preference in the matter of distribution of all such land. This report shows that they are not getting that preference in the matter of distribution and that they are getting much less land than they are entitled to. The Commission has therefore recommended that the Govt. should take immediate possession of the remaining land and distribute the same only to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes people.

The report also mentions about the provisions of the Fifth Schedule and the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The Sixth Schedule is in operation in Tripura and some other States of the North-Eastern region. The fifth schedule is in operation in several other States of our country. The fifth schedule provides for a tribes advisory Council. This report says that the tribes advisory council hardly meets once or twice a year and in some places they

do not meet at all. I think that the reason for this slackness may be that the State Govt. are not providing enough funds to this council, which they are supposed to do to help them to chalkout their programmes. District councils are functioning in many States of the north eastern region under the 6th Schedule. But we have seen that the district councils also are in similar poor condition due to want of financial assistance in some States like Mizoram, Meghalaya and some parts of Assam etc. But in Tripura district councils have been set up under the 6th schedule after the left front Govt. came to power there. There the left front Govt. is trying to entrust the developmental and welfare works the tribals entirely to these councils giving them full powers of the 6th Schedule. Starting from primary education, all the developmental works are being done by the Council. I will like to advise the Govt. that all the Tribal Advisory Councils, the District Councils and regional councils that are functioning in various States of the country under the 5th Schedule and that the 6th Schedule may be provided with all financial assistance and other assistance that they may need so that they may function effectively. The Govt. must ensure this.

In India there is constant strife and struggle amongst various castes and communities. Most of these are on account of land. This strife is mostly between SC/ST and other castes. This report has given a statement indicating the statewise figures of atrocities committed on harijans and SC/ST in 1980. From that it is seen that in Uttar Pradesh alone, the number of atrocities are 4279 which constitute 31.13% of the total atrocities in the country. In Madhya Pradesh the number is 3877 which constitute 28.21% of the total. In Bihar the number of atrocities is 1890 which is 15.53%. But Sir, in West Bengal the total number is only 33. In Tripura it is nil. This shows that in all those States where the left front Govt. is in power, the number of atrocities on these poor SC/ST people is very small, almost insignificant. In Tripura the number is nil. There are atrocities committed on the harijans etc. Therefore such atrocities, we see, depend

to a great extent on the attitude of the Government which is in power. In Yesterday's 'Statesman' a report has been published that 108 harijans were murdered in U.P. at the time when the present union finance Minister was the Chief Minister of that State. Although the Government has denied that, this is what has been reported. The root cause of all such incidents of atrocities and violence is land disputes between SC/ST and other higher centres and classes. I will therefore hope that the Govt. will keep a watch on such incidents and ensure that the SC/ST, harijans and other weaker sections get all the protection under the law and that their land is also protected.

In the matter of education for these people, I will urge that in the primary stage the tribals should be provided education in their own mother tongue and the children should be provided with midday meals. In Tripura and in West Bengal steps have been taken in this direction. Wherever the left front Govt is in power, such programmes have been started. As a result of that the percentage of attendance of SC/ST children in the lower classes has enormously increased.

In the field of technical education, only 5% reservation of seats for the SC/ST people have been provided in the entire country. But these people constitute nearly 7% of our total population. In keeping with that, I demand that 7% seats, at least, may be reserved for them for technical education, as has also been recommended by the Commission. The Govt. may please see to it. This report was prepared during the currency of the 6th five year plan. The report has mentioned what was the percentage of literacy among SC/ST and tribal men and women between the financial years 1982-83 and 1984-85. It says that during this period the percentage of literacy among tribal women was 4.85% and among scheduled caste women it was 6.44%. The commission recommended that this should be raised to 10%. In case of scheduled caste men the figure was 22.34% and that of scheduled tribes men it was 17.63%. The Commission recommended that this may be raised to 30%.

Now I come to the field of employment. The reservation quota in jobs provided for the SC/ST people is not being filled anywhere, neither in the States nor in the Central Govt. Their rightful claims in the matter of appointment and promotion is being ignored everywhere. But Sir, in Tripura and in West Bengal, where the left front is running the Govt., the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes are getting their full due in matter of employment. They have been given all their rightful claims. The same can be done at all other places also if there is a will.

As a member of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Committee of Parliament, I have toured many places in the country. Shri Gomango, the present Minister-in-Charge was also a member of that Committee and we together toured many places with the SC/ST Committee and we saw that nowhere including the semi-Government institutions and establishments like the ONGC, the nationalised banks etc., the reservation quota is being filled. Today Shri Gomango is in power and in charge of this department. I will hope that he all pay due attention to this matter. There are many educated and qualified candidates belonging to the SC/ST available but in spite of that they not getting jobs. Educated candidates are not getting jobs. This is the sad situation because there is lack of will. If the Govt. had the will this reserved quota could have been filled. At least in Class IV jobs, the quota could have been filled everywhere. Even the class IV quota is not filled. I wholeheartedly support these reports. But the Govt. has failed to implement the recommendations and because of the failure of the Govt. there are strifes and struggles and clashes all over the country. There are clashes between the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, tribals, harijans on the one side and other classes and castes on the other. In Ahmedabad we have seen prolonged clashes between the reservationists and anti-reservationists. This in fact is a fight between the harijans, SC/ST etc. and others. This has taken place due to the failure of the Govt. The Govt. is to be blamed for that. If the Govt.

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works on the right lines and gives these poor people their rightful dues, then such clashes and atrocities on these poor people can be prevented. I hope the Govt. will pay due attention to these. I conclude Sir, thank you.

SHRI SIMON TIGGA (Khunti) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Government have given opportunity for discussing the Third and Fourth Reports of the Commission. Since the speakers prior to me have said a lot of thing, I do not want to go into details. But there is a point about which hon. Members have also made a mention. In case shortcomings are noticed in the implementation of government schemes meant for the welfare of Harijans and Adivasis, the Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should be empowered under the provisions of the Commissions of Inquiries Act, 1952 to submit its report as evidence against the officers found guilty of not implementing the schemes properly. I feel as a result thereof these shortcomings will be removed to a great extent. So far as the list of Adivasis is concerned, I would like to draw specific attention of Government towards one thing. We find that in India Adivasis and Harijans migrate on mass scale to other places in search of livelihood and settle there. But Government do not make any amendment in that list. For example, a good number of Adivasis have migrated from Chota Nagpur to Assam and their number has swelled to 40 to 45 lakhs. They have gone to work in Tea gardens only. There is no hope of bringing them above the poverty line. Therefore, Adivasis, who have gone to other States to earn their livelihood, should not be excluded from the list of Adivasis. Similarly, people from all over the country have gone to Andaman also. These People have gone there as workers and not businessmen. The number of people belonging to backward classes there is almost equal to their number here and in other States. They should also be included in this list. If Adivasis go to Punjab or any other State, they should also be included in the list of Adivasis. It is a very serious matter. An agitation is going on in Assam also. It is a matter of pleasure that the Assam Government has recommended their in-

clusion in the List of Scheduled Castes. The Government had set up the Commission in 1978 to find out ways and means to bring the Adivasis and the Harijans above the poverty line, but it is not taking this matter very seriously. It is revealed from the Government's attitude itself. Our Constitution came into force in 1950. Why have they not been included in this list since then? It shows that Government do not want to take this matter seriously because it has not so far done anything. Now, Government should implement all the recommendations made by the Commission. It is evident from the report of the Commission that no satisfactory progress has been made in regard to the economic uplift of Harijans and Adivasis. Now, Government should find out a way to set up a high power machinery either at the level of Centre or State in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Commission so that all these schemes can be implemented properly and the funds earmarked for their uplift can be utilised properly to ensure full benefit of these schemes.

Government formulates schemes like I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. etc. with a good intention and provides funds also, but benefits thereof do not reach these people. Government should take measures to implement these programme properly. We experience it and from the report of the Commission also it appears that weaker sections are predominant in Adivasi areas and as such development of these areas is essential for their uplift and development. You should appoint only those officers there who are really interested in the uplift of these people and who want to work in their interest and as social workers. It was stated in the Report of the Dhebar Commission also, and we have observed it in Chhota Nagpur area that such officers are transferred from there at short intervals and corrupt officers are posted there. Government's view is that it posts corrupt officers in Harijan and Adivasi areas in order to punish them. But these officers adopt corrupt means there also and that place become a haven for them. The Dhebar Commission and other Commission have suggested to Government that since people there are not much educated, officers should not be posted there.

Instead, those officers who want to do social service and who are interested in their uplift should be posted there.

In the end I would like to say one thing more. So far as the question of reservation for them is concerned, persons at the lower level indulge in bungling. I do not say that Government do not want to ensure reservation. Many laws have been enacted to provide reservation to them and Government desires that they get due representation in services, but Government's directives are not implementing machinery should be held responsible and the persons found guilty should be awarded punishment. They are unable to get their reserved quota as these officers do not observe the rules. On the other hand influential persons organise agitation for abolishing the reservation system. The result is that a situation of class war is developing in our country. Government should pay special attention towards it. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views in this regard.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, participating in the discussion on the 1980-81 and 1981-82 Reports of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I wish to make a few suggestions.

This Commission has made several recommendations in these two Reports. I suggest that the Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be directed to ensure the implementation of these recommendations. The Branch Office of the Commission at Madras has conducted a survey recently in Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts. This study reveals that the scheduled caste labourers are ignorant about the existence of minimum wages law. It is not only in these districts of Tamil Nadu but in other States also the Scheduled Caste workers are not aware of the existence of Minimum Wages Act. They are also not getting minimum wages under this law.

I suggest that the Central Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should through Radio and Television give wide publicity about the provisions of this law. Unfortunately, this Commission has not got the powers to enquire into the petitions submitted by the Scheduled Caste workers about their not getting minimum wages under the Act. This Commission should be given powers under the Commission of Inquiry Act. Then only the Commission can look into these genuine grievances of these people and penalise those who deny them the minimum wages. I suggest that the hon. Minister of Social Welfare should do the needful in this matter, and ensure that the scheduled caste agricultural labourers get the minimum wages.

The issues relating to land ceilings and the updating of land records have been included in the new 20-Point Programme. Unless the State Governments pay serious attention to these two issues, the Scheduled Caste landless agricultural workers will not make any progress in their life. This Commission has to remain the silent spectator if the State Governments do not implement recommendations made by the Commission in these two matters. Only when this Commission is given the constitutional status and when the Commission gets mandatory powers, then alone this Commission can function effectively. I request that the hon. Minister should expeditiously bring forward the Constitutional Amendment Bill for empowering the Commission with mandatory powers.

Sir, Tamil Nadu occupies the prime of place in social rejuvenation. The eminent leaders like Rajaji, Satyamurthi, Kamaraj and our present Vice-President of India, Shri R. Venkataraman had crusaded Harijan Temple entry in Tamil Nadu and had also encouraged intercaste marriages even before the Independence of this Country. They were the harbingers of social reform in Tamil Nadu. They ensured that there was no need for implementing the Untouchability Act. If the hon. Minister wants to have an idea of non-prevalence of untouchability in Tamil Nadu, she should visit some prominent temples in Tamil Nadu.

* The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

If there is to be progress in the life of SC/ST people, this can be achieved only through proper implementation of IRDP, NREP, and such other rural-oriented centrally sponsored programmes. The State Governments should constitute an evaluating team comprising of the M.L.As and M.Ps of each district and this team should monitor the implementation of these schemes. This team should submit a quarterly report to the Commission about the progress of implementation of these schemes. If there is such a continuous monitoring of these schemes, there will definitely be progress in the life pattern of SC/ST people. The Central Government should issue directives to the State Governments about this.

The Director of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Madras has given a study report about the implementation of IRDP programme in South Arcot and Ramanathapuram districts of Tamil Nadu. There are many recommendations also in this report. The Hon. Minister should apprise this House about these recommendations and whether they have been implemented. Similarly, there is also another report about the allocation of surplus land to agricultural workers in Thanjavur and Chengleput districts of Tamil Nadu. This House may be informed about the recommendations contained in this report and the action taken thereon.

Sir, throughout the country there are many social research organisations comprising of social thinkers and reformers. They have given several reports. I want that at the central level there should be a high power Research Advisory Committee to co-ordinate the activities of these social research organisations and the implementation of the recommendations made by them.

Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has been repeatedly stressing the need for closing the widening gulf between word and deed. Only when this yawning gap between word and deed is closed, then only we can ensure social progress of

the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in our country. The hon. Minister should ensure that this is done.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out that the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, had dedicated his entire life for the upliftment of down-trodden scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In his memory, the Centre should endeavour to replace with pucca houses the huts in which these oppressed and suppressed scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are living for generations. With these words I conclude my speech.

13.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned for lunch to meet at 2 P.M.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION RE: THIRD AND FOURTH REPORTS OF COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—Contd.

[Translation]

*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and say a few words. It augurs well that the 1980-81 and 1981-82 Reports of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been taken up for discussion. Sir, at the very outset I would like to point out that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constitute 25% of the popu-

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

lation. These communities have the inherent power to bring a political party to power and to also de-throne it from authority. I refer to this because we cannot afford to neglect the interests of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We have to implement meaningful measures for their upliftment.

It is regrettable that this Commission has not got constitutional status. In 1978 when the Janata Party was in power at the Centre, this Commission was created on the basis of a Resolution of the Government. The founding fathers of our Constitution provided in the Constitution itself for the appointment of a Special Officer exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Now he has been made a Member of this Commission which has no constitutional sanction. Thus, the constitutional authority of the Special Officer has really been confiscated. The Government of India has also not brought the necessary Constitutional (Amendment) Bill for empowering the Commission with the constitutional authority.

I have to regretfully point out that unfortunately the post of the Chairman of the Commission is remaining vacant for the past several years. Similarly, the vacant post of the Special Officer has also not been filled up. Besides these two, there is another post of a Member vacant. How do you expect this Commission to function effectively for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes without the Chairman and without the Special Officer and another Member? The hon. Minister should see that these posts are filled up soon so that the programmes of welfare activities for SC/ST people are looked into effectively by this Commission. Similarly, the hon. Minister should also bring forward the necessary Constitutional (Amendment) Bill for giving constitutional status to this Commission.

There has been some concession in educational qualifications for recruitment in Government services. If the prescribed qualification is B.A. First Class for a candidate belonging to upper class, it is B.A. Third Class for a scheduled caste candidate. I understand that this con-

cession has recently been withdrawn by the Government. There is no educational qualification relaxation for scheduled caste candidates in the matter of entry into Government service. Naturally this will reduce the employment opportunities for scheduled caste candidates. I demand that this concession should be restored to the scheduled caste candidates.

For the past years there is no comprehensive lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with the consequence of denial of concessions to these downtrodden people. I will narrate the instance of *Vannan* (Dhobi) community being treated as scheduled caste in one or two southern districts of Tamil Nadu. There has been long-standing demand from Dhobi community that throughout Tamil Nadu this community should be treated as scheduled caste. I have also referred to this during the last session of Parliament. Another example is that the scheduled caste Tamil people living in the capital city of the country are denied the concessions for which they are legitimately eligible. That is because the Delhi Administration has not treated those scheduled castes as scheduled castes in the Union Territory of Delhi. There are so many such anomalies in many parts of the country. These anomalies should be rectified by preparing a comprehensive all-India list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. During Sixth Parliament and also during Seventh Parliament an effort was made in this direction. But due to the dissolution of Parliament this could not get the approval of the House. I want that the hon. Minister should bring forward a legislation for such a comprehensive all-India list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes so that these people throughout the country are enabled to get their constitutional concessions for their upliftment.

In Tamil Nadu, our Chief Minister, Dr. M.G. Ramachandran has dedicated his life for the cause of downtrodden scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. He has created a full-fledged Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation with the Chairman and Members. This Corporation is engaged in distributing *pattas* to the landless

[Shri R. Annanambi]

agricultural labour belonging to the scheduled caste, in constructing houses for them and in such other welfare activities. When the State Government of Tamil Nadu is giving electricity connection free of cost to these huts, I wonder why the Central Government should not formulate such welfare measures for the 73 crores of people in the country. I want the hon. Minister to formulate such plans for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes on an all-India basis.

In Tamil Nadu the community called KURAVAN belonging to scheduled caste is actually living in hilly regions of the State. They subsist on hunting the birds and animals in the mountains. Their principal food is the millets grown in mountains. There are historical proofs that these people have been living in caves of mountains for ages. Due to the pressure of changing circumstances, they change their habitats to urban areas. Their number is about 15 lakhs. They live by the avocation of basket-making with bamboos. They are leading a miserable life with their meagre income from this avocation. I demand that *Kuravan* community should be declared as scheduled tribes so that they are able to avail of the concessions being given to scheduled tribes.

In Tamil Nadu, Dr. M.G.R.'s Government has been implementing with all verve and vigour the programmes like I R D.P., N.R.E.P. etc. Under these schemes, house construction, distribution of surplus land to the landless agricultural labour, supply of drinking water etc. are being implemented. The main beneficiaries are the Adi dravida people. But the paucity of funds prevent the State Government from construction of the required number of houses for adi dravida people. More funds should be allocated for these schemes. A sum of Rs. 6000 is not enough for constructing a house. A minimum of Rs. 10,000 should be given for a house. Similarly, instead of limiting 25 houses for a Block, at least 100 houses should be constructed in a Block. Naturally more funds should be allocated by the Centre for achieving this objective. I would take this opportunity to stress

that for implementing schemes like provision of drinking water, electric connection, public conveniences, roads etc. more money should be allocated for these schemes. On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu I appeal to the hon. Minister to ensure more allocation of funds for these schemes. Presently, these works are being done on contract basis. In awarding such contracts, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people should get priority.

I would like to give the example of my parliamentary constituency Pollachi where the centrally sponsored rural developments and the State sponsored social welfare schemes are being implemented effectively. In Pongalur segment of my constituency, recently our State Religious Endowments Minister, Thiru Rama Veerappan and I inaugurated 7 such developmental schemes. The schemes comprise of protected water supply, construction of houses of harijans and adi dravida people, construction of roads etc. The most important part of this package is the starting of a powerloom unit exclusively for the benefit of destitute and widowed adi dravida women. Job opportunities have been created for these helpless women. I have to commend the steps taken in this direction both by the Central and the State Governments for the establishment of powerloom units for adi dravida women. About a lakh of them would get job opportunities in these units. I request that more funds should be allocated to the Government of Tamil Nadu which has made rapid strides in implementing such developmental projects for the welfare of scheduled caste women, particularly the destitutes and widows and those belonging to scheduled tribes.

Sir, unfortunately the scholarships and grants sanctioned by the Centre to the students of SC/ST do not reach them on time at the time of admission in schools and colleges. They get this financial assistance six months after their entry in schools and colleges. Naturally, these poor students face several hardships at the time of admission. Before they get this money their half-year examinations

are also over. The hon. Minister should take steps to ensure that the scholarships and grants reach the SC/ST students on time at the time of admission in schools and colleges.

I would refer to the tragedy that has hit Tamil Nadu recently. Tamil Nadu had to face unprecedented rains. The swirling waters of floods have washed away several thousands of houses and huts inhabited by scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people. In fact the flood waters entered the residence of our hon. Chief Minister and he had to take shelter in Connemara Hotel for five days. The Mount Road in Madras, which is known, as Anna Salai which has been acclaimed by foreign tourists, has been damaged by the heavy rains. Anna Salai has got pot-holes at several places, affecting normal transportation. For repairing Anna salai a sum of Rs. 25 crores would be required. For rehabilitating the poor people who have been deprived of their habitats, a further sum of Rs. 25 crores would be needed. In Thanjavur, South Arcot, Chengleput districts in Tamil Nadu and in Pondicherry Union Territory, several crores of rupees worth property have been destroyed. These heavy rains have taken such a total of life and property. We require more than Rs. 200 crores to undo the damage done by the recent rains. Our hon. Prime Minister the personification of compassion, visited the affected areas along with our Chief Minister. The Central Team had also come and assessed the damage. Our Central Minister of Agriculture has also seen for himself in person the damage caused by the rains. I demand that immediately a sum of Rs 200 crores should be released to the State of Tamil Nadu for undertaking flood relief work. On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu and on behalf of our Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R., I am grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for having sanctioned instantly Rs. 15 lakhs for flood relief work from MP's Relief Fund. I am sure he will order the sanction of Rs. 200 crores also for flood relief work in Tamil Nadu. The major beneficiaries from the flood relief works will be scheduled castes only.

I conclude my speech by reiterating that through such welfare works we should endeavour to uplift the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people above the poverty line.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reports of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 are under discussion in the House.

First of all, I would like to submit that timely discussion should take place on all the reports presented here because only timely discussion can yield results. The powers of the Commission are very limited. It does not enjoy either constitutional status or powers under the Commission of Inquiries Act, 1952. It has also no powers to advise the Central and State Governments. It is a Commission which has very limited powers. It does not have adequate staff also to function smoothly. It serves no useful purpose. If a Commission is to be set up in real sense, it should have adequate powers. Its reports are discussed here in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas. As a Member of Vidhan Sabha, I have seen that discussion yields negligible results. I would, therefore, like to say that if such a body is to be set up, it should be given a constitutional status and it should be equipped with adequate powers and its recommendations should receive due consideration. Its recommendations are treated casually.

Another thing which I would like to say here is that the rights and reservation given to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution for their uplift have definitely brought their political, social and economic upliftment. They have benefited through the schemes formulated for their economic development. They have benefited through the Component Plan and Scheduled Tribes Sub-Component Plan. I.R.D.P. has also helped them. But I feel that if the provision of Rs. 4,500 crores made in the Fifth Five Year Plan is increased three-fold, it will result in considerable improvement in their economic condition.

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

More programmes should be started under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. and the funds earmarked for them should also be increased. It will improve their economic condition. Employment Guarantee Scheme is being implemented in Maharashtra. I want that this scheme should be implemented in all the States so as to provide employment to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Today, it is said that one person from one family would be given employment in the country. If we are unable to provide employment to one person each of all the families, in the country we should at least formulate a programme for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under which one person from each of their families can get employment. We must create conditions conducive to the improvement of their economic condition

We have made several efforts for their social uplift, but we have not been able to get the desired results. The evil of carrying night-soil on head still exists. No doubt efforts have been made to eradicate this evil, but the funds earmarked for this purpose are inadequate. Provision should be made in this regard in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Municipalities and the State Governments should be provided necessary assistance in this regard. The Centre should do it immediately so that this bad practice of carrying night-soil on the head comes to an end. Latest implements should be manufactured and provided to them so that this practice comes to an end. There is need for immediate action in this connection.

Besides, there is need for implementing the land reforms in letter and spirit because presently under the Land Ceiling Act, the lands which have already been distributed to them are all uneconomic holdings. Though laws have been enacted by all the States—our State has also enacted it—and provision has been made therein to distribute lands to them, yet efforts were made to allot them the worthless holdings.

Not only this, they have not even been able to get possession of those uneconomic

holdings. Despite directives for giving possession, they have not been able to get it. They should be provided possession of their lands under police protection so that they could eke out a living. They are not provided any legal assistance to acquire possession of their lands. As legal aid is not readily available, they are deprived of even those facilities which have been earmarked for them. They do not benefit from these facilities, and, therefore, serious thought should be given in this direction.

In the matter of education, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly their womenfolk, have not made any significant progress. Once we conducted a survey to find out the number of girls who had passed Matric examination in our district. We came to know that very few Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls attended schools. Residential Schools should, therefore, be provided for them or hostel facilities should be provided for them in every school. This should be provided under the Minimum Needs Programme and a hostel for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should be ensured in each Block. If this provision is made, they could benefit from education. Necessary arrangements should, therefore, be made to provide residential facilities in schools.

Besides, I would like to welcome the hon. Finance Minister's Statement made on the 19th November regarding supply of wheat in the tribal areas at Rs. 1.50 per kg. It is a very good step and, I would, therefore, like that such a step should be taken for the desert areas as well. We request the Central Government and the Hon. Prime Minister to supply wheat to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the desert areas at Rs. 1.50 per kg, as is being done in the case of those living in the tribal areas. I would request you to provide same facilities to the scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes living in the deserts as well. This would be of great help to them.

The benefit of the drinking water and electricity schemes should also reach

their *bastis*. A provision to this effect should be clearly made when the scheme is prepared. Till now the practice was to request the Social Welfare department which used to sanction some funds for these schemes ; but this is not adequate to make satisfactory arrangement of drinking water or to carryout electricity schemes. It should be made compulsory that whenever a drinking water scheme or electricity scheme is prepared, necessary provision should be made for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. If such a provision is not made, they would be deprived of these facilities.

Untouchability is still prevalent in our villages and even now the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people sit apart from others in the village 'panchayat' meetings. They are not allowed to enter temples or draw water from the village wells even now. Directions should, therefore, be issued to the States under different programmes to implement them in letter and spirit and end untouchability. With the spread of education, untouchability is waning but there is need to be more vigilant and take effective steps in this regard. I would also like to know how many recommendations of 1981-82 have been implemented so far ? This would reveal whether these recommendation are being accorded due importance or not.

In the end I would like to pay my tributes to the Father of Nation, Mahatma Gandhi for his valuable contribution in the uplift of Harijans and also to Dr. Ambedkar for his active participation drafting the Constitution. I would like to assure that the Congress and all other Parties shall work together for the progress of Harijans and we shall move on the path shown to us by these eminent leaders.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words on the Third and Fourth report of the Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively which have been presented to the House,

First of all, I would congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for creating a separate department for Harijan Welfare and Social Welfare at the Centre. It was a long standing demand that there should be a separate Ministry for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. He has entrusted this department to a person who is himself Vigilant about the problems of Harijans and Adivasis,

The Commission made 78 recommendations to the Government in 1981-82. Most of these recommendations were concerned with economic development, social development and reservation in Government services. Even if 50 per cent of these 78 recommendations had been accepted, I think most of their problems would have been solved. I would like to draw your attention to the implementation of land reforms particularly in Bihar. There is awakening among the poor in Bihar about land reforms. Much of it is due to the 20-Point Programme which seeks to provide land, proprietary rights and housing facilities to the people below the poverty line and this has brought widespread awakening among the poor in the country.

The Harijans are being killed in the villages, particularly in Bihar ever since they have been allotted lands. The reason is not known. The helpless Harijan meets the officers at the block and district level for his rightful claim of land for which directions have been issued to the State Government. He pleads that he is landless and, therefore, he should be given his due share from crores of acres of land acquired under the act governing land ceiling. But he has not been given any land so far. If somehow land has been allotted to him, he has not been given proper possession of it. I would like to inform you that 40,82,036 acres of land was acquired on national level in the first instance and the second time 40,13,823 acres of land was acquired. Out of it 27,23,976 acres of land was suitable for distribution, but only 18,96,042 acres of land was distributed. There are the statistics at national level. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether more than 18 lakh acres of land has been distributed among the poor and, if so, he

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

should assure the House whether possession thereof has been handed over to them or not? When I meet the people in my area, I find that most of the Harijans have the allotment letters but they do not know the exact location. Whenever they go to the land sites they are attacked and killed by the private armies raised by the feudal lords like *Lorik Sena Brahmariishi Sena* etc. You must have come across the incidents that occurred in *Jaitipur (Gaya)* *Kachhyarpur (Nalanda)* and *lakhinpur (Mungher)*. The recommendation of the Commission in this regard categorically states that 90 per cent of such incidents are due to land disputes.

The Minimum Wages programme is also one of the causes of disputes. Either it should be stopped or it should be properly implemented. The State Governments should be asked to implement a time-bound programme and after a specified period they should be asked to issue a certificate to the effect that not even a single person in their State is landless and an assurance to that effect should be given in the House. This is not the question of one person but of 30,50 crore people who are living below the poverty line. The hon. Prime Minister has studied the Scheduled Caste and Tribal Plan programmes under the I.R.D.P. and has pointed out that we have been able to uplift 17 per cent of the people living below the poverty line during the last five years. If the Hon. Prime Minister has been given correct figures, I feel that it is indeed a big achievement. I would respectfully submit that land reforms should be implemented at a faster pace. It should in fact be implemented as a movement so that the people feel its impact and realize that the Government is doing something for them. I would like to draw your attention to education. What is the extent of literacy among Harijans? Though the national average of education is 29.45 per cent yet it is only 6.5 per cent in Bihar, 9.14 per cent in Rajasthan, 10.20 per cent in Uttar Pradesh, and 10.66 per cent in Andhra Pradesh. It is 11.97 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir, 12.60 per

cent in Haryana and 13.89 per cent in Karnataka. The rate of literacy among women in Bihar is only 1.03 per cent. You can very well imagine the extent to which Adivasis and Harijans are lagging in the matter of education. It is worth noting that at the primary stage, the percentage of admissions is as high as 90 but at the middle school level it is observed that the number of dropouts increases. I think the Government has not analysed this problem earnestly. I believe that there are economic compulsions behind dropouts. A Harijan child when he is 8 or 10 years old finds that his family does not have the means of livelihood and they do not have enough to eat. As a result, he finds work as a child worker or works as a village shepherd in order to help his family. I have repeatedly requested the Planning Ministry to launch a food for education programme. This would mean that you are keen to spread education and, therefore, the stipend of Rs. 10 being paid as present should immediately be stopped. If a Harijan or an Adivasi child goes to school, the teacher should give him 1 Kg. of wheat. It would be a great incentive and I am sure it would popularise education.

Another reason for dropouts is unemployment. It is observed that even after passing B.A. and M.A. the Harijan and Adivasi children have to eke out a living by helping their parents in agriculture. This demoralises the son of the neighbour who is also a Harijan. He feels what is the use of passing B.A. or M.A. if so and so is working in the fields even after passing these examinations? Therefore, there are two reasons for the erosion in education. The first one is economic and the other is unemployment. Some persons say that the posts are not filled. In this respect the position is that as per the 1980 Report, there were 18,15,284 unemployed Harijans and Adivasis who belonged to the Scheduled Castes and were educated. In addition, there are 4,75,407 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who have passed matriculation or higher classes and are unemployed. On the one hand the Government gives us data that

eligible candidates are not available and, therefore, we cannot provide them jobs and on the other hand data given about the unemployed persons show that 18,15,284 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes are unemployed. What a paradox ? I, therefore, want that as reservation is not the solution for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, you should provide for job guarantee for them and, if necessary, an amendment should be made in the Constitution that those children of the Harijans and the Adivasis who are matriculates or possess higher education will all be provided jobs. This can be done by issuing a circular also. I had moved a Private Member's Resolution in this august House during the Seventh Lok Sabha in which I had urged the Government that in place of reservation, which is not adequate to solve the problem, a job guarantee scheme should be introduced and the constitution should be amended for this purpose. We observe that the atmosphere is becoming vitiated on the question of reservation. There are certain reactionary forces behind it. To my mind, reservation does not mean giving doles. Many things are being said about this. I would say that if reservation policy is to be enforced, it should be enforced in toto, otherwise abolish the system of reservation. I do not agree with those people who want to vitiate the atmosphere in this country. Some people say that due to reservation a particular class has progressed much. I think if this policy had been accepted in toto, these 22 lakh Harijans and Adivasis would have got the employment and they would have developed economically.

Just now a mention was made of the stipends and it was said that for the post-matric students it should be increased to Rs. 145 but I would like to submit through you to the hon. Minister that in the rural areas instead of giving stipends you should start the programme "Food for Education" upto the middle standard or make it 'grain for Education'. The students who go for post-matric or higher studies, should be given a stipend of Rs. 150.

Upto the eighth standard you may give him foodgrains instead of the stipend. It

would also be helpful in solving the drought problem to a considerable extent and this programme will be more successful if it is implemented with full responsibility by the State Governments.

Now I would like to say something about the abolition of untouchability. Our Telugu Desam friends claim lot of achievement in the removal of untouchability and that Shri M.G. Ramachandran will take steps in this direction in Tamil Nadu. I do not want to say much about Shri M.G. Ramachandran but what is happening in his State Tamil Nadu is that there is a barrier between high caste Hindus and Harijans. Harijans cannot walk on the road which is used by caste Hindus. The roads for Hindus are separate from the roads meant for Harijans. There are separate wells for caste Hindus and Harijan. Harijans cannot draw water from caste Hindu wells. Once I went to Tamil Nadu alongwith Shri Daga. I thought let me see the social status of Harijans and adivasis in the villages. When I went to a village after obtaining the permission, I found that there was a demarcation line in the Harijan villages where it was written that it is a Harijan or adivasi village that is, the village of the untouchables. There are several places where even now the caste Hindus do not allow harijans to draw water from their wells. There, the problem of untouchability is more acute than in Bihar or Uttar Pradesh. I can, therefore, say that the problem of untouchability is more acute in South India, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh or Tamil Nadu than North India.

In Tamil Nadu, even now, Harijans are not allowed to put on chappals. When they take part in their local meetings or district meetings, they keep on standing while speaking. On the one hand this is the situation in the country and on the other reactionary forces ask for review of the reservation policy.

Sir, in this country it is not the person or his merits but it is his caste which is accorded recognition. Therefore, so long as caste system is in vogue in the country and the social system is based on Manus-

[Shri Ramswaroop Ram]

mriti, the reservation should continue for Harijans and Adivasis. The intentions of our Party are good. Our Party has been founded for the uplift of the Harijans. Gandhiji and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru formulated the social and economic set up of the country and today under our young Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhiji's guidance uplift of Harijans and Adivasis is being effected. This Party has certain basic programmes and under these programmes only, uplift of Harijans and Adivasis can be and is being effected.

We have seen the rule of another Party also. For some time, the Janata Party come to power in this country. At that time Shri Charan Singh was the Home Minister. During his tenure many such incidents occurred and during his term the incidents of burning the Harijans alive started. During his tenure, Harijans were burnt alive in Belchi. At that time it became a training ground and the people started thinking that one who kills more Harijans will be considered more powerful. You go to Bihar, you will see that—

[English]

—the Congress has all along championed the cause of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

[Translation]

I would like to submit that the recommendations of the Commission regarding minimum wages should be gone into minutely. Presently, large scale violence is taking place in the Gaya and Nalanda Districts on the issue of minimum wages. I am talking of the area from which I come.

Police brauds them as naxalites, Harijans are being beaten and killed by the Police, *Bhumi Sena*, *Loric Sena* and *Brahmarishi Sena*. I want to know for how long will we continue to be victims of these *Senas*? It is a very important question. I will not say much but I will say this much that at least let our huts remain secure so that we may live in them without any fear of attack during night. If

you do this much, it will be a great service to the Harijans.

You should provide for job guarantee in the Constitution. The reactionary forces as well as Shri Chander Shekhar of Janata Party have raised their voice against the continuance of the reservation system. This discussion will be of use if you give assurance that no educated Harijans will be without a job during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

The Congress Party believes in the socialistic pattern of society and it wants to bring in socialism and eradicate untouchability. It wants that no one should be exploited. If the recommendations of the Third and Fourth Commission are implemented, the poor people of this country will be benefited much.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Our Prime Minister want to take us to the 21st century as a prosperous nation. But so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned we are taking them back to the 19th century.

We have been discussing not only in this august House which is the supreme legislative body of the country but even in other legislatures about the amelioration of the lot of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But the more we discuss it, the more backward they are becoming.

It is nearly 38 years since we attained independence. But even to-day the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remains very much the same as it was when we achieved independence. I do not say that we have not achieved anything at all. But compared to what we should achieve, what has been done to-day is very, very meagre.

To-day we have been discussing the reports of the Commission for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82. Already many

members have voiced that when we discuss a report, it should be the latest report, But, unfortunately, for some reason or the other, it was not so. However, I am glad that we have two able leaders in charge of the Ministry—a very able lady and a youngster and I am sure these two will really achieve a lot so far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned.

So far as this Commission is concerned, I feel that this sort of Commission serves no useful purpose at all. It is not a statutory body. It has no teeth. So long as it has no power, no effective power, there is no use of having such a Commission. So far as the decisions or recommendations are concerned, they are only recommendations. They cannot enforce these recommendations. So, we should have a Commission which must be able to take action if its recommendations are not implemented. Then only this Commission will be effective.

Sir, in my view the best way to ameliorate the conditions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is to educate them. Many members have already said about it. I have been running a scheduled castes boys hostel for the last ten years. There are 125 boarders from 5th to 10th standard. My experience has been that every year when they rejoin the hostel there are 50 per cent drop outs. These boys go back to villages and do not come back to rejoin even when they are promoted to next standard. We give them all facilities, namely, free hostel, free boarding and matching scholarships. Everything we do but nobody cares to see what has happened to the boy. Even I have failed to find the reason. Although I tried to correspond with some of the parents yet there was no response from them. So, I would request the hon. Minister to get the primary education of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes monitored. We must have an agency which can monitor. Of course, we have an army of officers like social welfare workers, inspectors, district welfare officers etc. but they are not able to monitor this aspect. So, I would request the hon. Minister to issue instructions to the State governments to

hold someone responsible if a particular student does not come back to the hostel. The person who is incharge should be accountable as to why this particular boy has not come back to rejoin. I know the economic conditions compel the parents to hold their wards back for domestic or field work.

Sir, the average percentage of literacy amongst scheduled castes is 22 per cent male and negligible as regards female as compared to the national average of 35 per cent. So, they are very behind. If they are educated, I am sure, the scheduled castes boys are second to none so far as their intelligence and efficiency is concerned. Now a days I have been seeing in my State the scheduled caste boys who are entering technical and medical courses even when they get 70 per cent marks are denied admission.

Sir, I am of the view that if these boys are brought up in better environments they will be better than boys belonging to upper class families. So, I request the Central and State governments to see that every scheduled caste boy and scheduled caste girl is educated at least upto 10th standard.

Sir, in this connection it may not be out of place to mention that there was a great man in our erstwhile Mysore State, one social reformer, Shri Gopalaswami Iyer. What he did was that he went from village to village, identified the scheduled caste boys and brought them to the place where there were schools. He got them admitted and followed to see that they are educated upto matriculation standard and then

15.00 hrs.

he will help them even to get job. Similarly, there must be voluntary organisations and those who claim to be social workers should concentrate on this noble service. In this way we will be doing a great service to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is my firm opinion that education alone will uplift and ameliorate the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

So far as housing for SC and ST is concerned, the low cost houses that we are constructing at present will not last even for a few months. We must construct pucca houses and give them to these people. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in your State, a majority of slum dwellers are in the urban areas and a majority of them belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. In my State, in my own constituency, that is, Bangalore, there are more than 500 slums and 90% of the slum dwellers belong to the Scheduled Caste. You know the conditions under which they live. So, Sir, housing and slum clearance should be given top priority. The Central Government must come to the rescue of the State Governments in the slum clearance programmes thereby we will be helping the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

So far as landless are concerned, in my State of Karnataka, land has been granted to the landless and preference has been given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in giving lands. But in their own land they have become landless labourers. It is not enough if they are given land alone. Unless you given them agricultural inputs and make them real land-owners, the purpose of distributing them lands will defeated. In the States, as it is, the middlemen and the zamindars are exploiting the situation and the landless will get only 10% of the yield and the 90% of the yield will be usurped by the middlemen and other high caste people. So, Sir the Central Government should see to it that the State Governments carry out the directions that every landless SC and ST person is given land and also he must be given all the necessary inputs for cultivating his land.

My next point is regarding the representation of SC and ST in the Government services. Many hon. Members mentioned about it. If the Government itself does not carry out the Directive Principles enunciated in the Constitution and if the Government itself violates the Constitution, then what should be done for this? In how many Government Departments they have filled up the quota for the SC and ST?

How many public sector units have fulfilled the required quota for the SC and ST? How many banks have fulfilled the required quota for the SC and STs? It is only in a few departments and public sector units, particularly in the case of Class III and Class IV posts they have filled up vacancies, that too not 18%. So, the Government of India must take serious view of this matter. Unless you punish the persons concerned both at the level of Centre and at the States, who are responsible for non-fulfilment of the quota, you will not be able to implement various schemes meant for them. So far as Karnataka State is concerned, they have been giving representation upon 25% for the SC and ST to clear the backlog. Even then we have a lot of backlog. So far as allocation of funds for the various schemes and programmes are concerned, the Central Government should allocate sufficient funds to ameliorate the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, what I would suggest is that those officers who misuse the funds, must be given deterrent punishment, whether they are working in the State Governments or at the Centre. In this connection, I am sorry to say that an hon. Member has said that the Southern States have failed in this matter. Already a Member from the Tamil Nadu has spoken, a Member from the Andhra Pradesh has spoken. These States have done a lot for S.C. & ST. I say with authority that so far as IRDP, NREP, RLEGP etc. funds are concerned, the Planning Commission has given 'A' certificate to Karnataka State. I have no hesitation to suggest that whosoever has misused these funds should be punished. You must see that the funds are properly utilised.

Finally, a word about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations. I am sorry to say that these Corporations are not doing the work for which they are being constituted. Even in my State, they have given loans to a few persons, about 100 or 120. These corporations must be made more effective. These Corporations were to

solve the unemployment problem of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes ; they must be given funds from the Centre and the State Governments must see that they are made more effective and useful. I am sure, under the able leadership of the hon. lady Minister this Department will certainly do its best to ameliorate the conditions of these people. Unless we take drastic measures, it is impossible to solve these problems.

At the same, I would mention that it is not the responsibility of the Government alone, Centre or the States, it is the responsibility of all of us also to see that conditions of these people are ameliorated. We cannot blame the Government alone.

Just as we fought for freedom, we must fight this menace on a war footing to see that the conditions of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are ameliorated and they are brought at par with the other so-called upper class people.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Third and the Fourth Reports of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are before us for discussion. Of all the Commissions that have been appointed by the Government from time to time, this Commission has a special significance, because it deals with a vast section of our society. But regrettably we see that the Commission has not been duly regarded with due respect and regard by certain State Governments and for which, as my colleague, Shri Krishna Iyer just now pointed out, they must be pulled up. In this context, I would like to quote a few lines from the Fourth Report of the Commission :

“The Commission had, however, addressed to the State Governments, a detailed questionnaire seeking information on various aspects of the land reforms policy as also the progress of the distribution of surplus land, provision of house-sites and houses etc. The Commission record with regret that its

circular seeking information on such an important subject was responded only by the State Governments of (i) Uttar Pradesh; (ii) Karnataka; (iii) Kerala; (iv) Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory Government/Administration of Pondicherry and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh.”

15.08 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

When the Commission asks for certain information, the States do not respond. This is a sorry state of affairs. It is very strange. If a particular plan has not been implemented, they can say so, but the information asked by the Commission should have been supplied.

As far as I am concerned, I come from a State Goa, where I must admit frankly that these matters of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, or the problems relating to them are not there to that extent. We have not seen things like atrocities against Harijans, burning of houses, people etc. and we do not know what these things are. But it, all the more, casts a special responsibility on the leaders and others, who have the interest of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, at their heart, to convince those who are not affected with regard to these problems so that they also despite having not been affected sympathise with the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In places like Goa, there would not be that sympathy for the problems of these people. They may even say that things like reservation etc. should be reviewed and there should be no reservation. This is because problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are not known to certain areas like Goa. Therefore, it is the duty of the leaders of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to make the entire country aware of the continuation of the facilities that the Government is giving to them. As far as Goa is concerned, I may say with pride that it is only when Congress (I) Government came to power that the problems — whatever minimum problems regarding

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Scheduled Castes and Tribes are there in Goa—have been tackled. Previously for the last fifteen years, these problems were never tackled. Facts and figures will prove this. Only now, for the last four or five years, these problems with regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being solved properly.

At this stage, I would request the hon. Minister that as far as Union Territories are concerned, they should be given more powers in the implementation and execution of their programmes. Any file from the Union Territory has to go to Delhi, has to move several places and then only after two years, it returns to the Union Territory. Programmes of the Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections are affected because of this one single factor, 'delay'. Therefore, the Union Territories have to be given more powers for implementation of their programmes in general.

The main problem with respect to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes arises because of the recruitment system. As far as recruitments are concerned, there is so much of vagueness involved, as a result of which, the Scheduled Caste candidate does not know that he is the person who has to get a particular post. There should be clarity with respect to rules or laws governing the service matters, as to who is going to get a particular post or a particular service as per the law. There should not be any sort of bureaucratic bungling in that. If we do this, then the bitterness which the other classes have against the Scheduled Castes, will not be there anymore, because it is clearly stated in a particular form that this is the percentage. Today, we keep things vague. In the last moment something is done and then the person who is deprived, shouts in the name of the candidates of the weaker sections. This enmity or bitterness should not be there. If there is clarity, in my humble opinion, nobody will shout because he knows very well that this job as per the rule is to be given to that man.

Today we see that certain aspects regarding the percentage of reservation are decided by the judiciary. In fact, it

is a fundamental problem with the legislature. Why does judiciary lay down the percentage? It is because we keep things vague. Therefore, in interpreting certain things, they decide to fix it at 60 : 40 or 50 : 50 or 40 : 50. As the legislature leaves things vague, the judiciary encroaches or rather has a role to play.

When we know that a particular thing is decided by the court, let it be put immediately in the form of a law. Suppose in a given case, the judiciary decides that the percentage shall be 60 : 40, and if our recruitment rules do not provide that percentage, it is our duty to put it in the recruitment rules as 60 : 40. All these things should not be left to the judiciary and they should be exercised by us.

It is a good thing that administrative tribunals are now coming up. As a result of this, service matters will be dealt with by these tribunals and whether they are personnel of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or others, they will get speedy justice with regard to their service problems. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to expedite the establishment of these administrative tribunals throughout the country, wherever it is possible.

As one of my colleagues pointed out, we have got rights. Unless these rights are implemented effectively, there is no sense in having those rights. Therefore, there must be legal aid. Legal aid is there in general form. But as far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, specially with regard to land and other problems, unless Special Cells are provided to render them legal assistance, these rights will remain on paper only. So, there must be some machinery to effect these rights through a court of law. Therefore legal calls for the purpose of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be there. As far as education is concerned, no doubt they are progressing very well. But I would say that there must be a para, a note on the New Education Policy with respect to special aspects that we are dealing with the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes. A policy or a para must specifically say as to what in future years they are going to do with respect to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in education.

Then, Sir. I would say that, initially I have admitted that, as far as my territory is concerned such problems are not there. But there are problems of untouchability throughout the country even today. For me, if person 'A' gives a slap to 'B' still it is a minor offence compared to an offence of untouchability. If he touches him or if he is offended, I think it is a very serious offence. I will not say that man should be imprisoned for 1 month or 6 months or he should pay a fine. Such person who practices untouchability should be given severest punishment. I would not hesitate to say that even a punishment upto a life imprisonment should be given to such a person. I will go to such an extent. Because for me, even a slap or causing an injury is a minor offence than other offences.

Lastly I would submit Sir, that although we are providing for reservations, by giving all the facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, our leaders or friends in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should know and should realise that these are all temporary measures. A day will come when they themselves realise and preach that we ourselves should give up this decision and must come with a society at large. That day is not far away. They themselves realise that leaders should also convey to them and till such time whatever benefit the Government is giving they should enjoy it and come to level of all other citizens.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Reports of the Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 have been presented and are being discussed. The Commission has put in a lot of labour in these Reports and has gone in depth. It has studied all aspects relating to Harijans

but my submission is that these Reports should be discussed a little early. We are discussing the Report for 1980-81 in 1985. We take it as delay if so much time is taken in doing a work related to Harijans and Adivasis.

On the basis of the study of the Reports, I have come to the conclusion that the economic condition of the Harijans should be improved, they should be imparted education and, their living standards should be improved. The Congress Government has tried its best to remove untouchability and collected funds for this purpose but even after 38 years, untouchability has not been eradicated to the desired extent. We are sure that if the Harijans are economically better, are educated and have a better living standard, untouchability will definitely be eradicated. In spite of putting so much effort we have not succeeded in eradicating untouchability though a period of 38 years has elapsed since we became independent. Their vocations will have to be changed. There are three reasons of their backwardness—their economic condition, standard of education and their living standard. We have seen that if a Harijan boy or girl becomes an IAS Officer, untouchability is not practised against him. No one bothers for the caste of an IAS or IPS officer. Only this much is seen that he or she is an IAS Officer and they get married and the feeling of untouchability remains no more. If these people become educated and clever, their economic condition will improve and then no one will practise untouchability against them. From social point of view also, their entry is prohibited in many places. They are not allowed to visit hotels, temples, etc. They are suppressed. Why such type of untouchability is practised? What are the reasons for practising untouchability? In villages the rich persons and landlords want that Harijans should remain economically weak so that they may continue to work in their homes and fields. They feel that if Harijans and Adivasis advance economically, who will work in their homes and fields? That is why they do **not want** their economic uplift.

[Shri Bapulal Malviya]

The saddest thing is that Harijans are suppressed economically. If any Harijan has become self sufficient, if he raises a good crop and if he owns a good house, they are set on fire. If any Harijan tries to advance in life a false police case is filed against him and he is suppressed. This is the feeling among people in the villages and that is why they are being kept economically weak. Their economic weakness should be removed. When rural people and Harijans become economically strong, they will definitely make progress and when they become economically strong, untouchability will be removed.

So far as the question of reservation is concerned, it has been provided by Government and there is a provision in the Constitution also in this regard, and I feel that Government also tries to ensure that reservation quota is filled. But it is not being filled. What are the reasons for this? We have to ascertain those reasons. Why the Harijans and Adivasis are not able to enjoy the rights conferred upon them.

In services, there is a Class IV post of peon. For that post many middle pass Harijans are available. What are the reasons for not filling the reservation quota even in respect of Class IV posts? We see that when a post is advertised, some essential qualifications are prescribed for that. When a Harijan or an adivasi having that essential qualification applies for that post, a condition of three years' experience is added thereto. How can the poor Harijans and Adivasis produce three years' experience certificate? This condition is prescribed in order to appoint other persons against those posts. In this way a partisan attitude is adopted. This mode of recruitment should be stopped so that Harijans and Adivasis can be recruited?

Similar is the case in regard to promotion also. When the question of promotion of Harijan and Adivasi employees comes and when their promotion becomes due, they are denied this opportunity. We see that through Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions junior persons are promoted

and Harijan and Adivasi employees are superseded. We should ascertain the reasons why Harijan and Adivasi employees are being superseded? We will have to see why D.P.C. does not hold its meetings in time. D.P.C. should meet in time and the persons, whose promotions have become due, should be promoted.

In my view there are many more things like this. When they fulfil the essential qualifications, they have to sit in the competitive examination in which there is great bungling. In the oral test also there is bungling. A Harijan or Adivasi employee is not very close to officers to claim that he is eligible. It is also not written on his face that he is very smart and can perform efficiently. But what happens is that the method of back door entry is adopted and Harijan or Adivasi employees are ignored with the remarks that they are not suitable. We have seen that there are Harijan or Adivasi Departments in the States as well as in the Centre. Even there Harijan or Adivasi officers are not posted. At least there Harijans or Adivasi officers should be appointed. Some percentage may be fixed for them. We do not want that all the officers in that department should be Harijan and Adivasis. We want that at least some percentage of officers should be Harijans and Adivasis. At present there is a feeling among Harijans and Adivasis that the officers who are appointed to look after their progress are the ones who block their progress. What help can these officers provide to them? Therefore, in the Departments meant for Harijans and Adivasis, efficient Harijan or Adivasi persons should be posted or those persons, irrespective of caste, should be posted who have affection for Harijans and Adivasis. If persons have anti-Harijan and Adivasi feelings are posted in the Department for Harijans and Adivasis, they will create a great hurdle in their progress. This matter should be considered very seriously. We should work for their advancement.

So far as atrocities on them are concerned, I feel that it has crossed all limits. Just now hon. Members have

stated that Harijans and Adivasis are subjected to economic and social atrocities. I feel that they are subjected to atrocities from education point of view also. In this regard there is unanimity among all the Members of Parliament. We have not been able to ensure development of Harijans in real sense. They have got many problems. Why does the administration not take these problems seriously? A 100 kms long road is constructed in a period of 6 months or 1 year, and the problem of that place is solved but the problems of Harijans and Adivasis have not been solved for the past 38 years. Government will, therefore, have to fix a target and show due consideration to it. When we are able to complete other works very urgently, then why the problems of Harijans and Adivasis cannot be solved?

Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak. I feel that immediate decision should be taken on the report of the Commission. It should be considered seriously and the recommendations of the Commission should be implemented urgently. This is my submission to the Government.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to bring to the notice of Government through you that the reports regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which are under discussion in this House, will serve no purpose because these relate to the years 1980-81 and 1981-82. Instead, various measures taken by Government for the welfare of Harijans and Adivasis during the last two financial years and the current financial year should have been discussed in the House. In my view the reports for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 have become very old and the House may not evince any interest in discussing them because the figures on which the discussion is based will not serve any purpose. Sir, the main problem of Harijans and Adivasis pertains to justice. Our administration is not meting out justice to them. Government may set up any number of commissions, this House may enact any number of laws

and include them in the Statute Book, but unless justice is done to these backward classes sincerely, their lot cannot improve. When we see the condition of Harijans and Adivasis in the country even after 38 years of independence, we hang our heads. I say that even today this country is playing a leading role in the world whether it is in South Africa or any other country where human values are being crushed and where injustice and atrocities are being perpetrated in the name of apartheid. We are pained to see the condition of the people of our own country whose population is not less than 20 crores because we espouse other's cause in the United Nations and other countries. As such, we are not doing justice to them. Now, take the issue of zamindari. Just now, an hon. Member has rightly said that landlords, and big capitalists have a strong hold in the field of agriculture. Our prosperity depends on agriculture because 80 per cent of our population lives in villages. Big landlords have complete sway in villages. We have made a claim that we would usher in socialism in this country because socialism is the only way out of these evils. Without it our country cannot make progress. In our society there is a class conflict. The big is sucking the blood of the poor and the landlord is exploiting the landless farmer. The only remedy is that we should bridge the gulf and guide these backward classes and ensure that they get their rights. But it is not happening. I would like to know the difficulties being faced by Government in this regard. At present what we observe in the rural areas is that if any law is enacted or if steps are taken to provide justice to them or to distribute land to the Scheduled Castes, the outcome thereof is that the landlords threaten them, beat them, set their *jhonpries* on fire and rape their women. It is a routine affair. Such news items appear in all the newspapers. Hardly a day passes when such an incident does not happen across the country. It is a matter of great regret that the landlords still enjoy complete sway in the rural areas. He wants to exploit and suppress the farmer. The landlord is responsible for all this. The people of the weaker section approach the police to seek justice

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

but the people is otherwise very busy. It is the greatest misfortune of Harijans. The administration of this country is not following the principles on which the Constitution is based and which Mahatma Gandhi preached throughout his life and to which big scholars and social reformers have devoted their entire lives. We have not done any justice to Harijans and Adivasis despite tremendous progress made by science and technology during the last 38 years. I would like to know the difficulties being faced by the Government in this regard. Jammu and Kashmir is a small State from where I come. In 1948 the State Government had distributed the land belonging to landlords among the farmers and no compensation was paid to the landlords. When that law became a part of the Constitution, big landlords in Jammu and Kashmir raised a hue and cry but in vain. I can say with a sense of pride that the Harijans and the farmers, irrespective of their religion, became owners of land in Jammu and Kashmir. Now they are very prosperous. Their condition has improved to a great extent. Why such a thing did not happen in the entire country? Why this step of Jammu and Kashmir was not adopted as a model in the whole country?

I would like to submit through you, Sir, that Government may enact a law, but it should not leave any loophole which may create a situation in which neither the law, nor the police, nor the Revenue Department can come to their help whenever they are subjected to any injustice. What is the idea of passing such a law?

Therefore, I would like to submit that in this regard we must bear some important matters in our mind. First of all, we must properly educate our administration. There is a lot of bungling going on the administration. It thinks that these Harijans have no voice and there is none to look after them. The other party consists of big zamindars and capitalists to whom they show favour. Unfortunately even today Harijans do not have equal rights in our society, and it certainly creates difficulties when a magis-

trate or superintendent of police or an officer of the Revenue Department or a Tehsildar thinks on those very lines and discriminates on caste considerations. They think that Harijans do not have more rights than others. This further adds to the problem of untouchability and in this way all the programmes of the Government and all the provisions of the Constitution are sabotaged and the very purpose is defeated. I feel that instead of enacting a law or discussing a report, Government should give a serious thought to it and it should deal with those elements in the administration sternly who are sabotaging the programmes of Government by snatching the rights of Harijans and by colluding with big landlords, who are exploiters and tyrants. Therefore, the Central Government should set up a special cell to keep an eye on what is happening in the States in this regard and wherever they come across any complaint of this type they should look into it. This House and the Government have full rights to amend the Constitution and set things right. The Government should deal firmly with those elements who obstruct welfare measures and harass the Harijans. The Zamindars and the capitalists sabotage the programmes formulated by Government.

Secondly, so far as legal aid is concerned, only lip service has been paid to it till now. When I look at the conditions prevailing in the entire country I do not find the Government to be serious in this regard. When some people come forward voluntarily the Government certainly helps them. Some legal assistance is rendered to the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and to backward classes through the lawyers. But the fact remains that you provide these people with the services of law calibre lawyers as against the noted and eminent barristers. These facilities are not available to them. All these are only decisions on paper and they are not being acted upon. The type of assistance that is intended by the Government is not being made available in practice. If the Government are really keen to provide legal aid to the Harijans and the Adivasis then they should provide it to them on the same basis on which it is available to the

big Zamindars whom they have to fight in the courts through their lawyers. It is because of this that they find themselves helpless to fight their cases in the courts. It is because of this that I say that there should be commitment of the judiciary. There should be clear cut commitment on the part of judiciary. Their altitude should be positively in favour of the under dog, the sufferer, the suppressed and depressed communities. The House too should give clear guidelines in this regard in the Constitution.

There is one more thing which I would like to submit. So long as agrarian revolution is not brought about in the entire rural India, justice cannot be ensured to the Harijans and that is why I say that agrarian revolution should be brought about in the country and abolition of zamindari would be the first step in this direction. If zamindari system is not abolished, this problem is not going to be solved.

As a matter of fact these people want that big zamindars should continue to exist and that they should have lands on which poor tenants could be made to work on cheap rates. They want to have cheap labour so that they can continue to exploit them. The only solution to this problem, to my mind is that land should be distributed to the tillers and thereby zamindari abolished. The whole problem would automatically be solved in this way.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday when I watching the T.V. programme I was glad to know that our young Prime Minister had visited some of the adivasi areas of Rajasthan. Other people too watched it on T.V. It simply showed how the Government machinery could mislead even the Prime Minister. There is a matter which deserves to be brought to the notice of the hon. Minister. There is one hon. Minister who is quite experienced and old and there is yet another hon. Minister who is quite young and youthful. It is worth noting how they constructed the drains; they were not of cement but of lime.

Mr. Chairman Sir, what was the plight of those whom the Prime Minister met and gave certain assurances? Had you watched the T.V. programme, you would have come to know about their reactions. The Prime Minister of the country visited the Adivasi areas and drew the attention of the administration to their problems in the presence of the Chief Minister and yet nothing happened. After a few days a visit to that place revealed that there is practically no improvement. No relief has been given to them. When that is the position what is the use of the Commission's report? Why do you make hon. Members waste their time and energy on the Commission's report? The ritual of discussion on such reports in the House is being observed for many years. This is the 1981 report and is being discussed in 1985.

Sir, what are the powers of this Commission? This Commission has no power whatsoever. We are discussing the report of this Commission but it is of no use.

[English]

"The Commission's function has been seriously limited by the fact that the Commission does not enjoy Constitutional status."

This is one thing :

"It has no power under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952."

This is second thing :

"It is not involved in Planning process for social and economic development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled tribes and in monitoring or evaluation of the programmes and implementation of development schemes."

This is third thing :

"It is not compulsory for the Central and State Governments to consult the Commission on important policy issues."

This is fourth thing.

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

[Translation]

What is this report all about ? She has been the secretary of AICC (I). Now what post is she occupying ? Would she be able to infuse new life into it ? I want to submit that this is not a statutory body and it does not have any Constitutional status. It can neither call for any file nor hear anybody's grievances. It can neither pull up any Chief Minister nor a welfare Minister. It can do nothing I have gone through this report. What is the use of this report ? Even after 30 to 40 years of Independence we the Members of Parliament have to hang our heads because the practice of carrying night-soil on head is still continuing. The authorities in the social welfare department should be conscious of their duties. Even after 45 years, in this year of 1985, when we see our Harijan brethren carrying night-soil on head, it is natural for us to hang our heads. Who is responsible for this ? The municipalities have not so far owned this responsibility. What steps are proposed to be taken in this respect ?

There is a lot of talk going on about lands being distributed among the Scheduled Castes. We discussed about land ceiling and about socialism. Our friend Mr. Ranga speaks with confidence on this issue but I want to ask him where is our socialism—is it in the air and would it ever descend on earth ?

When I went through the statistics about land, I was pained to see how our land was being distributed. So far only a few of these people have got the land.

(Interruptions)

[English]

You don't have land in Kerala ; you may have at the most 1 or 2 bighas of land. You don't know even the price of a coconut !

Sir, I am reading from this Article under the heading 'DISMAL FAILURE OF LAND REFORMS'. I quote :—

"According to the Statistics of the 1971 Agriculture census, marginal farmers with holdings of upto one hectare and small farmers with holdings between one and two hectares together accounting for about 70 per cent of the rural households owned only about twenty per cent of the land. At the other extreme, about four per cent of the rural households, owning more than 10 hectares of land each, accounted for nearly 31 per cent of the land."

[Translation]

The land was distributed in this way. The big landlords own lands in Rajasthan even today. Land reforms are only on paper. Nothing has been done to bring socialism, to effect proper distribution of land, eradication of poverty and to reduce the disparity between the rich and the poor. The scenic beauty of Kashmir is not only for the rich but for the poor as well.

The 1983 report which is presented by the Government, states that distribution of land has not been effected in Rajasthan. I would like to ask that if the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes cannot be given lands what other reforms you propose to bring in this country ?

We have Component Plan in our country and the Government finances most of it. The Central Board also finances it. The Component Plan is financed by the State Government and the banks but the entire amount is not spent on the Plan as the bureaucrats and politicians misappropriate a part of the funds.

I would like to quote from the comments made by Shri P.S. Appu, Chief Secretary to Bihar Government, wherein he has blamed the bureaucracy for the prevailing corruption. It has challenged its commitment and professional integrity in solving the country's problems. He is of the opinion that widespread poor quality of work and corruption in the implementation of schemes and projects

is because most of the Government servants including senior officials are more corrupt than their political godfathers.

Similarly, Malcolm S. Adisheshaiya, Chairman, Madras Institute of Development studies writes that "if schemes and programmes are introduced to combat the serious problem of poverty, the benefit thereof is utilised by the people who are not entitled to it. These relief programmes continue year after year and from one Plan period to another. Actually not even a single person is benefited from these schemes, in crossing the poverty line.

Mr. Chairman Sir, kindly listen to me carefully as you belong to Maharashtra. It is the primary duty of Government officers to review both good and bad things. The report also reveals how these people work. If, to cope with the problem of poverty, some relief work are started, there are certain officers who do not keep the accounts of the funds properly. The hon. Minister will have to look into all these things.

I would like to suggest that the money for the Component Plan should be given on the basis of the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes living in the concerned area. One thing more. Presently, funds are allocated for the Schedules Tribes who constitute 50 to 60 percent of the population and for the remaining 40 per cent people living there funds are not provided. If you want development, then you should allocate funds for the remaining 40 per cent also. That money will be utilised for construction of roads, dams and setting up of industries. This will help in development of the area,

When projects are undertaken in Adivasi areas, the Adivasis should in the first instance be provided sites for constructing their houses and then they should be asked to vacate the land. But at present they are left to their fate. You should construct houses for them. This job should form part of the project. I had asked what was the price of the Adivasi

land. The hon. Minister noted this query and replied that the price was as per the market value prevailing in the Adivasi area. Under the Tenancy Act, the land of the Adivasis can be acquired by Adivasis only, as a result of which the market value there goes down. In the Scheduled Tribe areas, the value of the land is very low. Kindly pay them on the basis of market value of the land prevailing in Delhi. But they pay on the basis of the rates prevailing in the Scheduled Tribe areas. Kindly rehabilitate them first and pay them full price of their land. But this does not happen, with the result that they are left to fend for themselves.

Shri Sultanpuri, the Chairman of the Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a strong man of Himachal Pradesh. Ask him, whether he has ever sent for a file or whether he has ever admonished any one? This Commission has no power to send for any file. *(Interruptions)* That is a different Commission. Shri Sushil Kumar has left and no one has replaced him, as if there was no other person in India who could replace him... *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chairman, Sir, why are you ringing the bell? The thing is that they do not have the power even to send for a file.

I have seen that the Scheduled Tribe children are not bright students. Kindly give them technical education or job-oriented education. They will benefit from technical education. What type of officers are posted in Adivasi areas? One category is of those who are posted as punishment for doing a wrong thing. The other category of the officers who are posted is that of aged, retiring or inefficient officers. My submission is that in Adivasi areas dedicated and honest officers should be posted. But you post those people who consider their new posting as punishment. The present procedure is complicated; the Adivasis have to go to Patwari for attestation and then to the Tehsildar and after that to the Bank. You should change this procedure. The courts should sit in the tribal areas itself. The Tehsildar should

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

go there from time to time to verify and should do their work on the spot. All the cases whether these revenue cases, forest cases, excise cases or other cases, should be heard there. They should not be required to go to the courts. They cannot go to the courts or the Bombay High Court (*Interruptions*) Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have been the Hon. Speaker in your State for quite a long time. Therefore, I expect from you that you will not ring the bell. I am giving concrete suggestions. I suggest that the justice should be available to the Adivasis at their door steps because they live in areas where means of transport are not available. The ordinary cases, whether these are revenue cases, excise cases or forest cases, should be heard and decided in their areas. Unless there is some heinous offence, they should not be made to attend courts outside their areas.

As I have already stated, you should form district-wise Committees. There should be a committee for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at each level because you know that the District Collectors do not even like to hear the names of the Adivasis. They are caste Hindus. All the big officers get their domestic work done by the Government employees but caste Hindus still practise untouchability. Therefore, you should form committees for them at every level.

What is the position of the Municipal Boards at present? If there are three hundred scavengers, it will be said that the quota has been filled but what is to be seen is whether in case of officers and clerks quota has been filled or not. Similarly, in the public undertakings and in private sector also it should be the bounden duty of the employers to see that they are appointed. Only then something tangible will come out, otherwise the situation will not improve.

Similarly, if we really want their upliftment we should evaluate their percentage in IRDP and RLEGP. Time is short; otherwise I wanted to suggest that a committee should be formed in each State also. Though there are com-

mittees, Welfare Ministers, Secretaries, Development Commissioners but several reports are not presented before us and no discussion takes place on them. I, therefore, suggest that committees should be formed at State level as well as at district level, taluka level and block level and full rights should be given to them. Even after so many years we see that they are not progressing and if their condition deteriorates, then we will be responsible for that. I, therefore, want that sub-plans should be formulated for their development....(*Interruptions*)

I will now conclude after speaking about my constituency. My district is Pali and there is a sub-plan for that area but I want that you may yourself come and see the position of the sub-plan and what has been done for the Adivasis. Therefore, on the basis of this Report I would like to state that the plans should be formulated keeping in view the intentions of the Constitution and those should be implemented with sincerity. Only then the situation will improve.

As you have given me very less time I have not been able to do justice to the subject. I have not been able to submit many suggestions also for which I apologise.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : At this stage, the Deputy Minister desires to intervene in the debate. I allow him.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to intervene at this stage to mention some of the policy measures taken by the Government. I am not going to answer all the points raised by the Hon. Members because my senior colleague will answer them. I will confine only to the policy measures taken by the Government for the development of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe areas villages under the Scheduled Castes Component Plan.

Sir, as you are aware, during the 5th Five Year Plan the Government started

the tribal sub plan, a new concept for the development of the scheduled tribe and scheduled tribe areas and during the 6th Five Year Plan it started the component plan for Scheduled Caste, for socio-economic development of these sections of the society.

Sir, the number of districts covered under the component plan is 390 in the country. The tribal sub plan covers 181 ITDS in the country. The primitive tribal groups cover 72 and Modified Area Development Approach Programme covers 486 in the entire country, except some states in the north-east, because they have got thick concentration of tribal population. Therefore, they are not covered under tribal sub plan.

Sir, the special central assistance which was provided to the states, was not a matching grant to the States. But it was supplemental to the State plan for the Scheduled Caste component plan and tribal sub plan. For this sub plan and component plan, the sub plan means the plan within the State plan for the tribal area and component plan for scheduled Caste meant that there will be an integrated approach of the different departments at the state level as well as different Ministries at the Central level to quantify for the overall development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We are making policies and on the basis of those policies we are making programmes, we are monitoring them but the implementation lies with the State Government. We have given guidelines regarding policies, programmes as well as implementing agency at the project level and at the State level also. States also are taking steps to implement the policies and programmes.

During the Fifth Plan the Special Central Assistance released to the States for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been increased and the State Plan allocation also has substantially increased. But I would like to mention about the resources for tribal and component plan. The State plan allocation shows that in the tribal sub-plan area the first component

is the State Plan outlay. Second is the special central assistance that comes from the Ministry of Welfare. The third one is the Central Ministries and Departments. They also quantify funds according to the programmes and schemes of the respective Departments of the Ministry. The fourth component is the institutional finance provided by the banks and co-operatives for these two sections of the population.

What we did is that we have made not only the Welfare Ministry responsible but also all the Central Ministries and Departments for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes welfare. This has been circulated to the Members also. This is the policy laid down by the Government of India I would read out relevant portions of the Allocation of Business Rules of 1961 and amended in January 1982. For the benefit of the hon. Members :

“The Ministry of Welfare will be the nodal Ministry for overall policy planning and co-ordination of programmes of development for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in regard to sectoral programmes and schemes of development of these communities. Policy making, planning, monitoring, evaluation etc. as also their co-ordination will be the responsibility of the concerned Central Ministries, State Governments and Union Territories...”

(Interruptions) I am only reading the procedure for the benefit of the hon. Members. So each Central Ministry or Department will be the nodal Ministry or Department concerning its sector. So far 15 Ministries and Departments of the Government of India have identified the programme and schemes and have also quantified the funds for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Ministries are making efforts to quantify the funds according to the programmes made by the ministry...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Which are those Ministries ?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :

I would like to say that the Rural Development Ministry is providing funds for the IRD Programme. The Information & Broadcasting Ministry is providing media coverage through TV and radio in tribal areas. Like that other Ministries also are quantifying funds on the basis of their sectoral programmes. I have the list here but I do not want to take the time of the House. Why I am referring to this is that I am not going to give you details as to how much money they have provided but I would like to emphasize that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes development is not only the responsibility of this Ministry but it is also the responsibility of other Central Ministries and Departments and at the State Level, the different Departments of the State Government. I would further like to emphasize that for the success of any plan or scheme what is needed is adequate allocation. Then the second thing is a right approach. We have to change the approach according to the need of the people. The administration is giving the guidelines to the States to adopt a single line approach for implementation of the schemes and programmes initiated by the Government of India as well as the State Government for these people. Then the appraisal. The appraisal we make should be a correct one by the voluntary agencies as well as the Government. Above all, an important factor is the attitude towards these people. There should be a sympathetic attitude towards these sections of the population not only by the government agencies but also all others living with them. Then only something can be done for their betterment and development which is intended by the Government as well as people of this country.

Now the real need is to implement the policies particularly in the tribal areas. If the policies which have already been adopted are not good, the hon. Members are welcome to make suggestions which will be considered by the Government. The policies concerning tribals include forest policy, excise policy, personnel policy, education policy as well as rehabilitation policy to which Mr. Daga has referred to. For cooperative purpose we

are considering at the Central level to have TRIFED for marketing of the forest produce and agricultural produce of the tribals. This will be the apex body at the national level to coordinate with the apex body at the State level so that proper structure is evolved.

The hon. Members have given a number of suggestions in regard to schemes and programmes but when the question of implementation of these schemes comes then we have to search what are the impediments in their implementation. We are trying to improve the implementation machinery but I would like to invite further suggestions from the hon. Members regarding three things....
(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt him. Let him complete.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : The first is regarding increasing the administration of the tribal areas as well as to change the administrative set-up/for the effective implementation of the Component Plan as well as tribal sub-plan. You can make your suggestions in respect of this. The second is about redressal of the grievances of the tribals at the project and district level not against officials or individuals but about the schemes and programmes which are being initiated by the Government. If need be the officers should go and redress those grievances. The third is that if any procedure at the project level is delaying the implementation then also you may make your suggestions.

These are the important points which I consider to be the new line of approach to implement the schemes and programmes to achieve the desired results. If you are not satisfied with implementation then you can make your suggestions for further improvement. When we are talking of implementation we must have the infra-structure for implementation in mind. By infra-structure I mean not outside infra-structure but inside infra-structure. Now, what are the instruments for implementation? First, we have to interpret various schemes and programmes before

they are implemented. Second, we have to see the implications of the various schemes and programmes in their implementation. Third is the impact on the people for whom it is meant. Fourth, we have to see the importance of the schemes and programmes enunciated by the Government for this section of the people. Then, comes the investment part which is needed. Now, after the investment is made, those people who will implement these schemes and programmes, should have the sincerity and dedication to implement them. Sir, all of us know the real intention of the Government. We have to involve the people for whom these programmes are intended. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have discussed in this House innumerable times about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are discussing Third and Fourth reports of the Commission for SCs and STs again. But very little has been done for these people. It is proving to be a ritual that we appoint Commissions, we discuss their Reports and then simply forget them the very next day.

The Third and Fourth Reports of the Commission have made some very good recommendations for raising the economic and social status of the SCs and STs. Yet very little has been done for them. The Third Report expressed the view that the raising of the economic status of the Scheduled Castes and making them economically self-reliant is a fundamental pre-requisite for the eradication of the social inequalities and humiliations from which they suffer. But even to this day no concrete step has been taken in this direction. The Commission also opined that the allocation of funds made to them should be more than proportionate to their population, so as to make up for the backlog. But what we find is that allocations made are not only proportional to their population but far below it. It is gross violation of the Report. Our Finance Minister is supposed to be one among the best three in the world today. I hope, he will do justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the next Budget.

Sir, implementation of land reforms is a must if we are to better the economic conditions of the SCs and STs. Land Ceiling Laws should be strictly enforced and the surplus land be distributed to these people. This will go a long way in the upliftment of these helpless poor people.

This Government is speaking of taking the country to the 21st century. But majority of the villages and towns in the country still have the dry latrines and the persons who clean these dry latrines are no other than Scheduled Castes persons. No serious effort has been made so far about the conversion of dry latrines into flushout latrines. At least now the effort should be made to do so; and all the persons who are engaged in this profession should be provided with alternative jobs. If this profession along with the untouchability is wiped out, then the social conditions of many SCs will automatically improve.

Every one of us knows that one of the primary reasons why the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are so much backward both economically and socially is that many of them are illiterate. Yet this Government have not done anything substantial to provide educational facilities for these people. The 4th Report of the Commission recommended for planned and concerted efforts to raise the literacy rate of females among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to at least 10 per cent and among the males to at least 30 per cent by the end of the 4th Plan. But did the Government take any steps so far to provide more educational facilities to the males and females of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?

The 4th Report also recommended that there should be at least one residential school each for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes boys and girls at panchayat level in every district in the country. How many such residential schools have come up so far? The answer is practically nil.

Many people who belong to upper castes produce bogus scheduled cast or scheduled

[Shri P. Penchalliah]

tribe certificates and derive benefits. They join professional colleges as also get jobs reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Government should check up with proper authorities whether the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe certificates are genuine or not. Otherwise, the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes boys and girls will be robbed of even these minimum facilities provided to them.

Reservation system in jobs is not being implemented strictly. The 4th Report recommended that the Ministries and the Departments, besides giving statistics on the progress of representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in services during the year, should also highlight in their respective annual reports, the other measures adopted by them such as creation of special cells, inspection of rosters conducted by the liaison officers, appreciation and orientation courses conducted for the various levels of officers and representatives of the employees associations, in-service training to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes etc. The jobs reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are not being filled up deliberately in various public sector undertakings though the candidates are available. Recently, I happened to visit Mangalore Port Trust. The head of the Port Trust belongs to scheduled caste community. All the posts reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been filled up there. This officer has seen to it that these posts are filled up by suitable scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates. We must appreciate the sincerity of such officers and reward them suitably. Only such persons who can do justice to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates should be appointed to the top posts. And also, if the heads of the departments belong to these communities, they can do more justice for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

More discussions are not enough. What we need is the strict implementation of these reports. Otherwise, these reports serve no purpose at all. I hope at least

during the 7th Plan many of the recommendations made in these reports will be implemented. The future of Indian depends on the future of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. There can be no progress in the country unless these helpless brothers of ours develop. I hope the Government will do justice to them at least now.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity and with these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar) : The House is discussing the Third and Fourth Reports of the Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Schedule Tribes for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82. Through you, Sir I want to tell the Hon. Minister and the Government that in Maharashtra, people belonging to 5 tribes are taking advantage in the name of the Scheduled Tribes. I have submitted a memorandum to the Hon. Prime Minister in this regard. On the other hand people who actually belong to the Scheduled Tribes and who should get the benefits of reservation are not getting the same. The Maharashtra Government has also written to the Government of India that these 5 tribes have been wrongly selected because, though they do not belong to the Scheduled Tribes and they are usurping benefits meant for those tribes; it should be stopped. It should be investigated how these tribes, though they do not belong to Scheduled Tribes, have been included in the List. All the non-tribal people should be excluded from the List immediately.

Another submission I want to make is that the facilities being given to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are negligible. As many of our friends here have said, in certain States land disputes are going on. Though the State Governments have enacted many laws to solve the land disputes, yet they are not being properly implemented. In Maharashtra also, hundreds of cases regarding land disputes are pending in the High Court. In the Supreme Court also such disputes

have been filed and big zamindars have got stay orders. These disputes remain pending for years together. I want that the Government of India should pay attention to this matter also.

There are many more difficulties also, about which I have written to the Hon. Prime Minister. I have come to understand that these are being looked into but to investigate a matter and then to take a decision thereon is the responsibility of the administration. We have the Revenue Department, the Social Welfare Department and the Tribal Welfare Department but in addition to these, there is one more Department in every States which is called G.A.D. and this Department takes much time in solving every problem. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Minister, through you, that whatever schemes Government want to formulate for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Schedule Tribes, should be implemented in a proper manner. Today, we see that these schemes are not being implemented properly. For this we have to streamline the administration. That is what I want to submit to the hon. Minister.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this issue and I concluded.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) :
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been discussing the Reports of the Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes presented by the Government since day before yesterday. I am of the view that had the reports of the Commission been implemented, the condition of these communities would have improved. I saw an interview on T.V. yesterday, to which Shri Daga has referred, which was about the Adivasi areas of Rajasthan. In that programme it was shown that the officers had laid, under a scheme, a two kilometre pipelines for irrigation and drinking water purposes but in reality that pipeline was laid only for two hundred metres and water in that pipeline was flowing from a pit and was flowing back to that very pit. With such schemes, how the poor

Adivasis and Harijans of the country will progress. That is what need to be seen.

Sir, Government has prepared many schemes for the upliftment of the Adivasis and the Harijans but these are not being implemented properly with the result that these people are not making any progress. The assistance which should have reached them through these schemes is not reaching them. This is the reason that the applications of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people remain pending in the banks and they get little amount by way of credit which is insufficient for their livelihood. I, therefore, request the Government, through you, that these poor Harijans and Adivasis may be given more and more bank loans and pending applications of these people should be disposed of as early as possible.

Sir, in services also the quota reserved for them is not filled. It is said that welfare measures are being taken for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, but if you go into details you will find that the quota fixed for them in services has not been filled. I, therefore, request that the quota fixed for them in services may be filled.

The hon. Minister had been our General Secretary also. I, therefore, request her to ensure their welfare. The responsibility of their welfare rests on him. She has to fulfil the dream of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and other politicians. These great leaders had visited the tribal areas and heard the poor people. That is why these people feel even now that government will do justice to them. That is why I am stressing that all the Corporations and Boards—whether it is a Bank Recruitment Board, or Air Force Board or any other Board—must have one Harijan Member or Scheduled Tribe Member. One member belonging to these communities must be nominated thereon in order to safeguard their interests.

[Shri K.D. Sultanpuri]

Sir, complaints are received against those who maintain rosters in banks or other departments. The complainants do not get justice. I, therefore, request that these people may be given justice. Complaints are received from many States that justice is not being done to them. Such people should get justice.

Sir, many things have been said here. A mention has been made about land reforms also. The land Reforms Act was enacted in this country when our Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had thought of implementing the 20-Point Programme which was formulated by her for the benefit of poor people. There is need to monitor its implementation. You may visit any State and you will find that under this Programme, lands being allotted to people are not cultivable and they are not able to eke out a living from it. Moreover, the land-holdings are very small. Only 5 bighas of land are allotted. They are unable to make both ends meet. Moreover, lands are barren and not cultivable. I, therefore, request the Government that these people may be allotted cultivable land.

The number of Harijans and Adivasis in this country is 20 crores. If you want their development in real sense, you will have to take an earnest decision in this House that you will work for their welfare and the laws, etc. which create hurdles in their welfare, will have to be repealed. Only then they will be benefited. The present Report of the Commission relates to an early period and I feel that very few of its recommendations might have been implemented. It is true that its recommendations need not be fully implemented because they have been covered under the 20-Point Programme and I.R.D.P. The point to be seen is how much benefit people derive out of 5 bighas of land and the cows and the buffaloes given to them under this Programme.

I come from Himachal Pradesh. If somebody is allotted 5 bighas of land there, he is neither able to rear cattle

nor cultivate it. We should distribute the surplus land among all communities. I do not want to talk about Harijans only. There are Harijans and Adivasis also. Their condition is pitiable. Besides, the condition of people of other communities, like Bania, Brahmin, Rajput, etc. is also pitiable. Caste feeling arises when people get employment. Poor people living in villages are very backward. Nobody wants to help him. We should pay attention towards them.

The funds given under the I.R.D.P. are pocketed by the authorities who are entrusted the responsibility of implementing it. The name given by the people to I.R.D.P. is : *aaya rupaya dakar*. I would like to say that working of I.R.D.P. must be reviewed.

Take the case of electricity and the Component Plans which are meant for the benefit of tribals. But what happens is that only the switches are fixed as the power line already exists there. In this way funds are being misused.

Shri Rajiv visited tribal areas of Rajasthan and Shahdol, Dhar and Jhabua areas of Madhya Pradesh in order to take stock of the situation there and to ascertain whether the poor people are getting assistance or not. You will of course make this evaluation, but what has appeared in today's newspapers about the bungling there is a matter of shame for us. I feel that you are fully competent to do this and you also have the will to do so. I hope that concrete steps would be taken in this regard.

Nobody is allowed to purchase land of Adivasis in tribal areas, but I am surprised to know that there also other people have occupied their lands and Adivasis have been evicted from their lands by force. I am a witness to all these things. It is claimed in this House that 100 per cent electrification has been completed and drinking water facility has been provided, but people are not getting full benefit. There are many such

villages. You should contact the State Government, and ascertain the position. State Governments do not make concerted efforts. They are defaulters in this respect. I feel that in this way they do injustice to poor people and the society.

Our Government and its leaders make efforts for the uplift of rural people, but it should also monitor to find out whether these people are actually rising or are sliding backward? When the question of providing employment to them comes, it is said that they are not competent. If employment exchanges are asked to supply list of qualified persons, they will produce the list of thousands of unemployed persons.

When we put a question in Parliament about the number of graduates who have been provided employment, a reply is given that so many graduates are unemployed. But when they appear in an interview it is said that there was no person having requisite qualification. I feel that this is injustice unto them. If the poor are to be uplifted in the country, land reforms laws should be enacted.

The poor people are beaten and threatened that if they tried to take possession of the land, they will not be allowed to stay in the village. What can a poor man do in such circumstances? What type of assistance will be given to them?

They are killed in fake encounters. You should take suitable steps to prevent atrocities being committed on the poor people.

How is it that people from other States also are raising their voice against reservation in Gujarat? What does it mean?

Mahatma Gandhi had made great efforts for the uplift of poor people. He wanted to uplift the weaker section of the society. We have to bring about upliftment of the poor people in order to fulfil their dreams. We have to protect them from the injustice being meted out

to them. Some concrete steps will have to be taken in this regard.

In the end I would like to say that if efforts are made to uplift the Harijans and the Adivasis, our country will march ahead on the path of progress. Special attention will have to be paid to the areas where Harijans and Adivasis are predominant. Only then this problem can be solved. Even today, they have no representation in services. They are landless also. A monitoring cell should be set up in this regard.

With these words, I conclude and thank you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Hajipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the Third and Fourth Reports of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are under discussion in the House. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards these Reports. The report is very lengthy. That is why it is not possible to cover all the points. As the time is short, I would like to confine myself to land reforms, minimum wages and bonded labour.

So far as the question of distribution of land is concerned, in the report for the year 1981-82 it has been said—

[English]

Statement showing progress in implementation of revised land ceiling laws :

[Translation]

In the Fourth Report it has been mentioned that under the land ceiling Act it was estimated that 49,94,882 acres of land might be acquired whereas only 39,89,832 acres of land was declared surplus out of which possession of 27,23,976 acres of land has been taken and out of it 18,96,042 acres of land has been distributed among persons and a total of 13,66,317 acres of land has been allotted to the landless persons.

After independence, it was provided in

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the Constitution that unless economic condition of the weaker sections of society, specially the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, is improved and education facilities provided to them, the country cannot make any progress.

The number of Harijans and Adivasis in this country is about 20 crores. Such problem does not exist in any other country in the World. No significant improvement has been made in their economic condition even after 38 years of independence. They have not been provided educational and other facilities to the desired extent. When the representatives of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes describe their conditions to us, we are put to great embarrassment. The land which has been acquired under the Land Ceiling Act and that which has been distributed is mentioned in the Report. But how much land is actually in the possession of the Harijans and Adivasis and how many are actually cultivating the land and how many cases are still pending in the Courts etc ? If distribution of land has been made on paper, it does not mean that they have got possession of land. There are 20 crore Harijans and Adivasis and 10 per cent of them are landless. It is true that land is distributed to them but it remains on paper. The question is how many of them do actually get it ? When they go to take possession of those lands they are attacked. All the hon. Members spoke about atrocities on Harijans, land distribution and bonded labour. If even in this age the Harijans are killed and left to face the attacks on their own and their children are murdered due to land disputes it was better had they been landless and worked as agricultural labour. If they have to lose their life for this even in this age, it was better to pull on as they were doing in the past.

When these people demand minimum wages the big landlords jeer at them for demanding the minimum wages fixed by Government. If in the past, anybody had 1,000 acres of land, he continues to retain it through dubious methods; for instance, the land is registered in bogus names or in the names of distant rela-

tions. So, even today they own 1,000 acres of land. They often terrorise the poor Harijans who demand minimum wages by reminding them that their ancestors used to work on their farms at daily wages of Re. 1 or Rs. 2, and today how dare they ask for statutory minimum wages. They threaten them that if they refused to work on their farms they would be killed. The *Lal Sena* and the *Bhoomi Sena* do exist in Bihar and people say that they are naxalites. I would like to tell you about Bihar that atrocities are being prepared on the Harijans by other communities. What are the reasons behind rising *Bhaimi Sena* ? The only reason was that whenever a Harijan demanded minimum wages, he was killed. If you go through the entire report, you would find no mention of the atrocities on Harijans, the number of Harijans killed, the number of persons prosecuted and the number of people convicted, punished and hanged in such cases. People talk of *Bhoomi Sena*, *Lal Sena* or the *Naxalites* but I would like to assure you that no Harijan or poor man is a naxalite in Bihar. What they want is only minimum wages. Instead of receiving minimum wages, they are beaten or killed. I would like to say that law is inadequate to deal with the problem and they can be served only if other communities in the village come forward to help them.

The Report contains a statement on bonded labour. The statement indicates the statewise allocation and the number of bonded labours who were rehabilitated from 1978-79 to 1980-81 in a tabulated form. The table shows the amount of allocation as 350.19 lakhs and the expenditure incurred as 128.43 lakhs. The percentage of utilisation is thus 34.96. So you see, we talk a lot about bonded labour but even the funds allocated for it are not properly utilised. I would, therefore, emphasize, that so far as the question of helping the poor is concerned, you may enact legislation therefor, but so long as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are not associated with the administration of the law, neither will any benefit accrue to them nor will they get possession of the land.

So far as minimum wages are concern-

ned, even now they vary from State to State. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh, it is between Rs. 4.25 and Rs. 10. The same is case in Bihar. A worker is given Rs. 4.50 or Rs. 5.50 as daily wages and if he refuses to work on that, attempts are made to kill him. Then what is the purpose of the Minimum Wages Act? We would like this Act to be implemented effectively.

I would like to tell you the case of a boy in our village who had studied upto Matric and wanted to study further. There were about 7 people in his family. He went to work at the farms in order to pay fee amounting to about Rs 50 for pursuing further studies. When he went to ask for his wages he was told by the landlord that as he wants to study, he would misguide the people of his area after completing his education. So all the members of his family were shot dead. I have myself been to that village. So these are the conditions that are prevailing there. If a boy who is keen to study asks for minimum wages, his family members are shut in the house and killed. When the Chief Minister was informed about the incident, he simply said that such incidents will not recur in future. But the very next day six more people were killed. If such incidents take place how will things improve ?

Our leaders have formulated schemes for the advancement of the country but who are the people who implement them? They are the people who commit atrocities on us, whether they are bureaucrats, police officers, officials of the judiciary or the executive. They do not want to implement the schemes because they themselves are big landlords and, therefore, it will not be in their interest. These officers wherever they may be—in the judiciary or in the executive—have vested interest, and that is why we suffer.

Shri Daga and other hon. Members have rightly said that even after 38 years of independence, atrocities and injustice is continuing against our people—*(Interruptions)* I would take two more minutes.

So far as reservation is concerned, it was done so that our educated people could get protection in services. So far as Central Services are concerned the position is clear from the page 85 of the report, which states :

[English]

“There are 37 central services controlled by various Ministries/Departments of Government of India. The Commission regret to say that only 3 central Ministries/Departments have supplied complete information in respect of only 4 out of 37 central services which are as under.”

[Translation]

The total strength as on 1.1.81 in the External Affairs was 562 out of which 60 belonged to the Scheduled Castes which was short of the quota reserved for them. Similarly, the total strength in External Affairs as on 1.1.82 was 596 out of which 66 belonged to the Scheduled Castes. There was only one Scheduled Tribe Officer as on 1-1-1981 out of the total strength of 28 in that Ministry. Only three departments have provided figures in this respect.

17.00 hrs.

In the Bureau of Public Enterprises and Department of Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance, in the total strength of 60 and 59 respectively, the number of the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe employees was only 5-5 and 1-1. So far as reservation in Central Services is concerned, we manage to get something and we get promotional avenues also but what is happening in the Public Enterprises? In the Public Sector Undertakings like Air India and Coal India, they are not appointed on the plea that they are not capable. Even if they qualify on merit they are not selected. When promotion is due, they are denied promotion on the plea of merit. As regards IAS, I want to make a mention of Bihar in particular. A special scale of 2250-2700 in the cadre was proposed and Government decided that there will

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be no reservation in this scale. This post will be filled on the basis of merit. So long as Committees are not formed having Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, it will not be possible to undertake measures for their welfare whether it is the case of promotional avenues, land distribution, minimum wages, atrocities on Harijans.

17.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

So far as the Special Component Plan is concerned, Government's policy is very clear in this regard but no efforts are made in this direction. If the funds earmarked for development are fully utilised there will be no need to ask for any more funds for Harijans and Adivasis. Actually, the funds allocated for the Special Component Plan are not fully and properly utilised. The same is true of Tribal Sub Plan as well. We are assured that the law has been enacted and lands will be distributed but practically nothing happens. The same situations prevails in the matter of education also.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to pay attention towards this as has been suggested by other hon. Members also so that Harijan-Adivasi welfare is taken up.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for meeting our long standing demand of a separate Ministry for Harijans and Adivasis. We are happy that a learned lady has been made incharge of this Ministry who has old association with the poor, particularly the Harijans and Adivasis. She has great sympathy for them at heart. I have observed it from the very beginning when she was in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly and here also.

Many things have been said in this regard but at the outset I would like to

draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one of them. A Bill was introduced in this House in 1967 to update the list of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and later a select committee thereon was constituted and, thereafter a Commission was set up which presented the report. A Bill was again introduced in 1976 in this regard but it was not passed. Area restriction Bill was passed which proved beneficial to the people of Maharashtra. Neither any caste was included in the List nor any caste, which had made progress or had been included in the List, was excluded. It also provides that if a caste is a tribe in a State, in another state it is Scheduled Caste. The hon. Minister may be aware that the whole area of Bundi, Allahabad and Mirzapur is a tribal belt. By a special notification, only five tribes, who live on the hills have been declared as tribes but their relations who live in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and in other States are deemed to be Scheduled Castes. I, therefore, demand that she should pay attention to it. The matter has gone very far and only one or two States have not given any recommendations in this regard. I am sure that you will take immediate steps in this direction and make a categorical statement in the next Budget session I hope that you would certainly bring a Bill to include those who have been left out of the list of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and to exclude those who have become affluent and also to remove the anomalies. Viyar caste has been declared as a scheduled tribe in Madhya Pradesh whereas that tribe has neither been declared as scheduled tribe nor Scheduled caste in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh though its population is very large. It should, therefore, be included in the list of the Scheduled Tribes. *Nishad* and *Mallah* have been declared scheduled caste in Delhi and their population is in crores throughout the country. They are known by well over 101 castes in different States. At some places they are known as *Kevat* or *Mallah* and at other places as *Nishad*, *Kavart* or *Gangapurra*. They are known as *Mallah* or *Kevatt* in our district. They are deprived of all those facilities which they should otherwise get.

So far as the question of their economic, educational and social development is concerned, all the hon. Members have dwelt at length about it. I would like to point out that all the policies of the Central Government are all right but the fault lies in their implementation at different levels. Due to lack of time-bound programme the desired results are not being achieved and the policies and guidelines are not being implemented properly.

I, therefore, demand that monitoring cells should be set up on behalf of the Central Government at the District and State level which may be responsible for implementation to ensure that work is done as per the policies and guidelines.

The hon. Deputy Minister just now said that the different Ministries at the Central level have been asked to ensure the overall development of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Only 15 Ministries have formulated these schemes so far and the rest of them have not. What action has been taken against those Ministries which have taken no notice in this regard? I would also like to know what action has been taken against those who do not implement the laid-down guidelines and policies, in time. I remember that when Shrimati Indira Gandhi came to power again in 1980 she directed each State in this regard and sent specific guidelines to protect those people from atrocities in future. I am sorry to say that those guidelines were not followed and they are just gathering dust in the State Government Offices. Orders should be issued for their effective compliance.

Many hon. Members spoke about the workers and about minimum wages. The hon. Labour Minister is present here. Government have issued directives that the minimum wages should be reviewed every two years because of the rise in prices. Except 5 to 7 States the rest of them have not done it so far and Bihar is one of them. Since 1976, the minimum wages of workers have not been increased in Bihar. At present the plight of workers is still worse and there is need for improvement.

Many States have not made any amendments to this effect and if they have done it they have not implemented them because they do not have separate machinery for it. The 20-Point Programme has a provision for minimum wages. There is no Inspector or any other official to look after its implementation; but its implementation is shown on paper. Therefore, the need of the hour is that the rules and the guidelines which are sent, the policy which is formulated, the budget which is prepared should be properly implemented and observed and should be time-bound. I am confident that the reins of the department are in strong hands. If you call us for consultation we can discuss it. You had once called for a meeting. We can sit together and chalk out the programmes to be implemented and how to implement them and once a decision has been reached the implementation must conform to it.

So far as the question of reservation is concerned, I would like to submit that there are still many Central Government departments where it has not been implemented yet. Reservation has, therefore, not yet been filled in many categories. I would like to submit that stern action should be taken against those who do not implement the reservation policy. No officer has been punished so far. Those Officers who are found guilty, should be punished. Another point to be noted is that when the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled tribe personnel are due for promotion, adverse entries are made in their confidential reports one year in advance. A Committee under the head of the department should be set up in every department to look into it so that no one dares to make a wrong entry in their confidential reports. There is great resentment among the Scheduled Caste employees throughout the country on this score. The employees of various departments whether it is banks, post office or railways have sent representations to us that we should raise voice on their behalf as nobody listens to their tale of woe. I would, therefore, request that timely promotion of employees should be ensured and that wrong entries should not made

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]
in their character rolls.

With these words, I conclude and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, many hon. Members have expressed their views on the Reports of the Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. If I express my views on them it is quite possible that I may run out of time so I would give a few suggestions in that regard.

First of all I would like to submit that if the provisions of the Constitution which guaranteed the facilities to the Harijans and the Adivasis had been fully implemented, there would have been no need to demand reservation after 35 years. As the implementation was not done properly we are in the same situation which was prevailing 38 years earlier. There has been some improvement in our condition but it is not upto the desired extent.

Some Adivasi and Harijan college students came to meet me. They told me that they were not able to pursue their studies in peace in these colleges and that they were being harassed by high caste students and some students had left education half way on account of harassment. This happens in colleges and it is all due to reservation. These students taunt them. The Administration should look into it to enable the Adivasi and Harijan students to pursue their studies peacefully.

I would like to give some suggestions about the examination system. Earlier the Harijan and Adivasi students used to pass in the competitive examinations. But ever since they have started writing SC, ST on the answer books of PMT and PET examinations, none of them is passing. Earlier, this was not written on the answer books. All the answer books used to be uniform. The hon. Minister should pay attention to it. In future it should not be written on the answer

books of the competitive examinations. All the answer sheets should be uniform so that no one is able to do any mischief with Harijan and Adivasi students.

Sir, so far as purchasing the land from Harijans and Adivasis is concerned, on one belonging to other castes can purchase their land without obtaining due permission of the collector, as per the instructions of the Government. But I would like to state that non-*adivasi* marry *Adivasi* girls and purchase the lands in their names. In this way they are exploited and land is purchased and in some cases *Adivasis* are employed as servants and lands are purchased in their names. The Government should pay immediate attention towards this.

Big projects and dams are constructed mostly in *Adivasi* areas. Most of the land used for construction of dams belongs to *Adivasis*. The administration has laid down a rule that 1/10th of the land acquired for the construction of dam would be allotted in the command area to the persons whose lands are acquired. I would like to submit that as per the rules, only those persons should be allotted irrigated land in the command area, whose land is submerged. But this does not happen in practice. Sir, the people who are displaced, become homeless, their lands are snatched away and though they should get compensation according to rules, they do not get anything. Attention should be paid towards all these things. Besides, in some cases there are Teak trees on the land and those trees are purchased by the middle men at the rate of Rs. 50 each and then sold in the market at the rate of Rs. 5,000 each. They are exploited in this way. Some improvements were made in the system sometime back and the transactions were being made through the Department of Forests but the middlemen are still able to swindle the money. The middlemen threaten the poor *Adivasis* and force them to part with that money including the money deposited by them in the Saving Bank Account of Post Office by forcing them to affix their thumb impressions.

Sir, I would, like to tell you something about 'Bhil Sewak Sangh', Indore. Late

Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had given 50 acres of land to the Bhil tribe but out of it 12 acres were allotted to the Water Supply Wing of PHE Department. Pucca houses were built for these tribals on 10 acres of land which is very good. Hovels and hamlets have been put up on 10 acres of land which is, of course, in their interest. Now they are demanding that the remaining land be allotted to them for building dwellings which the administration is not ready to give them. I would, therefore, request you to consider their request sympathetically and allot the remaining land to them.

Sir, similarly, the Adivasis have not been given membership in the 20-Point Programme implementation Committees that are set up at block level. Efforts should be made to pay attention to it. Some non-Members have suggested that girls hostel should be provided in each area and each district in order to encourage education among women. Sir Post-Matric Girls' Hostel was approved 5 years back for my district but it has not been constructed so far. One Pre-Matric Girls' Hostel has been constructed but an office of Department of Education has started functioning in it. This is how we are deprived of our rights. How can the girls pursue their studies when no hostel facilities are provided? This is how we are exploited. The Centre and the State Government very much desire that hostels should be constructed for imparting education to Adivasis but there is mismanagement in its implementation which creates hurdles in the development of education. This needs immediate attention.

Sir, there are no two opinions with regard to financial assistance to these communities but no special attention has been paid towards this. When the question of assistance under I.R.D.P. is discussed with the people, one finds lack of enthusiasm among them. They often decline assistance, because it has put them under debt. The officers and bank people are deriving benefit. What do they gain out of it? Now they are hesitant to take assistance under the IRDP and other such programmes. The Banks swindle their

money and the Adivasis do not get the full amount. As a result thereof neither the farmers are benefited nor Government schemes prove successful. The indebtedness of Adivasis and Harijans is increasing. I would, therefore, suggest that Government should study the problem in depth.

Sir, I had to say a lot but you have rung the bell. Last year 22 members of 'Bega' tribe died owing to diarrhoea in our area and this year also 16 Adivasi children have died owing to dysentery in Bhaironvadi area. Both the incidents occurred in the rainy season. This happens due to widespread floods during the rainy season as the news about the epidemic does not reach the district authorities in time and they are not able to provide help on time. There are no means of transport during that period. Transport facilities have not been provided so far even though the Government had declared our district as Adivasi district several years ago. I, therefore, request that all the facilities should be provided in such areas and transport facilities should be provided on priority basis. Owing to lack of these facilities, 22 persons died of dysentery in Bhaironvadi last year and 16 persons died this year. I request that attention should be paid to this matter. Deaths occurring due to lack of resources of the people should be looked into. We should save such people. Transport and road facilities should be given priority. I am thankful for the time given to me.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) :
 Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several hon. Members have spoken on the Reports relating to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Almost all aspects have been covered by them. I will not repeat those points, I would like to say something on the issues on which very few hon. Members have spoken. There is a very lengthy chapter in this Report on land reforms. It has been stated that about 39 lakh acres of land has become surplus under the land ceiling law and that land will be distributed among the landless. Out of 39 lakh acres, 27 lakh acres have come into the possession of

[Shri Jujhar Singh]

the Government and out of these 27 lakh acres, 18 lakh acres have already been distributed among the landless. But who is responsible for the distribution of the land which is in the possession of Government? Is it the Government machinery or the farmers whose land has been acquired? I would request that the Government machinery should be toned up so that the land is distributed properly. Yesterday many hon. Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes pointed out that the condition of all the Scheduled Tribes is not the same. There are many persons amongst these castes who have lot of property and these are the persons who are reaping benefits of reservation. Out of eight Assembly Seats in the constituency from which I have been elected, three are reserved seats. They belong to the Scheduled Castes as well as to the Scheduled Tribes. So far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, there is an area in my constituency where the poorest of the poor belong to the Scheduled Tribes. But to date, according to my information, not a single person from that area has been appointed on a high post in Government service whereas hundreds of people belonging to affluent Tribes from that very area have joined Government service. In our area the largest number of landholders belong to the Scheduled Tribes. Their lands have also been acquired. You have never identified the Scheduled Tribes which should receive greater protection. Several persons talk emotionally in the matter of reservation and condemn the people of higher classes. If the reservation quota is more than 25 per cent, I would like to ask who are the persons benefiting from it. No caste Hindu is benefiting from that. Rather these benefits are going to those people of the Scheduled Tribes who have already benefited among whose relations some one has become Collector or Minister. Now the benefit of reservation is being cornered by that section. In this Parliament also the situation is the same (Interruptions)... I think there is no need to get agitated. I want to express my views. Many things are being said in

emotions..... (Interruptions). I was saying that this matter should be looked into. If you see the situation in Kota district, Rajasthan you will find that some of the Scheduled Tribes can be bracketed with the most affluent section there. They own lands and have been affected by land ceiling laws.....(Interruptions) These are the people who are taking the maximum benefit of reservation... (Interruptions). Are you not prepared to listen to the other point of view? Is it not the reality?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a strange social tension has exopt in the society and the reason behind this is that we talk irresponsibly. The reality is that social tensions are developing in the society because of the way we speak here. We can never stop it. If the tension in the society increases, then it should be our duty to realise the reality... (Interruptions) I am ready to hear you Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am not saying all this to hurt anyone's feelings. I am simply presenting the reality. The position of all the tribals is not the same. Some are very rich and some are very poor. The first point I had raised in my speech was that the poorest of our tribals have not gained anything. In Rajasthan there are large number of people belonging to Shahriya community and they are very poor also but not a single person from among them has become even a Tehsildar, what to speak of becoming a Collector or an S.P. I fail to understand why these gentlemen are objecting to such a simple thing. After all they were given reservation so that their economic and social conditions may improve as they were facing indigent condition. To remove the disparity—economic as well as social—they were given the facility of reservation. But does removal of disparity mean that the people of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes may go on taking advantage endlessly and those people who are very poor and have no one to espouse their cause may be deprived of these advantages?

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the debate on the subject

when it was stated that it should be investigated as to which are the classes who even after 30 years of reservation have not benefited in any way and which are the classes who have benefited more than was necessary.

Secondly, just now one hon. Member had stated that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes mostly live in forest areas and forests have been given special protection by the Government. In my constituency, an area has been entered in the revenue record as well as in the forest record. Being in the revenue record, land was allotted to the Adivasis and for years together the land was allotted to the Adivasis and those people continued to use the land. As that land was entered in the forest record also, a new problem has arisen because of this double entry. Now the Forest Department is evicting those people who have been tilling that land and have been in its possession for the last 20 years. I would request that the Adivasis, the Scheduled Casts or Tribes or the poor should not be harassed and should not be evicted from those lands in respect of which double entries have been made because it is not their fault. It is the question of records being incorrect. The people are suffering because of the double entry in the Government records. I want the hon. Minister to look into this and see that these people are not evicted from the land. With these words, I conclude and thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak on the subject.

[English]

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : Thank you very much for affording me this opportunity to discuss the reports of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is the concept of our Constitution that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Adivasis have to be developed. After 38 years of freedom, how we have dealt with it, how we have recognised and what are the social conditions prevailing amongst them, what are the facilities already provided and how effectively it has gone and what should be done—these are the main points to be considered today. In my

opinion the framers of the Constitution made clear provisions to develop Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis as of right. But whatever planning we may do or whatever facilities we may provide, they don't understand and, therefore there is need for social awareness to bring them up to the expected level. In my opinion education is the best means to bring awareness among them. How education is helpful? When a scheduled caste boy becomes a technical man or a doctor or an IAS officer how best he should be trained. It is alleged that they are not efficient. In my opinion it is not so. If he is not efficient, then special training camps should be arranged for them. There are many drop-outs in the pre-primary and primary education. In the interior areas, they do not know where the bus runs or the train runs or a plane flies. They are so backward that we have left them there only. We have to provide them education to bring them up. How to provide education and attract them is also a problem because either there are no schools or there are no teachers. In some places both are not there. The State Government which is the implementing authority has not done the proper job especially for the under-developed communities.

So far as reservation is concerned, all these 38 years the reservation was there very much but no people to receive the benefit of reservation for the first fifteen to twenty years. There was no trained personnel to be absorbed against these opportunities. Supposing there was an engineer's post, there were no engineering students. Likewise, supposing there were posts of doctors or IAS officers, there were no people available for the same. Many seats were left vacant. Now, many of them are available but there is inadequacy of jobs. There are also many posts which are vacant. I do not feel reservation alone will help the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to develop economically. We have to train them technically. If there is a trained scheduled caste mechanic or a carpenter or a wireman, he can go in business and employ other people of his community and see that they also come up. Whereas if there is an IAS officer, he alone gets benefited and some-

[Shri S.B. Sidnal]

times he even marries outside his community.

Sir, I would like to impress that we have to open technical training camps or schools especially for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, otherwise keeping reservation for any number of years will not help and we will inject only frustration and there will be reaction from other communities just as we witnessed in Gujarat. This will lead to dis-integration of the country. We have to make a master plan which could be implemented in each Taluk so that there is a special technical school established for them alone because their social condition is very worse.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you have a separate institute for them, then again they will not be able to mingle with others and once again you will be making them 'separate'.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : What I mean is that unless we provide a special training for them, they will not come up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Instead of training them you can give more reservations.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Reservation alone can't help to bring them up. In addition to that, if we open more technical schools for them, it will be quite useful. Our experience is, whenever we ask them to go to the technical schools, they don't know whether there is any technical school at all. Generally, the boys belonging to Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe will apply for some conductor's post or some Police Constable's post. They still lack knowledge because lack of communication. They do not know and they do not understand. Therefore, I appeal to the Government of India to direct the concerned authorities to establish more technical schools and educate them.

Secondly, Dr. Ambedkar stated, "if you are poor and cannot maintain discip-

line, join the army and join other forces" Therefore, it is my appeal to the Government of India and the Government in various States to recruit these people in BSF, CRP, and Army. There should be a special provision for recruiting them *en masse*. If they get into these service, at least their children will be benefited. Like that, if they become nurses, at least their children will be benefited. When we go to the villages, we find that not even one person is joining the Army or any other Force even though there is 'Mahar' regime. So, Sir, *en masse* they should join the Army and other Forces, so that they will be able to improve their standards.

There should be a master plan to implement these schemes in a methodical and perfect manner so that along with this their economic development is also achieved. The problem is there. What is the remedy? There is no wilful implementation of the schemes drawn out for them. Suppose we ask the bankers to give them loan, they may avail of the loan facility, but they may not make use of the money properly because they lack training. Therefore, some training course should be given to them in the villages before the bank loan is granted to them. Otherwise it may not help them in an expected way. Therefore, we should give them a proper training in this direction also.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several hon. Members have taken part in the discussion being held on the Third and the Fourth Report of the Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. These Members, whether they are from Kerala, Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh, have expressed concern that at least 75 per cent of the people of these communities are still backward and lagging behind. Though the Government has done a lot during the last 38 years, yet their position has been just like falling from the frying pan into the fire. This is what the Government has done.

Many hon. Members have pointed out that the distribution of land has just been on paper and the Harijans and the Adi-

vasis have not got any land and also murders have been committed at several places. The Government did not think of making proper arrangements before distributing lakhs of acres of land. Therefore, we should ammend the law in this connection.

In addition, many people file civil suits and several Harijans and Adivasis who have no money to fight the cases, time and again approach those very persons who have already forcibly occupied the land. My suggestion is that the Government should reconsider it and amend the rules.

Besides, I have also seen that the poor Harijans and Advasis do not get residential accommodation. The residential houses meant for them are not suitably built. There is water seepage in these houses and the wells have developed cracks. I request the Government that the residential houses meant for them should be built in a proper way. Besides, arrangements should be made to provide residential accommodation to those who have not so far been provided. It would be better of such arrangements are made at district and block levels.

It would also be better if Harijans and Adivasis are given buffaloes and bullock-carts at the block level. Besides, sewing machines should also be given to poor women and a 'Charkha, (spinning wheel) Centre should be set up. It would help in providing employment to those poor people.

In my constituency, Behind-Morena I have seen that students are not getting scholarships. Those students request us to approach the Government for grant of scholarships. You must ensure payment of scholarships to students.

With these words I would like to submit that the suggestions given by all the hon. Members should be implemented by Government and the problems of Harijans and Adivasis should be solved. I thank you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a few points in regard to the Third and the Fourth Report of the Commission under discussion in this House. If this Commission is not granted Constitutional status, the discussion would just be a ritual and its reports would just adorn the almirahs. Unless concerted efforts are made to implement its recommendations, Government's intention of effecting the uplift of poor people will not be achieved.

The decision taken by Government in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Commission should be implemented. Only then Government's objectives can be achieved.

In the recommendations, stress has been laid on economic, social and educational aspects. In the first instance I would like to express my views in regard to economic aspect. There are a lot of shortcomings in the economic programmes being implemented under I.R.D.P. or the 20-Point-Programme under which financial assistance is given to farmers living below the poverty line for purchasing bullocks, milch cattle, goat rearing etc. and for setting up poultry farms. These shortcomings need to be removed. The B.D.Os, veterinary doctors and bank officers are in connivance with each other and all of them take commission. A farmer can easily get a pair of bullocks at Rs. 1200-1600 but since he has to take loan, this price is enhanced to Rs. 2000. Everybody is aware of these shortcomings and if these are not removed, they are not going to get any benefit of the funds being spent by the Central or the State Government for this purpose. These funds have been utilised in a way which has not proved helpful in any way in improving the lot of these poor people. If these shortcomings are not removed, this situation will continue. For this purpose all the hon. Members have suggested that there should be strict monitoring of the utilisation of funds.

So far as the educational aspect is concerned, Ashram schools are in great demand in Adivasi areas where sub-plans

[Shri Mankuram Sodi]

are being implemented. Unless Ashram schools are set up, the number of school-going children will not increase because children coming from far off places do not take interest in study. Arrangements should, therefore, be made to set up Ashram schools in these areas. Other programmes should also be introduced in the Ashram schools so that they can learn work in the cooperative field. If you want their economic uplift, you will have to tune up the Department of Cooperation also in addition to improving their economic because they are subjected to great exploitation even today and we have not been able to protect them. LAMPS in the field of Cooperation are incurring losses only. Even the staff of the societies are not being paid their salaries properly. That is why we cannot protect them from being exploited.

Most of the Adivasi areas are in forests and these areas have become part of their lives. Most of the forests have been declared sanctuaries and the persons who have been living their for generations are being evicted. Animals should not be given priority over human beings. Care must be taken of wild life, but alternative arrangements should be made for human beings also. If they are displaced from forests, which are their homes, their condition will become worse and they will have no means of livelihood. This condition will become still worse if they are forced to leave the forests where they have lived for so long and which have been protected by them as their own houses. With these words I conclude.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ever since I came of age, I found that in this country every leader and journalist talks of upliftment of Harijans and Adivasis. The Prime Minister, The Ministers and Chief Ministers have exhorted that the country is to be taken on the path of progress and the living standard of Harijans and Adivasis is to be raised. I have been hearing such things for the past 30 years. But what is their condition today ? You go to

slums in the cities and see their condition. A visit may be paid to Harijan bastis in villages to see their condition. There has been no change in their condition. They are leading a life worse than hell. How can you say that you have improved their lot. Condition of only a few per cent of these people has improved. Out of 20 crore people, the condition of 1 or 2 crores has been improved but the condition of remaining 18 crores is growing worse. Government spends so much money on their welfare. But where does all this money go ?

I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that the Maharashtra Government has formulated a scheme to make Harijan and Adivasi youth self dependent. Mahatma Phoolo Magasvargheya Mahamandal gives 25 per cent seed money to Harijans and Adivasis so that Harijan and Adivasi youths may become self dependent. But despite that, loans are not sanctioned to them by banks. Only big capitalists get loans from these banks. How can these poor people become self dependent in such circumstances ?

You have formulated many schemes for the uplift of the poor. The Patwari and Tehsildar indulge in malpractices and the money given for purchasing goats is misappropriated by them. They have to pay Rs. 500 as illegal gratification out of Rs. 1,500 given to them for purchasing goats. When he quotes different price for a goat, they ask him to purchase a goat from the other lot. If such type of corruption exists, how can their condition improve? There are many landless and homeless persons today. There is corruption in the allotment of built houses also. Is it possible to build a house with an amount of Rs.1,500 or Rs.2,000? You have formulated many slum clearance schemes. Poor people go to cities to earn their livelihood. Corruption is rampant in the implementation of these schemes. Contractors and officers usurp the entire money themselves. Unless you pay attention towards these things and unless you take effective steps, their condition is not going to improve. Even today Harijan and Adivasi children go to

school wearing tattered clothes. This creates inferiority complex among them. You should provide them uniforms so that they do not suffer from inferiority complex.

Under another scheme, children are required to be given protein rich food so that they can maintain their health, but corruption is rampant there also. Rotten flour is mixed with the flour and food prepared out of it is served to children. No doubt, Government provide funds and its schemes are also very good. Government wants to bring about upliftment of Harijans and Adivasis, but benefits of these schemes do not reach them. If that money reaches Harijans and Adivasis in real sense, they can come up. But it does not happen. Therefore, the hon. Minister should pay attention towards these things.

So far as allotment of land is concerned they have been allotted land in forests in Maharashtra, but later on it has been taken back. It is a fact. Unless you protect them, their condition is not likely to improve. So far as the question of reservation is concerned, I admit that living standard of certain families has been raised. But if you want the upliftment of the entire community and if you want to raise their living standard, you will have to consider all these things seriously and take effective steps.

I thank you for giving me 5 minutes to speak.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Mr, Deputy Speaker, the founding fathers of the Constitution envisaged a happy life for the citizens of this country. But, unfortunately, though they had made provisions in a very nice way and very imaginative way, while implementing them, possibly the whole commitment is not being observed. Although the setting up of the Commission is perhaps good from the point of view of investigating things and then trying to find out or protect the Civil Rights Act or to investigate the safeguards, etc., the implementation is not being done properly. But after

the passage of seven years, now the purview of the Commission must be increased with the number of members increased people as also its authority or rights given by the Constitution. They must have the power to go into policy making or they must be involved in implementing policies, programmes and other things must be incorporated in future. Certainly, in this way, a real change can be brought about in the society for the upliftment of the SC&ST, and this can be done only when the policies are result-oriented and time-bound. If they are only to satisfy the people, then there is no use of discussing these things and wasting so much time in the Parliament. There is no use in preparing these Reports and then discussing them in the Parliament without any valid action or without implementing them properly.

I wish the Minister will ensure that it is not just simply reading the Report or seeing that other members discuss about it, but it must also be seen that the valuable suggestions made by the hon. members must be incorporated in them and that the implementation is done effectively. I am of the opinion that the basic thing that is lagging behind is education. Unless these SC&ST people are given proper type of education keeping in view the emphasis on the human resources development, that particular emphasis can be given by the Ministry of Human Resources Development by giving proper training, improving their skill by opening specific schools for training them, if necessary, providing them enough seats, instead of telling later on that the seats are not there and all that.

There are so many professions in which they can be given proper training so that after they come out of the technical institutes, they can get employment. Whenever we go to a village we find that umpteen number of SC&ST people are unemployed. When we ask them about their education, we find that they are 10th Class pass and B.A. pass; they are unemployed. It is true that they are not able to get employment because their skill is not that much developed. It is not their mistake; the mistake is with the

[Shri K.S. Rao]

policy of the government. The government must immediately realise these things and make them effective by which they can automatically jump into action and earn their livelihood rather than depending on the government of somebody else. In this way also we can eliminate their poverty.

The other aspect is that government must create confidence in them, remove fear in them and dispel the fear of inferiority complex, which is the main reason for their not coming up in the society and competing with the rest of the people. This requires adequate provisions for safeguarding their interest. When we hear that some offences are committed against them, this should not be left to the normal courts; there must be special courts exclusively meant for dealing with their offences committed them; and the government must see that a time limit should be fixed for giving judgment in those offences.

Education must not only be free for them, but it must be made compulsory for them; and along with that, they must be provided with totally free, food and other amenities. Now, the government is proposing to start a model school in each State or district or something like that. I wish a similar model school can also be started for them on an experimental basis in the way in which Doon School or Mayo School is being run. Then we can also see that they are no less intelligent and capable in any manner as other people are. Then they must be given support economically, educationally and in other matters.

The reservation policy in a way should not cut their initiative. It is good but I am of the opinion that the reservation is not to be given to those people who have occupied certain status, economic, political or official, in life. Even if they belong to SC&ST, they must not come under that category once they enjoy that benefit. They must not come in that category once

they enjoy that benefit of reservation. I do not mean that any reduction should be there in the reservations. But this can be passed on to the really poor and under-privileged people of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes by which and gradually some more of the poor families can be brought under the purview of these reservation policies so that they also can get the benefit.

Coming to allotment of lands, wastelands and forest lands, if there are forests or lands appurtenant to roads, waterways, railway lines, etc., they can be given to them exclusively, particularly to selected hard working people. They can also get some financial assistance from the Government under their different schemes to help themselves. It can also be checked whether the assistance being given by the Family Welfare Ministry to be linked up to these sections reaches them properly or not. It is not a conditional assistance, but in a way it will also help in reduction of population and at the same time increase their economic resources.

As regards police protection, there must be an exclusive force meant for dealing with these cases so that justice can be done to them without any delay. There are several examples where the delay has caused injustice. We see a very large number of cases where such injustice has taken place due to delays.

The habit of savings also should be incorporated in their minds, so that a large number of families can gradually come up in course of time. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.

18.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, No-
vember 29, 1985/Agruhayana 8,
1907 (Saka)*