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**Monday, April 8, 1985
Chaitra 18, 1907 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

[Original English proceedings included in English Version and Original Hindi proceedings included in Hindi Version will be treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.]

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 8, 1985/Chaitra 18,
1907 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Requirement of Milk, Egg, Fish and Poultry Meat

*323. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the per capita requirement for internal consumption per annum of milk, egg, fish, and poultry meat as per recom-

mendation of the National Nutrition Board ;

(b) the existing level of per capita availability of these items ; and

(c) the target of total production and the actual total production achieved of the same during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). There is no National Nutrition Board. The estimated annual per capita availability of milk is 51.8 kilograms, eggs—18, Fish—3.1 kilograms and poultry meat—187 grams. The targets and anticipated achievements for milk, eggs, fish and poultry meat by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-85) are :—

Item	Unit	Target	Anticipated achievements
(i) Milk	Million Tonnes	38.0	38.4
(ii) Eggs	Million Numbers	13,000	13,500
(iii) Fish	Million Tonnes	2.955	2,850
(iv) Poultry meat	Million Tonnes	Not fixed	0.14

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Sir, each of the items mentioned in the question is of livestock origin and that intake of the foodstuff is essential for human health. The figures regarding nutritional requirements have not been given by the Minister in his statement, but the figures in regard to availability are sufficient to prove that they are much less than the minimum nutritional requirement as re-

commended by the National Commission on Agriculture and other experts in this field. The figures given by the Minister show that per capita per day availability of milk is only 137 gms or something like that, of fish only 12 grams, of meat only 4 grams and in the case of egg, it is only one and a quarter egg. Against this, the nutritional requirement is much higher.

I would like to point out that there is a big gap between the nutritional requirement and the actual availability of the essential foodstuff. Because of this shortfall, the prices of these items are rising and under nutrition are also increasing leading to deaths and physical and mental impairments of millions of our children every year. In order to bridge this gap and to check this price rise as well as under nutrition, and malnutrition, enhancement of production of these foodstuffs as rapidly as possible is highly required. But at the present rate of increase in production, another 15 or 20 years will be required to achieve the minimal nutritional requirement. But by that time, the population will reach the level of hundred crores or more.

I, therefore, want to know whether Government has planned to develop such technology or methodology which will help rapid increase in production per dairy, animal and poultry bird without increasing their maintenance cost, and the measures the Government propose to take to transfer that methodology from the Government to the farmers.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a written statement or a question?... I think, it was a written statement before asking the supplementary.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Supplementary question has been put.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, it was a prepared statement before asking the Supplementary.

AN HON MEMBER : Background has to be prepared before asking a question.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, Thank you very much for assisting me. The hon. member has mixed up so many aspects on per capita intake of food by our citizens. But unfortunately as I mentioned in the Statement which was laid on the Table of the House, no such survey has been made and there is no board called the National Nutrition Board on

which the hon. member has based his question. The information that has been supplied to the hon. member is based on some indications given by the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research which made its recommendations in 1981 on a balanced diet for a vegetarian. Now the hon. member should realise that the Committee made certain recommendations for vegetarians, whereas the entire question of the hon. member is about non-vegetarian food. My difficulty is how to apply the vegetarian standards to non-vegetarians. (Interruptions)

An attempt has been made to convert it by using certain norms which could satisfy the hon. member. For example we have tried the replacement of 50% of pulses for one egg. Similarly replacement of 100% of pulses would be equal to two eggs and in addition we have added 10 grams of fat and oil. On the basis of such calculations we have supplied the answer in the statement form.

About production, the hon. member's apprehensions are not correct. I should like to place on record that in the matter of production in the First Five Year Plan, milk produced in 1950-51 was 17 million tonnes, whereas as at the final year of the Sixth Plan, production has gone upto 38.54 million tonnes. In the matter of eggs, production in 1950-51 was 1,832 millions in number. Now at the end of the year 1984-85, that is the beginning of 1985, the figure has reached 103,500 million eggs. Therefore, this shows that there is considerable increase so far as milk and egg production is concerned. Similarly in regard to fish production also we have done quite a lot.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : What is the per capita increase ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, as I have mentioned, we have based our information on the basis of the Advisory Committee's recommendation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Population is also increasing. What about that ?

MR. SPEAKER : People are matching the increase in production.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : On the basis of the report of the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the ICMR, the requirements are worked out to be—cereals—43 grams per head per day; leafy vegetables—64 grams; other vegetables—49 grams; roots and tubers—44 grams; fat and oil—34 grams, sugar jaggery—34 grams; milk—220 grams; pulses—47 grams. This is the requirement as indicated by that Advisory Committee in its report. I am sorry, at the moment the actual consumption figures are not available because no survey has been made. We definitely like to make some survey on how much calories and how much proteins are included in the intake of food of average citizens in our country.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : I want to know the number of animals imported in the Sixth Plan period, yearwise and the money spent for the purpose and the outcome of it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The hon. member has raised the question of increasing the milk production. I was replying to his supplementary. I would like to mention some of the steps taken by the Government to increase milk production and we have worked out a strategy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He asked about the number of animals imported.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am sorry I do not have the figure. We are improving our cattle through our various farms by cross-breeding the indigenous ones with imported stock. We have improved the breed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Just now I understood the hon. Minister to say that according to the accepted nutritional standards a *per capita* consumption of, I think he said, 220 grams per day of milk is required. If this is worked out according to population, it will require a

total production per annum of nearly 60 million tonnes of milk, whereas according to his reply, we are now producing 38 million tonnes, and the anticipated achievement is 38.4 million tonnes. So, obviously there is a very big gap.

I would like to know from him : all these years this Animal Husbandry Department, Dairy Development Corporation and all these bodies that have been set up, have been working. In spite of that, the *per capita* consumption in 30 years, i.e. from 1950-51 to 1983-84 has gone up, his official figures have gone up, by four grams per head per day : 133 grams have increased to 137 grams, over 30 years. I would like to know whether he is satisfied with the development that is taking place, and also how much milk has to be imported, i.e. powder milk and other milk from foreign sources; what is the value of the imports of milk which are continuing now ?

There is no provision in the Budget for it this year, I find. There is no specific provision in the Budget for the import of foreign milk powder and milk supplies in the coming year, i.e. 1985-86. Then what are you going to do ? How do you want to bridge this gulf ? The situation will get worse.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : First of all, I would like to share the feeling of the hon. Member and say that we are not very satisfied with the increase in production of the various items : whether it is milk production, meat production, fish production or egg production. But as he has asked me about the basis on which we have worked things out, the *per capita* availability has been calculated on the basis of estimated production of the commodity in the country; we divided the estimated milk yield for 1984 by the human population of 741 million. The level of production of poultry and milk has been estimated, using the following procedure :

The production of milk and egg is estimated by the State and Union Territories Governments, and discussed in the Annual Plan meetings of the Planning

Commission, and is reflected in their Plan documents.

Now about the milk yield : So far as the import of powder milk is concerned, although it does not arise from this question, I have been told by the National Dairy Development Board that they have sufficient quantities of powder milk. On the contrary, they are now having surplus milk, under the operation Flood-II scheme; and at present there is no necessity, as per information from the NDDB, for importing milk powder on a commercial basis. There are no commercial imports of milk powder since 1975. It has not been stopped this year. On an average, milk powder is received as gift to the extent of about 28,000 metric tonnes.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: I would like to know how would the hon. Minister take steps to increase the *per capita* consumption of these proteins; and as he expressed concern for the vegetarians, how would he go about providing this *per capita* for vegetarians; would he take note of the recent developments in bio-technology, and take some steps to do something in that direction ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Our primary concern is the production of foodgrains, cereals, proteins and helping the States in raising the fish catch, in raising poultry and dairy farms. We take into account the projections made by the Planning Commission at the time of preparing the Annual Plan and, as I read out just now, the norms laid down by the Planning Commission itself. We keep track on the production side of it, and to make it possible or to see that the various components of an ordinary citizen's diet, whether it is protein or it is fat or it is cereals, has to be viewed both by the Ministry of Food as well as Ministry of Agriculture. Today itself, I have told the Department of Food and Rural Development also to coordinate with the Ministry of Food to have a coordination cell to see that the average citizen of India gets the required calories in the intake of food. No survey has been made. This is the exercise we are going to take in cooperation, with the Ministry of Food.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have a question about the per capita statistics. But when I refer to per capita, it is not referring to human beings but a cow that actually supplies milk. In relation to them I would like to know from him, Right from 1978-79 onwards upto 1984-85, is it not a fact that per capita supply of milk by cows has remained almost constant; it is stagnant. You are (Mr. Speaker) interested in agricultural and related problems. Since this stagnancy is there, they are supposed to have some scientific research by which the supply of milk per cow would be actually enhanced, that is almost remained stagnant. Therefore, there is something wrong in the science and research activities that are going on. Is it not a fact that under the Chairmanship of an irrepressible member of this House, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu— he is no more with us unfortunately—a committee was appointed to enquire into the allegations of corruption that are going on in this particular field ? Is it a fact that in 1981, in three parts, Reports were also submitted by him ? Would he be prepared to lay those Reports on the Table of the House so that we know exactly what is the position why our scientific research is suffering; and as a result of that why the supply of milk per cow is actually remaining stagnant ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As far as the House is concerned, the hon. member knows that those Reports were presented by the PAC themselves. There is no question of laying them on the Table of the House. Whether sufficient follow-up action has been taken based on those Reports of that Committee, definitely, we would like to go into it and I will present to the hon. member the action taken on the Reports submitted by that PAC.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the objection to laying those Reports on the Table of the House ? They are in three parts.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : They are PAC Reports. They had been circulated to the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Not PAC. He is referring to the Committee which was set up with Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu as Chairman and three-four-others who were experts in this field. It is not PAC Report.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I will have to check up and will let you know. I do not agree with the hon. member's contention that the increase in the production of milk ...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I might be allowed to lay them on the Table of the House.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I will supply them to the hon. member. I will myself see them. So far as the question of increase in production is concerned, I am sorry, I cannot share the figures given by the hon. member. The production of milk and eggs from 1973-74 to 1983-84, the period which the hon. member mentioned, has increased; in the matter of milk, it is 56.4 per cent and in the matter of eggs, it is 58 per cent. By no standard this is the increase which we cannot appreciate.

[Translation]

Equal Remuneration for Women Workers

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*324. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :**
SHRI NARSING RAO SURYA-
WANSHI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a legislation to provide for equal pay for equal work for women workers was enacted in the country in 1975 ;

(b) the number of persons punished for not complying with the provisions of the Act during last three years; and

(c) whether clear definition of equal work has not been given in this Act due to which private owners have been adopting indifferent attitude towards women workers and that is why women workers in the organised sector are only 6 percent even today ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). A Statement is placed on the table of the House.

The Equal Remuneration Ordinance was promulgated in 1975 which was replaced by the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. The position regarding prosecutions etc. launched under the Act during 1982-84 in establishments in Central sphere is given below :—

Year	No. of prosecutions launched.	No. of cases disposed off	No. of convictions	No. of acquittals
1	2	3	4	5
1982	15	8	8	—
1983	58	25	25	—
1984	167	40	38	2

The expression "equal work" has not been used in the Act which only provides for equal remuneration for "same work or work of a similar nature", meaning thereby work in respect of which the skill, effort and responsibility required are the same, when performed under similar working conditions, by a man or

a woman and the differences, if any, between the skill, effort and responsibility required of a man and those required of a woman are not of practical importance in relation to the terms and conditions of employment. According to available information the percentage of women workers in the organised sector in 1983

was 12.5%. In absolute numbers the employment of women was 22.30 lakhs in 1975 which increased to 29.93 lakhs in 1983. However, low participation of women workers in the organised sector cannot be attributed to lack of clear definition as suggested by the Honourable Member in the Question but is due to a variety of factors such as lack of educational facilities, technical training and opportunities for skill development and socio-economic factors etc.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he was speaking only about non-vegetarian food and not about vegetarian.

MR. SPEAKER : All of them were speaking about vegetarian food.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Constitution has provided equal rights to man and woman, but in practice you are not following this principle. You referred to some percentage of woman workers. You kindly tell us the total labour force in the organised and unorganised sectors and how this percentage of women has been worked out by you ?

Secondly, I would like to know how many persons have been punished so far along with the extent of punishment awarded to them after the enactment of this law in 1976 ? Has this law been enacted to keep it under lock and key ?

MR. SPEAKER : Reply has been given regarding the punishment.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : I have laid the reply on the Table of the House. In 1982, 15 prosecutions were launched, the number of cases disposed of was eight and the number of convictions was also eight. In 1983, the number of prosecutions launched was 58, the number of cases disposed of was 25 and the number of convictions was also 25.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is replying independent of the question!

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Fine is imposed ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000. The percentage of women has also increased from 22 lakhs to 29 lakhs. The principle of equal wages for equal work ladies has been implemented in Plantations, Local Authorities, Central and State Government Hospitals Nursing Homes, Banks, Insurance, Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Textile Mills, factories located in the plantations, and in the industries engaged in manufacturing in electrical and electronic machinery and apparatus.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : In 1984, your Department gave an answer in which it was stated—

[English]

The information is not being collected industry-wise on organised labour." This answer was given in the year 1984.

[Translation]

How have you been able to complete a survey after 1984 ? If you do not have information with you, why do you not collect it ? Can you tell us what is your method of working out the percentage of women labour force in the organised and unorganised sectors is ?

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Unorganised, how is it possible ?

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I have not said that it is possible, but I want to know how these figures have been arrived at ?

Secondly, the law of equal wages for equal work is not being implemented even today in the unorganised sector, like brick-making agriculture and other areas where women are doing equal work as men, but are getting less wages than those paid to men. There is a flaw in this law as no definition of equal work has been given in it. Would you like to amend this Act ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : In so far as the said workers are concerned, the implementation of this Act is under the purview of the State Governments.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a need for making some improvements in it. Would you consider this point ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We propose to bring amendment in connection with their training.

MR. SPEAKER : You invite Dagaji and have consultations with him.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government enact laws to put an end to social crimes. Laws have been enacted to abolish the dowry system and to ban child marriage. Government frame the laws, but these laws cannot be implemented by Government alone. We, the people in the society, have also to implement them. An amendment was brought to the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, as the Act had not proved to be effective. I would like to know if the Government would bring forward amending Bills in this session to remove the loopholes in the laws concerning women labour ?

MR. SPEAKER : This point has been replied to that it would be considered.

SMT. KRISHNA SAHI : The reply was not proper.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : There is an Advisory Committee for this purpose. This Advisory Committee Consisting of Ministers of various States and the Union Labour Minister takes decisions. Information is also sought from the workers of all the factories. The decision is taken keeping in view the information received.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Would you bring forward a Bill in this session to amend this Act ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : If any suggestion is made, we shall discuss it and take whatever action is necessary.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : From the Table given in the written answer one can see that there is a great difference between the prosecution cases launched and cases ended in conviction. Why is it that in 1984 out of 167 prosecution cases launched only 38 cases were ended in conviction and only 40 cases were disposed of ? Why is it that so many cases are still hanging and there is such a little conviction ? Is there any lacuna in the Act ?

MR. SPEAKER : Hanging is the maximum punishment!

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Is the Minister aware that during the last Lok Sabha Committee consisting of some women Members was set up by the Labour Department to consider the question of amending this very Act and also to go into the implementation of the Act ? I do not know why that Committee is not heard of now. Will the Minister tell us as to what has happened to that Committee in which I was also called in an advisory capacity ? Has any report been submitted by that Committee to the Ministry; if so, what are its recommendations ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We are again constituting another committee.

[Translation]

SMT. VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with the feelings expressed by hon. Members. I would like to ask the hon. Minister if he has even tried to find out the difference between the wages paid to the women engaged on the construction of roads, in agriculture or those working as labourers in construction work and the wages paid to men. The women do as much work as is done by men, still they are paid only Rs. 10 to 12 as against Rs. 20 to 22 paid to male labourers. There is much a huge gap between their wages. Has any effort been made to find out this difference, if not, would this matter be looked into by appointing a committee or through any other method?

Would you bring forward amendments to the law to award the stringent punishment to the persons found violating the law ?

SHRI T. ANJIAH : In all the Government Departments, the principle of equal pay for equal work is being followed. So far as the private sector is concerned, there are certain difficulties. As I have said just now, a committee is being set up for this purpose.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot blame me. I have called three Members as against one(Interruptions).....

[English]

Assistance to States for Construction of Godowns

*327. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are assisting

various States for the construction of godowns in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the extent of assistance provided to different States during the Sixth Plan to create adequate storage facilities for the agricultural products; and

(c) the number of godowns constructed in Orissa with Central assistance during the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A scheme for Establishment of a National Grid of Rural Godowns is being operated by the Department of Rural Development.

Assistance provided to different States during the VIth Plan under this scheme is annexed.

(c) Out of 82 rural godowns sanctioned under this scheme in Orissa, 22 have been completed till 30th January, 1985 as per information furnished by the State Government.

Statement

Amount of central subsidy released during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) to various States/Union Territory under the scheme for Establishment of a National Grid of Rural Godowns.

Sl. No.	State	Amount of central subsidy released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 60,52,388/-
2.	Bihar	Rs. 1,14,71,470/-
3.	Gujarat	Rs. 2,09,91,977/-
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Rs. 2,43,667/-
5.	Haryana	Rs. 44,48,500/-
6.	Karnataka	Rs. 1,12,04,572/-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 1,49,16,455/-
8.	Maharashtra	Rs. 3,28,52,449/-
9.	Orissa	Rs. 34,87,500/-
10.	Rajasthan	Rs. 58,15,002/-
11.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 88,50,000/-
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 27,47,153/-
13.	Sikkim	Rs. 2,28,167/-
14.	West Bengal	Rs. 23,06,587/-
TOTAL :		Rs. 12,56,15,887/-

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Sir, we have to provide all possible incentives to the farmers to save their produce from wastage. Hence there is a greater need for creating additional storage facilities. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the extent of storage facilities in the beginning of the Sixth Plan and the storage facilities that have been added during the Sixth Plan, does it meet the total requirement of the country, what is the percentage of target achieved in the Sixth Plan, whether the programme will be continued and augmented in the Seventh Plan and, if so, to what extent.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : In fact, till 31st March, 1980, the total capacity of godowns was 185.78 lakh tonnes. Afterwards, another 131.60 lakh tonnes were added in the Sixth Plan.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Does it meet the total requirement of the country, I have asked that also.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : The requirement, of course, goes on increasing. This is a continuous process and we will have to find out continuously as to how many godowns with be needed. As our production goes on, the demand will also go on increasing and hence the need for construction of godowns will also go on increasing. We will be doing it continuously and will try to provide the money that will be required for that.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : In fact, I have asked about the percentage of the target achieved. Anyway, my second supplementary is what is the involvement of the World Bank and the NCDC in this programme.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : I think Madam knows well that so far as the construction of godowns is concerned, there are various agencies, namely, the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations, State Governments, which are constructing godowns,

Then there is the National Grid also. As per the provisional information furnished by the State Governments, out of a total of 3,264 godowns sanctioned, construction of 995 godowns has been completed in the Sixth Plan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, about the State Government She can get the information from Shri Patnaik.

SHRI K.H. RANGANATH : The hon. Minister was pleased to say that the requirement of the godowns is increasing. In the absence of a scientific assessment of the requirements of the godowns we are apt to forget the interests of the agriculturists. The small agriculturist is not in a position to keep his grains in the house, immediately he has to take it out and resort to distress sale. In view of this I would like to know whether the Government has made any scientific assessment of the requirement of the godowns? If it has not been assessed will the Government take into consideration taking up steps to make such an assessment so that the agriculturists are relieved of this problem and that they are not forced to resort to distress sale?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : The hon. Member is correct in saying that the requirements of the rural agriculturists for godowns and also for cold storage are very essential. But according to this programme we prepare the guidelines and the State Governments apprise us of total number of godowns which they are able to construct. Of course, there are many States which are not able to do it because their infrastructure is not yet ready or because they do not have adequate number of engineers for the purpose. Whenever a scheme or a demand for this comes, we sanction the money to the concerned States, but it depends upon them how much infrastructure and how much engineers they are able to arrange for the purpose. Of course, there are some States which have been given money but they have not been able to do it because of the lack

of necessary infrastructure or the required number of engineers.

DR. A.K. PATEL : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the amount released during the Sixth Plan has been fully utilised by the States and the Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : So far as the Sixth Plan outlay is concerned, Rs. 1750 lakhs were sanctioned for the National Storage Grid Scheme and the target was to create a capacity of two million tonnes in the rural areas. So far as the achievement is concerned, in the first year i.e. 1980-81 it was 1,018 ; in 1981-82 it was 943 ; in 1982-83, it was 232 ; in 1983-84 it was 509 and in 1984-85 it was 426. The total was to be 3128.

Similarly, the capacity has also been worked out. So far as the actual expenditure is concerned, against the sanctioned outlay of Rs 1350, it has been to the tune of Rs. 1257.

[Translation]

Allotment of Plots to Small Scale Industrialists by DDA

*328 DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had registered small scale industrialists in 1976 for allotment of plots;

(b) if so, the number of persons who got their units registered with DDA at that time;

(c) whether DDA has not been able to allot plots to them so far; and

(d) if so, the time by which DDA propose to allot the same to them ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Registration was done for all industries functioning in non-conforming areas whether small or large. In all 410 units were registered.

(c) and (d). Out of 419 units who initially registered themselves with DDA by depositing 30% of the premium, 127 withdraw their deposits, thus leaving only 292 units eligible for allotment of plots.

DDA have already allotted alternative industrial plots in all the cases except in the case of 22 units. Their cases are under process. No time limit can, however, be laid to complete allotment of plots in the remaining cases.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Sir, on the one hand, our Hon Prime Minister wants that industrialisation should take place in the country speedily and a large number of agriculture workers should shift to industries so that the country march as towards progress, and on the other hand the institutions like D.D.A. have not been able to develop the plots in Mangolpuri Industrial Area even after 8 years. I want to know whether it is a fact.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : As I told you in the beginning, the D.D.A. gave advertisements in the newspapers, etc., for the registration and in response thereto about 15,000 applications were received from small, medium and big industrialists. Thereafter, the D.D.A. added a condition that the allotment would be made only after the payment of 30 per cent premium and due to this only 419 applicants were registered. Out of these, 137 applicants withdrew their applications later. Out of the remaining 292 applicants, plots have been allotted to all except 22, but these people have not got possession thereof so far. It is hoped that possession would be given to these persons between 30th June and 30th September.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : As the hon. Minister has said 292 applications were left and allotments have been made to 270 of them, but they have not been given possession so far. The people got their registration done in 1976. Eight years have since passed and if such a long time is taken in giving possession, how can the country make progress speedily ?

I request the hon. Minister that the pace of the work which is very slow should be accelerated because the allotment to these people has been made on paper, but they have not been given actual possession of the plots. Arrangement should be made to dispose of the work as soon as possible so that further progress is made in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a request, not a question.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Keeping his request in view, I have said that the work will be completed between 30th June and 30th September.

[English]

Use of Computers to Monitor Rural Development Programmes

*331. **KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to use computers to solve rural development problems ;

(b) whether any strategy has been prepared therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to use computers in monitoring the implementation of rural development Programmes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). It is proposed to use computer for the purpose

of processing data at the Centre for monitoring various rural development programmes.

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : I am glad to know from the reply that the Union Agriculture and Rural Development Ministries have decided to go in for computerised management information system at various levels to quicken the pace of implementation of rural development programmes. I would like to know whether such computerisation system had earlier been taken up on an experimental basis in some States and if so, the result thereof and the States where such programme had been taken up.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : After studying various aspects, the Department of Rural Development has made a proposal for a pilot project to be initiated in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. To start with pilot projects in ten districts, one each in a State in different regions, would be taken up as Central sector scheme with 100 per cent financing during 1985-86. On successful completion of the pilot projects the scheme is planned to be expanded to more districts in a phased manner during the subsequent years of the Seventh Plan on the basis of equal cost sharing in the Centre and the States.

SHRIMATI PUSHPA DEVI : Is it a fact that the Computer system will lead to unemployment of low level workers and if so, to what extent and also how far such a system will be able to provide jobs to the skilled personnel ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : The fact is that nobody would be unemployed out of this. In fact, it will be helping a lot because rural development programmes constitute very huge figures. Only by having computers we will be able to have a data processing ; at the same time we will be able to know what are the things how the things are taking shape. There will be no question of any unemployment by this computer at all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The unemployed can be used for the manufacture of computer.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : No, Sir. They can be used for better things.

[*Translation*]

Production of Vanaspati by Gaesh Flour Mills, Kanpur

*332. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly production of Vanaspati Ghee No. 1 in Genesh Flour Mills, Kanpur; and

(b) the basis on which it is distributed along with the number of distributors ?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The average monthly production of M/s. Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation (Ganesh Flour Mills), Kanpur is around 2,500 M.T.

(b) The Kanpur Unit of the Corporation distributes Vanaspati on the basis of assessed demand through 435 wholesale stockists and 9 depots.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : I want to know from the hon. Minister the V.I.P. quota for this distribution along with the names of V.I.Ps. ?

[*English*]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : There is no V.I.P. quota as such, as far as I know. But if there is any specific complaint which the hon. Member has about discrimination being exercised as between the stockists and persons receiving vanaspati from this mill, I shall look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Mr.

Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is aware.....

MR. SPEAKER : You have usurped the permission to speak !

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he believes in self-reliance.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Is the hon. Minister aware that at the time of public functions or on the occasion of marriages, etc., one has to buy Vanaspati ghee in the black market and its price increases leading to loss to the people ? Will the hon. Minister make arrangements whereby the public could get vanaspati ghee at reasonable rates on the occasion of marriages or festivals ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government always tries to increase the production of Vanaspati during the peak season of marriages and festivals and for that purpose additional quota is also allotted to the mills. There is no doubt that, at times, shortage is created, excessive price is charged, but Government have entered into voluntary agreement with the manufacturers and prices are fixed in accordance with that agreement. At the same time, we also keep a watch, particularly, we impress upon the State Governments and district administrations time and again to report the cases of over-charging to us and to take action against such persons, so that we may not supply imported oil to such mills in future and may take other action also against them.

MR. SPEAKER : You can cut Shri Anjiah's quota.

[*English*]

**Educated Unemployed Registered
with Employment Exchanges**

*334. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the MINISTER OF LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of educated unemployed both technical and non-technical on the live register of employment exchanges in the country as on 1 January, 1985;

(b) the maximum time taken by the employment exchanges to sponsor the names of the candidates to the employers;

(c) whether in most of the cases inordinate delay in sponsoring the names to the employers renders candidates unfit due to crossing of prescribed age limit of 25 or 26 years; and

(d) if so, whether the names of such candidates who are at the verge of crossing the age limit will be given priority for sponsoring to the authorities concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

As per the available information, the total number of educated job-seekers (Matriculates and above), belonging to both technical and non-technical categories on the live register of Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31.12.1984 was 12.3 million. Over the years, 1975 to 1984, the number of vacancies has ranged between 7 to 9 lakhs per year whereas, the number of persons enrolled on the live register has increased over the same period from 9.3 million to 23.5 million. Yearly registration at the exchanges has ranged between 5 to 7 million. In view of the wide gap between the number of vacancies notified and the number enrolled, there is of necessity a waiting period and the exchanges, therefore, provide a fair opportunity through rotation in sponsoring names of persons in different categories. In case of non-technical staff, the waiting period is more than in the case of technical staff. There is no age bar in registering candidates. In view of rotational basis in sponsoring names, it is not possible to say as to whether as a result of time taken in the process any

candidate becomes age-barred. It will also not be feasible to give priority to persons who are expected to cross any age limit as the exchanges have to sponsor the names according to their position on the live register and the requirements of the employers.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Sir, part 'b' of my question has not been answered. I had asked :

“(b) the maximum time taken by the employment exchanges to sponsor the names of the candidates to the employers;”

No answer has been given to this part of my question. Does the time taken by the employment exchanges in sponsoring the names differ from State to State? I would like to ask the Minister which State takes the least time in sponsoring the names and which State takes the longest time, of the candidates, to the employment exchanges.

I would also like to ask what is the waiting period for the technical and non-technical candidates, as you have mentioned that the non-technical category takes a longer time to be sponsored.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : There is no time limit for technical or non-technical posts.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : I did not ask the time limit. I want to know the waiting time.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : Waiting time, I cannot say like this. Whenever the employment exchanges register.....(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They can wait up to eternity.

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The total number of employment exchanges is 666. How can I say the time limit? Age limit is also there.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : It is not about the age limit. It is about the waiting period.

MR. SPEAKER : He says that he cannot say anything about it.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Then, allow half-an-hour discussion on this Question, Sir.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may raise this matter under Half-an-hour discussion.

[English]

Next Question ; Shri Mohan Lal Patel —absent; Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, it is an extremely good thing that over the last two years or so...

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, before I read out the main answer, he puts a supplementary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He thought that he had already become a Minister.

You Yourself put the Question and reply.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I am sorry; Q. No. 335.

Coverage of Area by TV

*335. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :**
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to cover 70 per cent of the population by T.V. relay facility by the end of 1984;

(b) if so, the percentage of area and population covered so far; and

(c) the time by which the cent per cent area of the country will be covered by T.V. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The approved VI Plan schemes of Doordarshan envisaged coverage of 70% population of the country.

(b) About 56% population of the country spread over 36% of the total area is covered by TV service at present.

(c) With the completion of schemes on hand, about 70% population of the country is expected to get TV coverage. TV service in the country is being expanded in a phased manner depending on availability of resources. Provision of TV service to uncovered areas will depend on allocation of resources in the future plans. It is not possible at this stage to set a time limit by which the entire country will receive TV service.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I must immediately appreciate the efforts of the Government over the last two years or so in expanding T.V. facilities. It is such a good thing for the purpose of progress and information, audio as well as visual.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is Question Hour.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that while the number of transmitters have increased tremendously and have been inaugurated with big fanfare, the performance of the transmitters has not come upto the corresponding level. Last year, every day, we heard on the T.V. that a new transmitter was being inaugurated. While a transmitter in Goa from where I come was inaugurated about 2 or 3 years ago, in spite of repeated commitments of the

Government, including that of the Minister at that time, that it would cover the whole of the small union territory by December, 1984, up till now it hardly covers half of that small area. In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will now concentrate, rather than putting up a large number of transmitters, more on improving the performance of the same.

It was reported in the newspapers that one of the transmitters which was inaugurated with big fanfare covered only 1 km. of the area. So, I want to know from him whether he will rather concentrate more on improving the facilities in the areas of coverage of the existing transmitters, specially in Goa, from where I come. The high powered tower in Goa is still awaited even though more than 2 years have elapsed. May I know specifically by what time the high-powered tower will be ready and the transmitters will cover the entire area.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As the hon. Member himself knows, the tower is under construction in Goa and, when the construction is completed, the equipment will be commissioned and it will cover not only Panaji, the whole area, but it also will cover Ratnagiri district...*(Interruption)* That is not to please Prof. Dandavate

MR. SPEAKER : Why not ? What costs you to please him ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : The work is going on; he should have no apprehension about it.

It is true that in Himachal Pradesh, at one place a T.V. centre was commissioned and it had a range of only 1 km. That sight has now been changed. It is being shifted so that greater area is covered by it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The question of covering an area is in a manner linked with the programmes that are telecast. I must compliment the hon.

Minister for the substantial improvement made in the quality of programmes over the last several months...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This being Question Hour, you must ask, "May I appreciate your work ?"

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I think, all of us have appreciated the good work of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Both of you will appreciate, I suppose.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : May I know from the hon. Minister whether, apart from putting the transmitters in different areas, studio facilities will also be increased in some form or other ? I am asking this in the context of my own experience about the programmes that we get from Bombay. It sometimes has a lot of relevance to my own area and sometimes it does'nt, whether some content or programme from these areas covered will also be there in these major studios or then we will have some alternative studios. In this context, may I also incidentally ask what has happened to the idea of transmitting programmes of the sessions of parliament. I say this because yesterday whilst coming from Bombay, I found some officers from the Lok Sabha who had gone.

South to see a documentary on Parliament. They told me that there was nothing regarding live session of the parliament being telecast. Why not ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I thank the hon. Member for his appreciation. The credit goes to my predecessor substantially, but not to me.

As far as the last part of the question is concerned, our view is that the matter should not be decided hurriedly. It may be decided in consultation with the speakers and all the Chief Ministers because it is a point of view which some people accept and some people do not accept. So, we have not taken any decision.

MR. SPEAKER : What about your promise ? Mr. Bhagat fulfilled promise by upgrading 10 KV Station at Khanna. What about Sikar ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : We will discuss it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that even though the TV Station is successfully installed in the northern part of Bengal, hardly any people get Indian television because of the low transmission capacity add that they get only the Bangladesh programmes and, if so, what steps is the hon. Minister going to take in this regard ?

Siliguri is the gateway of North-Eastern India and also of Bhutan and Nepal. I would like to know why no television station has been installed in Siliguri.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : There is a special plan particularly for North-East under which several transmission stations will be opened and the hon. Member will be glad to know that when that Plan is completed, the average area and population that will be covered in the North-East will be higher than the national average. Those areas will be covered in a special plan.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : May I know from the hon. Minister as to what exactly has been the policy of the Government for starting new TV stations ? It has been said that this policy depended on the population figures of that particular town or city. A city with a population of one lakh or more used to get TV transmitters. But unfortunately because of such a policy pursued in the Sixth Five Year Plan, most of the districts got more than one TV transmitter installed for them whereas there was no TV station at all for some other districts.

I wish to ask the hon. Minister whether the policy of the Government is to be changed to meet the demand for

TV transmitter of every district in the country.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : That is everybody's suggestion.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : The object was to reach the maximum number of viewers and, therefore, population was one of the criteria mentioned in the policy. But we have also border and other areas. These are also given consideration.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : The intention of the Government is to cover 30% of the population by TV by 1984. With the permission of Prof. Madhu Dandavate, I say that it is highly appreciable. When we are reaching that mark, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider a suggestion to increase the Krishi Darshan transmission time by another 30 or 50 minutes in order to educate the rural masses about their career and competition which are available for them for their future ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Already sufficient time is given for agricultural programmes but I shall consider whether it can be increased.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Special Programme for Education of Youth

*303. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special programme is being drawn up for education of the youth ; and

(b) if so, the details of the main proposals cleared by the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K C. PANT) : (a) A comprehensive and in-depth review of the existing Education Policy is being undertaken by the Government with a view to, amongst others, preparing youth for life and work ; making them a powerful instrument of social change and involving them in various tasks of educational development and promotion of national integration.

(b) The Steering Group on Education, Culture, and Sports has proposed a number of new schemes for the Youth for inclusion in the Seventh Plan which has, as yet, not been finalised.

Report of Working Group on Capability of Railways for Moving Coal & Supplies

*304. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Working Group set up to assess the capability of the Railway network for moving coal supplies has submitted its report ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ;

(c) the steps taken to minimise the delay and hold-up of wagons occurring at transshipment points ;

(d) whether any attempt has been made to computerise the wagon movement on the Railways ; and

(e) if so, the results thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following steps have been taken for the purpose :

(i) provision of dumps where inward rakes can be released without waiting for matching stock of the other gauge.

(ii) prior forecasting of coal loads on the run requiring transshipment.

(iii) earmarking separate lines for coal transshipment.

(iv) ensuring provision of adequate labour and supervisory staff at transshipment points.

(v) arranging special monitoring at transshipment points at divisional and zonal railway level and ensuring availability of matching empty stock.

(d) and (e). At present there is an offline computer system which maintains the day to day movement of Broad Gauge wagons across the Zonal Railway boundaries only. Indian Railways have embarked upon a Project to computerise the total freight operations information system. The project will be implemented in phases.

Explosions Aboard the Oil Tanker 'Lajpat Rai'

*305. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four persons were killed and five injured and six were missing following two explosions aboard an oil tanker, "Lajpat Rai" in the Bombay harbour on 25 October, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether the oil tanker belonged to the Shipping Corporation of India ;

(c) whether the tanker was loading Bombay High crude when the first explosion took place and another explosion rocked the tanker after two hours of the first one ;

(d) if so, whether any inquiry was conducted ; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the inquiry ?

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

(a) Nine persons were killed and three persons suffered minor injury as a result of explosion and fire on board Oil Tanker M.T. 'Lajpat Rai' on 24-10-1984.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The tanker was loading Bombay High crude when the explosion occurred. There was one major explosion on 24-10-1984 resulting in fire on Board. This was followed by a few minor explosions over the next 24 hours due to accumulation of gas in different compartments.

(d) and (e). The Director General of Shipping has already ordered statutory investigations under the Merchant Shipping Act which are in progress.

Insufficient Supply of Mafron-6 Gas for Air-conditioning the Trains

*306. SHRI NARAYAN CHOU-BEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Administration is failing to supply gas named Mafron-6 to A.C. trains which is affecting the air-conditioning of the A.C. Coaches ;

(b) whether air-conditioning of several bogies of the Rajdhani Express which left Howrah on 10 March, 1985 suffered serious setback due to insufficient supply of Mafron-6 causing embarrassment to railway employees on duty and inconvenience to the travelling passengers ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. When Rajdhani Express left Howrah on 10-3-85 the airconditioning on all the Coaches was in order. However, while on the run, be-

fore reaching Dhanbad, equipment in one A.C. Chair Coach developed a defect causing less cooling, which could be partly attended to by the accompanying air-conditioning staff.

Offer by Indian Physicians Abroad to Train Indian Physicians and Transfer High Technology of Medical Science

*307. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received offer (s) from Physicians of Indian origin settled abroad for training Indian Physicians and to transfer high technology relating to medical science to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c). Representatives of the American Indian Medical Association (AIMA) had intimated that they would like to offer the services of Doctors of Indian origin who are on home leave to visit Medical Colleges and other Institutions for giving lectures, holding seminars, symposia and demonstrating their skills. The MCI have been made a nodal point for implementing the programme. Doctors of Indian origin also desire to invest in establishing hospitals which can provide highly skilled and specialised services. They are being encouraged to establish hospitals where highly trained and skilled doctors of Indian origin will work.

Shortage of Blood Banks

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

(a) whether Government are aware that for lack of sufficient number of Blood Banks and for not having modern method of storage of blood, the patients all over the country are suffering; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to tackle this problem during Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : (a) and (b). Government is aware of the existing inadequacies in the Blood Banking and Transfusion Services. In order to correct these imbalances, a comprehensive plan is being drawn up to promote voluntary blood donation through innovative educational and publicity campaigns, to ensure proper standards and techniques in blood collection testing, sampling etc. and to promote high-level training of personnel in Blood Banking and Transfusion Services. A central Scheme of assistance to State Governments for strengthening these services has also been proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan,

Changeover to Electronic System in Railways

*309. **SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any further steps have been taken following directions by the Prime Minister for rapid change-over to electronic system and developments for ensuring speedy communication, arrest of pilferages, utilisation of capacities in various fields by the Railways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Electronics in the Railways have already been adopted with the introduction of certain types of track circuits, electronic axle counters Auxillary warning system, control equipment and supervisory Remote Control

System in the electrified area and Microwave/Ultra High Frequency Radio communication, computers and also in medical field.

Indian Railways has large Microwave network linking various zonal headquarters with Divisional and essential loading points. There is an approved work called Freight operation Information System to have computerised monitoring of wagon movements.

Construction of Swan River Project in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has forwarded any comprehensive scheme to the Union Government for channelisation of Swan river in the Una district of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the brief outlines of the scheme and the date when it was first submitted to the Government, including the estimated cost of the Project;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in the matter and the likely date by which the construction would start; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (d). Himachal Pradesh Government forwarded in May, 1984 a brief proposal for an Integrated Area Development Project in Una district for channelisation of Swan Nadi and irrigation estimated to cost Rs. 225 crores. The State authorities have been requested in July, 1984 to formulate a detailed scheme according to the Central Water Commission's guidelines. Since the detailed project report is not received

from the State Government, it will not be possible to indicate the date by which decision on the scheme could be taken and the State would start the construction.

**Deaths Caused Due to Jaundice
During 1984 in Gujarat
and Country**

*311. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of deaths caused due to Jaundice during 1984 in the country;

(b) the number of deaths caused due to Jaundice during 1984 in Gujarat;

(c) whether Jaundice has again raised its ugly head in recent months; and

(d) the steps take to control the epidemic ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) During 1984, 2,789 deaths due to viral hepatitis/Jaundice have been reported by the States/ Union Territory Governments.

(b) As per reports received from the State Government, there were 1,189 deaths due to viral hepatitis/Jaundice in Gujarat State during 1984.

(c) Reports received from the Government of Gujarat indicate that in recent months a fairly large number of cases of Jaundice are taking place.

(d) The steps already taken include direction to the medical institutions to observe strict *asepsis* and sterilisation to prevent transmission, strict enforcement of test for Australia Antigen before blood transfusion, making SGPT test compulsory, delegating the powers under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 to the District Magistrates, procuring Hepatitis vaccines and Hyper-Immunoglobulin

serums and intensification of the health educational campaign to improve sanitation and personal hygiene with special emphasis on sanitary disposal of faeces.

[*Translation*]

**Conversion of Jogbani Katihar Section
into Broad Line**

*312. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jogbani-Katihar Section on the North Eastern Frontier Railway is the only railway route for carrying industrial products from the Indian areas bordering Nepal and for pilgrims and other passengers as also for the Calcutta Port ;

(b) whether Bihar Government have repeatedly made a demand for the conversion of the said section into broad gauge line particularly when the Katihar-Barauni railway section has already been converted into broad gauge railway line ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to start its conversion work immediately; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, Requests have been received.

(c) and (d). In view of the severe constraint on resources and heavy commitments already in hand, it will not be possible to take up this project, for the present.

[*English*]

**Vice Chancellor of North-Eastern Hill
University**

*313. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor of the North-Eastern Hill University tendered his resignation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Vice-Chancellor's resignation has been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) In early March, 1985, the Vice-Chancellor himself discovered mis-appropriation of University funds in which some key officials of the University were involved. Taking the view that he was morally responsible for the affairs of the University, the Vice-Chancellor tendered his resignation,

(c) No, Sir.

Decline in Status of Indian Women and Equal Rights Between men and Women

*314. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 7 March, 1985 wherein it has been revealed by the National Status of women Committee that the status of Indian women has been declining steadily;

(b) whether it has also been revealed that 1981 census puts female participation through employment at 20.85 per cent but in 1961 it was 28 per cent; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take to ensure that men and women get equal opportunities in Government Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir. This is, however, due to the change in the definition of "employed women" as adopted by the Census in 1981. Though in 1961 women engaged in marginal and part employment were also treated as employed women, in 1981 they were excluded.

(c) Government has taken various measures as laid down in the National Plan of Action (1976) to ensure that men and women get equal opportunities in Government Services. As a result women are now getting a much larger share of employment in Government services than before.

[*Translation*]

Extension of Kamla Wallan dam in Bihar

*315. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to start the work to extend Kamla Wallan Dam in Bihar to Fuhya, which is at present upto Kadhrum;

(b) whether it is a fact that standing crops in thousands of acres of land get damaged due to floods, and thousands of houses of poor persons collapse and cattle die due to floods; and

(c) the amount given by Union Government to the Government of Bihar for extending this dam and whether the former has given any directive to extend this dam to Fuhya soon and if not, whether Union Government will take steps to extend this Dam soon with a view to protect life and property of lakhs of persons and crops worth crores of rupees?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Government of Bihar have not taken up the work of

extending the Kamla Balan embankment from Kothram to Phuhia.

(b) Damages in this area occur on account of the combined effect of the floods Kamla Balan and the neighbouring rivers like Karhe and Kosi.

(c) The investigation, planning and the execution of a scheme to protect this area is to be carried out by the State Government through its plan resources.

State-Wise Availability of Power

*316. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY ;
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the present power requirement and power availability, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the State-wise likely power requirement and power generation targets proposed by the end of 1985-86; and

(c) how the power shortage felt by those States will be met which are not able to generate power as per their requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Power shortage in States facing deficit will be mitigated as far as possible by :—

- (i) Transfer of power from surplus States;
- (ii) Expediting the commissioning of additional generating capacity; and
- (iii) Improving the performance of installed generating units.

Statement

(i) Present position of State/Union Territory-wise demand and supply of electricity.

All figures in MU/day (Net)

S.No.	State/U.T.	Demand	Supply	Deficit (%)
1	2	3	4	5
I. Northern Region				
1.	Chandigarh	0.8	0.8	—
2.	Delhi	11.8	11.8	—
3.	Haryana	16.2	10.1	6.1 (38)
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2.0	1.9	0.1 (5)
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.0	3.3	1.7 (34)
6.	Punjab	20.2	18.3	1.9 (9)
7.	Rajasthan	21.7	17.3	4.4 (20)
8.	Uttar Pradesh	49.7	41.7	8.0 (16)
Total :		127.4	105.2	22.2 (17)

1	2	3	4	5
II. Western Region				
1.	Gujarat	39.7	38.2	1.5 (4)
2.	Madhya Pradesh	31.2	31.2	—
3.	Maharashtra (incl. Goa)	72.4	67.4	5.0 (7)
Total :		143.3	136.8	6.5 (5)
III. Southern Region				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.7	37.7	—
2.	Karnataka	31.4	27.7	3.7 (12)
3.	Kerala	14.1	14.1	—
4.	Tamil Nadu (incl. Pondicherry)	41.1	35.5	5.6 (14)
Total :		124.3	115.0	9.3 (7)
IV. Eastern Region				
1.	Bihar	12.7	8.4	4.3 (34)
2.	D.V.C.	18.5	14.8	3.7 (20)
3.	Orissa	15.2	12.7	2.5 (16)
4.	West Bengal (incl. Sikkim)	19.2	16.8	2.4 (13)
Total :		65.6	52.7	12.9 (20)
V. North-Eastern Region		4.7	4.6	0.1 (2)
VI. ALL-INDIA		465.3	414.3	51.0 (11)

(ii) Anticipated Statewise/Union Territory-wise demand and supply of electrical energy during 1985-86.

(All figures in MU (gross))

S.No.	State/U.T.	Demand	Supply	Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-) %
1	2	3	4	5
I. Northern Region				
1.	Chandigarh	360	360	—
2.	Delhi	5400	5400	—
3.	Haryana	5750	5050	(-)700 (12)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	780	780	—
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1500	1240	(—)260 (17)
6.	Punjab	11250	11250	—
7.	Rajasthan	7900	6565	(—)1335 (17)
8.	Uttar Pradesh	18700	15780	(—)2920 (16)
	Total :	51640	46425	(—)5215 (10)
II. Western Region				
1.	Gujarat	15000	15285	(+)285 (2)
2.	Madhya Pradesh	13000	13155	(+)155 (1)
3.	Maharashtra (Incl. Goa)	28200	28350	(+)150 (1)
	Total :	56200	56790	(+)590 (1)
III. Southern Region				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13200	13830	(+)630 (5)
2.	Karnataka	12000	9900	(—)2100 (18)
3.	Kerala	5060	5260	(+) 200 (4)
4.	Tamil Nadu (incl. Pondicherry)	15500	14060	(—)1440 (9)
	Total :	45760	43050	(—)2710 (6)
IV. Eastern Region				
1.	Bihar	4800	3240	(—)1560 (33)
2.	D.V.C.	7300	6450	(—) 850 (12)
3.	Orissa	5500	4355	(—)1145 (21)
4.	West Bengal (incl. Sikkim)	8000	7770	(-) 230 (3)
	Total :	25600	21815	(—)3785 (15)
V. North-Eastern Region				
		1800	1920	(+) 120 (7)
VI. ALL INDIA				
		181000	170000	(—)11000 (6)

[*English*]**Rail Link With Malajkhand**

*317. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to survey for a railway line connecting Malajkhand in Balaghat district with the district of Raj-Nandgaon;

(b) if so, when the work will start; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments in hand, it is not possible to consider this proposal for the present.

[*Translation*]**Primary and Secondary Level Schools In Adivasi Areas in Sixth Plan**

*318. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the expansion targets of primary and secondary level schools in adivasi areas under the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the targets have been achieved by all the States and Union Territories; and

(c) if not, the States where the progress has not been achieved according to targets?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) to (c). The Sixth Plan document does not mention any specific expansion targets for primary

and secondary schools in adivasi areas. In the context of universalization of elementary education, however, total targets for enrolment in the group 6-14 have been quantified for each State. Special emphasis has been laid under the Plan on enrolment of children from socially-dis-advantaged groups like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and girls, even though separate enrolment targets for these categories have not been prescribed.

[*English*]**Setting up of a Permanent Women's Commission at National Level**

*319. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that 1985 is the concluding year of the Women's Decade, Government have any plan to make a concrete assessment of the economic, social and political condition of the women of our country obtaining in the beginning and the end of the decade;

(b) if so, the steps contemplated this regard; and

(c) whether Government are considering to set up a permanent Women's Commission at the National level to carry forward the work of women's welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A comprehensive report making an assessment of:

(i) demographic perspective;

(ii) Women and law;

(iii) Women's employment;

(iv) Women's health status;

(v) Women's education;

- (vi) Women and political participation;
 - (vii) Indian women in the family;
 - (viii) Science and Technology for Women; and
 - (ix) Institutional changes is under final stages of preparation.
- (c) No, Sir.

Setting up of a Railway Undertaking in Kerala

*320. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Kerala does not have any major Railway undertaking;
- (b) if so, reasons therefore;
- (c) whether Government have any proposal to set up at least one Railway undertaking in Kerala; and
- (d) is so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (d). Kerala has major railway installations/facilities commensurate with the requirements for maintaining day-to-day operation of the railways efficiently. For example, Kerala has the Divisional Railway Managers' offices at Palghat and Trivandrum, with infrastructural undertakings for operation and maintenance of track, rolling stock, electrical and signal & telecommunication equipment, etc. Additional new works such as BG Diesel Shunter Loco Shed at Ernakulam for 20 locos is in progress.

Restoration of the Original Draught of Paradip Port

*321. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any steps taken by the Port Authority of Paradip Port and Government to restore the original draught (depth) of the port so that heavy and big Cargo ships can easily enter the port;
- (b) if so the details thereof;
- (c) how many ships during 1984-85 have gone back to other ports as they could not enter Paradip Port on account of its low depth;
- (d) whether any steps have been taken to solve the dredging problem of the port to prevent siltation in the port; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of deployment of Dredgers of the Dredging Corporation of India, the original draft was restored from 27th December, 1984.

- (c) Only one vessel was diverted.
- (d) Yes, Sir.
- (e) The normal maintenance dredging is being carried out by the Dredging Corporation of India on a continuing basis. Further, in order to prevent the silt moving into the navigational channel and reducing the draft, the Port Trust has undertaken the work of creating a sand trap through a contractor.

Environment Consciousness Amongst Students Through School Curriculum

*322. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTANAIK :
PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government propose to inculcate environment consciousness amongst the students through school curriculum;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when such proposal would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Environmental Education already forms a part of the School Curriculum at different stages.

[Translation]

Coverage of Kasauli T.V. Transmitter

*325. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity and kilometer coverage of Kasauli T.V. transmitter in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) when was the work started thereon, the target date of completion and the expenditure involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The 10 KW TV transmitter at Kasauli, at present operating on reduced power of 1 KW pending construction of 115 metre tower, has a service range of about 165 KM. The range is expected to increase to about 220 KM on commissioning of the transmitter on full power of 10 KM.

(b) Construction of the tower was taken up in Decemper, 83 and that of the transmitter building in February, 84. Transmitter was commissioned with reduced power output of 1 KW on 30.10.84 as an interim measure and is expected to be commissioned on full power of 10 KW by September, 85. Expenditure involved in establishment of the relay centre is Rs. 140.52 lakhs approximately.

Reconstitution of Press Council of India

*326. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Press Council of India has been reconstituted and whether part time correspondents' national body 'The Akhil Bhartiya Patrakar Sansad' has been given representation on this council;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to amend the provisions regarding the process of reconstitution of Press Council of India; if so, the nature of amendments proposed; and

(d) whether views of all the associations of correspondents have been taken or are proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The reconstitution of the Press Council of India is under way. The Akhil Bhartiya Patrakar Sansad being a non-notified association for nomination to the Council cannot be represented on the Council. Its claim in this regard was turned down on the ground that it was not filed before the closing date before the Press Council.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Survey of Job-Seekers in the Country

329. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any Survey regarding the number of job-seekers in the country;

(b) whether it has come down since the implementation of 20-Point Programme; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducts surveys on employment and unemployment. The latest such survey was conducted in 1983 (38th round). The results of that survey are under tabulation. However, according to Employment Exchange Statistics, 23.5 million persons were looking for jobs at the end of 1984 as against 17.8 million persons at the end of 1981.

(b) and (c). The 20 Point Pro-

gramme was announced on 14.1.82 and its implementation was taken up during 1982-83. The main employment generation programmes under the 20 Point Programme are Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.), National Rural Employment Programme (N.R.E.P.) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) is an integral part of IRDP. Information about the targets and achievements under these Programme is shown below :

(Figures in lakhs)

Programme Unit	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IRDP Families	30.07	34.55	30.54	36.85	30.27	30.95 (upto Feb, 1985)
TRYSEM No. of Youth Trained	2.00	2.46	2.00	2.06	2.00	1.43 (upto Oct, 1984)
NREP Mandays	3532	3512	3222	3028	3091	2850 (upto Feb, 1985)
RLEGP Mandays	—	—	—	—	3000	1924 (upto Feb, 1985)

The Employment Exchange Statistics reveal that despite the fact that the job-seekers registered with Employment Exchanges have been increasing, there has been a declining trend in recent years in terms of percentage increase. Against an increase of 10.7% in 1982 over 1981, the rate of increase was 7.3% only during 1984 over 1983.

Items supplied through Public Distribution System

*330. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) principal items supplied by the Centre for distribution through Public Distribution System;

(b) whether the Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation has asked for more funds for the effective management of Public Distribution System; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Central Government has assumed responsibility of procurement and supply of seven essential commodities, viz., wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene, soft coke and controlled cloth for distribution through the Public Distribution System.

(b) and (c). The Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, Government of

Kerala, has suggested at the Sixth Meeting of the Advisory Council on Public Distribution System held on 29.3.1985 at New Delhi that during the Seventh Five Year plan, the Government of India may give financial assistance to the Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation for building up adequate storage facilities, proper transportation arrangements and monitoring for working of the Public Distribution System. A proposal to extend financial assistance to State Civil Supplies Corporations during the Seventh Five Year plan is under consideration.

Film on Indira Gandhi

*333. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.K. Television Company BBC is going to telecast a film on the life of Smt. Indira Gandhi in the near future;

(b) whether Government propose to telecast the same or any other film made on Smt. Gandhi in the near future; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL). (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance for Slum Clearance Schemes in Karnataka

*336. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance given for slum clearance schemes in Karnataka during 1983-84;

(b) the number of slum clearance schemes pending with Government for sanction of financial assistance; and

(c) the criteria in sanctioning the slum clearance schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) The scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums by provision of basic amenities, is a State sector scheme, but the Central Govt. provides grants @ Rs. 250/- per capita of the population coverage under the scheme. The grant of Rs. 65 lakhs was sanctioned to the Govt. of Karnataka under this scheme during 1983-84. However, during that year, the rate of grant per capita was Rs. 150/-

(b) No such scheme is pending with the Government.

(c) The main criteria in sanctioning grants under the scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums are :

(i) Performance of State during the first six months of the year.

(ii) Percentage of target realisation during the previous years.

(iii) Action Plan, submitted by the State for achieving additional targets.

(iv) Total identified slum population in the State.

Extraction of Soyabean Oil

*337. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the places where oil extraction facilities for soyabeans exist and capacity created *vis-a-vis* capacity utilised upto 1 April, 1985; and

(b) whether soyabean oil was imported during Sixth Plan period and if so, when, quantity imported and how utilized ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) Oil extraction facilities for soyabean exist mostly in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Annual capacity of around 7.3 lakhs tonnes for soyabean has been created till 1st April, 1985 in terms of licences issued under IDR Act. Most of these licences are yet to be implemented. Besides these, solvent extraction plants which have a total annual capacity of 7.09 lakh tonnes as on 31st March, 1985 can also process soyabean. The overall capacity utilisation of the solvent extraction plants during the year 1984 has been 57.0 percent,

(b) Yes, Sir. The quantity of soyabean oil imported on Government account are indicated below :

Financial year	Quantity in lakh tonnes
1981-82	5.28
1982-83	3.86
1983-84	5.52
1984-85	5.55
(Provisional upto February, 1985)	

72,466 tonnes of soyabean oil were supplied through Public Distribution System during January to October, 1984. The remaining quantities of soyabean oil were supplied to the vanaspati industry.

Utilisation of Television Segment of INSAT

*338. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to utilise the Television segment of INSAT to telecast educational programmes in all National Languages for the benefit of rural audience in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The approved scheme for TV utilisation of INSAT for educational purposes envisaged daily telecast of 45 minutes of educational TV programmes on all school working days for school children in the age group of 5-11 years in the selected three district clusters in each of the six States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, in the language of the respective States. The scheme has been fully implemented. The above educational TV programmes are, in fact, available not only in the selected three district clusters but are also relayed by all other relay transmitters in the six States mentioned above. In addition, the educational TV programmes in Hindi are being relayed by all the relay transmitters in the Hindi-speaking States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Adult education programmes are also included from time to time in the area-specific programmes telecast in the evening in the six States. Finally, television programmes on higher education, made available by the University Grants Commission, are being relayed by all the transmitters in the country twice a day, each time for one hour, on all college working days. Due to limited number of TV transponders in INSAT IB, there is no approved scheme at present to telecast school educational TV programme via INSAT in languages other than Telugu, Oriya, Marathi, Gujarati, & Hindi and higher educational programmes in English.

[Translation]

Increase in Minimum Wages of Mine Workers

*339. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to increase the minimum wages for the workers working in Bauxite, Fire Clay and China Clay mines in the near future keeping in view the rise in prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The rates of minimum wages in the employments in Bauxite, Fire Clay and China Clay mines were revised recently on 12th February, 1985. There is no further proposal before the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Imported Oil to Uttar Pradesh

*340, SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether allotment of edible oil was made to each State by Government during the last month;

(b) if so, the criteria for the allotment;

(c) the total quantity of imported oil allotted to Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether this quantity of oil is sufficient to meet the needs of Uttar Pradesh;

(e) if not, whether Government propose to allot more oil to Uttar Pradesh; and

(f) if so, by what time indicating the quantity thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government makes allocation from month to month on the basis of demand, consumption pattern, festival season, availability of indigenous edible oils in the State or region, availability of stock with the State Trading

Corporation and other relevant factors including the pace of lifting of edible oils allocated earlier to the States.

(c) During oil year 1984-85 (November-October) upto April, 1985, the Uttar Pradesh has been allocated 22,000 M.T. of imported edible oil.

(d) to (f). The allocation of imported edible oil to States/Union Territories is of a supplementary nature and is not intended to meet the entire demand of the State. Uttar Pradesh, being an oil producing State, the present allocation of imported edible oil made to them is considered sufficient.

Setting up of Radio Station at Surat

*342, SHRI C D, GAMIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal was included in the Sixth Five Year Plan to set up a radio station at Surat in Gujarat and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the time by which a radio station is likely to be set up at Surat; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Central Government in this regards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) In the approved 6th Plan (1980-85), there was no scheme to set up a Radio Station at Surat in Gujarat.

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

[English]

Free and Compulsory Primary Education

1847, SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme to provide free and com-

pulsory education upto the primary level throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the obstacles in implementing the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Article 45 of the Constitution of India provides for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. Primary education is already free all over the country in all Government, local body, and aided schools. Some States/UTs, have also legislations for compulsory primary education.

Memorandum from North Frontier Railway Dining Car and Catering Contractors Workers Union, Siliguri Branch

1848. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum dated 5 February, 1985 from North Frontier Railway Dining Car Catering Contractors Workers Union, Siliguri Branch;

(b) if so, what are their grievances;

(c) the steps Government are taking to redress their grievances ?

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

(b) The grievances are that due to cancellation of A.T. Mail and Vaisali Express, the workers of vegetarian and non-vegetarian refreshment rooms at Siliguri Junction have become jobless and are facing starvation. As there is no train during day time and the catering contractors also fled away and these workers have not yet been absorbed as departmental staff.

(c) Although the railway decided to departmentalise the catering establishment at Siliguri Junction, this could not be

done fully as the contractors of the vegetarian refreshment room and 19 other vending units who were served notice of eviction obtained injunction order from the Calcutta High Court and are now operating under Court's order. Besides, the contractor of non-vegetarian refreshment room has also not yet vacated and handed over the possession of the refreshment room to the railway administration. Steps have been initiated to get the room vacated. The question of considering absorption of staff of the contractor as the Railway employees does not arise at this stage as the premises have not yet been handed over to the Railway.

Directions and Guidelines to States to Implement Various Social Welfare Measures

1849. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the machinery to implement the various social welfare measures in the States ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in a number of States, the social welfare Directors are saddled with several other responsibilities, leaving them little time for any of tasks ;

(c) whether the work relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Backward classes is in itself so important and time consuming that the primary job of social welfare is often relegated to the background ; and

(d) whether Government have issued directions and guidelines to the States in this regard and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) No, Sir, it is not adequate in all States.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, in respect of certain States.

(d) Yes, Sir, a copy of the Resolution unanimously passed by the State Social Welfare Ministers in their Conference presided over by the Minister of State for Social Welfare on 28-9-84 in New Delhi is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—792/85].

Siltation in Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

1850. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noted the total loss of storage capacity during 1983-84 due to siltation in major and medium irrigation projects ;

(b) the extent of loss of irrigation potential during the same year due to siltation ; and

(c) what remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Irrigation and Power does not maintain information on loss of storage capacities due to siltation in major and medium reservoirs in the country. No loss of storage capacity in major and medium projects during 1983-84 due to siltation and loss of irrigation potential there from have been reported by the State Governments.

(c) Twenty-eight reservoir catchments are receiving soil conservation treatment under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture under which measures such as afforestation, economic plantation and raising of utility trees, contour bunding, terracing, check dams and pasture development which reduce soil erosion and consequent siltation are included. Increased stress is being laid on afforestation. States are

also advised to take similar measures on their own.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance Provided to Uttar Pradesh for Irrigation Projects

*1851. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the on-going irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh which are being provided financial assistance by the Centre ;

(b) the dates on which work was started on each project ;

(c) the project-wise estimated amount of expenditure and the amount spent so far on the various projects ;

(d) the time by which the work on each project is likely to be completed ; and

(e) the projects which are lagging behind their scheduled time of completion and the extra expenditure likely to be incurred on various projects due to non-completion thereof in time project-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) Irrigation projects are to be planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments themselves. The Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and block grants and is not tied to any particular scheme or sector of development. However the State Government is also entitled to 70% of additional Central assistance on the basis of reimbursement of credit/loans on the externally aided projects.

(b) to (d). The requisite information pertaining to Major and Medium irrigation projects in the States is given in the statement attached.

(e) Almost all the ongoing major and medium irrigation schemes are lagging behind the originally scheduled time of completion. It is not possible to indicate the extra expenditure likely to be incurred due to non-completion of the schemes in time since the cost of com-

pletion of balance work would mainly depend on the State's ability to provide financial resources for completion of the projects in a time-bound manner and also the likely rate at which escalation in prices would take place.

Statement

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Date of start	Likely date of completion	Original cost	Latest cost	Likely exp. to end of VI Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pre VI Plan Schemes :						
<i>Major.</i>						
1.	Ranganga	61-62	84-85	38.53	98.93*	137.17
2.	Tebri Dam	70-71	VIII Plan	40.00	530.00	132.71
3.	Lakhwar Vyasi	76-77	VIII Plan	100.81	170.00	125.92
—	Gandak Canal	60-61	VII Plan	15.47	135.33	104.33
4.	Sarda Sahayak	68-69	VII Plan	64.84	610.00	440.54
5.	Kosi Irrigation	67-68	VII Plan	2.93	19.10	16.02
6.	Increasing capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal	73-74	VII Plan	9.96	28.10	19.77
7.	Parallel Lower Ganga Canal	74-75	84-85	25.67	49.43	49.44
8.	Sone Pump Canal	73-74	VII Plan	5.64	31.00	18.99

9. Rajghat (i) Dam (ii) Canal	77-78	VII Plan	61.61	125.21	51.63
10. Shahzad Dam	74-75	VII Plan	8.03	25.00	16.85
11. Jamrani Dam	75-76	VIII Plan	61.25	164.00	9.70
12. Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-I	75-76	VII Plan	66.01	208.00	132.37
13. Maanda Dam	75-76	VII Plan	N.A.	33.00	14.78
14. Left Bank Ghagra Canal (Sarju Nahar Partyojana)	76-77	VIII Plan	78.68	422.00	155.68
15. New Okhla Barrage	75-76	VII Plan	25.37	34.80	33.33
—. Bansagar Dam	77-78	VIII Plan	22.82	76.00	18.97
16. Urmil Dam	74-75	VII Plan	8.56	12.30	6.32
17. Suheli Irrigation	77-78	VII Plan	6.40	6.65	6.32
18. Eastern Ganga Canal	77-78	VII Plan	48.46	127.50	34.36
19. Remodelling Bhimgoda Head works	72-73	VII Plan	22.45	32.40	26.68
20. Raising Meja Dam	75-76	VII Plan	N.A.	19.60	13.59

21. Kanbar Irrigation Scheme	74-75	VIII Plan	N.A.	122.00	23.74
22. Madho Tenda Irrigo. Scheme	79-80	VII Plan	N.A.	2.85	2.53
23. Increasing capacity of Zamania Pump Canal	76-77	VII Plan	N.A.	22.00	8.50
24. Bewar Feeder	78-79	VII Plan	N.A.	18.10	11.70
— Tajewala Barrage	N.A.	VII Plan	N.A.	20.00	—
New Schemes of VI Plan :					
25. Kishan Dam	78-79	VIII Plan	N.A.	395.00	4.42
Medium Schemes :					
1. Sarju Pump Canal	72-73	VII Plan	4.84	7.75	7.56
2. Kishanpur Pump Canal	72-73	VII Plan	2.76	17.20	8.19
3. Remodelling Ken Canal	69-70	VII Plan	0.48	5.71	1.31
4. Augasi Pump Canal	73-74	VII Plan	1.46	12.48	2.38
5. Jamuna Pump Canal	76-77	VII Plan	4.46	15.54	10.52
6. Robini Dam	75-76	VII Plan	0.70	2.87	2.81
7. Sajnam Dam	77-78	VII Plan	1.44	10.17	9.77
8. Laster Valley	76-77	84-85	1.15	1.78	1.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Aliganj Irrigation	74-75	VII Plan	3.81	5.50	4.95
10.	Umarhat Pump Canal	73-74	VII Plan	0.78	2.46	1.82
11.	Revised Kwano Pump Canal	77-78	VII Plan	2.66	7.25	2.37
12.	Revised Tons Pump Canal	68-69	VII Plan	1.75	13.10	3.53
13.	Dorgri Dam	78-79	VII Plan	1.17	2.50	2.15
14.	Dhenkwa Dam	78-79	VII Plan	0.89	2.18	1.78
15.	Chittaugarb	77-78	VII Plan	N.A.	11.50	6.28
16.	Paisuni Diversion	78-79	VII Plan	N.A.	5.21	0.01
17.	Khatima Irriga.	76-77	VII Plan	N.A.	2.25	1.75
New Schemes of VI Plan :						
18.	Khaprar Dam	80-81	VII Plan	N.A.	3.950	1.05

* To be revised.

Source : Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan (1985-86) of the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Notes : N.A. : 1. Indicates 'Not Available'

2. Inter-State projects counted in other States have not been numbered.

[English]

Survey Re : People Suffering From Malnourishment

1852. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the people in India who are suffering from malnourishment;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Surveys have been conducted by the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau of the Indian Council of Medical Research in 10 States since 1972. The States are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. In 1982 the percentage of severe and moderate degree of malnutrition was 6.1% and 34.8% respectively.

(c) Government have launched a number of health and nutrition programmes as detailed below so as to overcome the problem of malnutrition :

1. National Nutritional Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme.
2. Integrated Child Development Scheme.
3. National Vitamin A Prophylaxis programme.
4. Special Nutrition Programme, Applied Nutrition Programme, mid-day meal programme etc.
5. Diarrhoea control through propagation of oral rehydration solution.

Besides these several socio-economic schemes such as the National Rural Employment Programme, the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the Employment Guarantee Scheme have also been launched which will have a bearing on the problem of malnutrition in the country.

Arrival of First Batch of Anti-Meningitis Vaccine From France

1853. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that first batch of 26,000 doses of anti-meningitis vaccine from France has arrived recently;

(b) if so, the details of the people affected by meningitis in various States;

(c) the reasons for delay in importing the medicine; and

(d) whether Government plans to sell this medicine at concessional price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) 3.50 lakh doses of Meningococcal vaccine has already been procured through W.H.O.

(b) According to information received, the occurrence of meningitis in the States/Union Territories during the current year upto 23.3.1985 is as under :

Name of State	Case (Provisional)
Gujarat	44
Haryana	20
Kerala	84
Maharashtra	262
Orissa	17
Rajasthan	254
Sikkim	20
Uttar Pradesh	186
West Bengal	624
Chandigarh	5
Delhi	2521
Total :	4037

(c) and (d). Adequate stocks of the required drugs are available in all hospitals and dispensaries as well as in the market. All the major hospitals have been supplied with adequate doses of the vaccine required for high risk groups.

Proposal for Alignment of Circular Railway Through Calcutta Port Trust's Land

1854. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta Port Trust has received any proposal from the Eastern Railway for the alignment of Circular Railway through Calcutta Port Trust's land on the Princep Ghat Majerhat Sector of Circular Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not approving the proposal so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Calcutta Port Trust has received proposal from the Eastern Railway for the alignment of Circular Railway through Calcutta Port Trust land from Majerhat to Princep Ghat in three sections (i) from Majerhat to Boat Canal, (ii) Boat Canal to K P. Dock and (iii) K.P. Dock to Princep Ghat.

(c) The proposals were received on different dates and the last proposal was received on 5.3.1985. The alignment for the Section from Majerhat to Boat Canal which the Railways requested for on priority basis was approved on 6.3.85. On 12.3.85 Railways have requested for a revised alignment.

[Translation]

Constitution of Betwa Board for Rajghat Dam Project

1855. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the members of Betwa Board constituted for Rajghat Dam Project and the details of venue and dates of the sittings of the Board held during the last five years;

(b) whether any sitting was ever held at Rajghat Dam;

(c) if not, whether it will be provided to hold Board's sitting at least once in a year at the site of the Dam; and

(d) whether Government will also consider inclusion of one representative of the people each from Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh on the Betwa Board ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) The composition of the Betwa River Board for Rajghat Dam Project is as under :—

- (1) Union Minister in charge of Irrigation—Chairman
- (2) Union Minister in charge of Power, in case the same Union Minister is not in charge of Irrigation and Power.
- (3) Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.
- (4) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.
- (5) Minister for Irrigation, Madhya Pradesh.
- (6) Minister for Finance, Madhya Pradesh.
- (7) Minister for Power, Madhya Pradesh.
- (8) Minister for Irrigation, Uttar Pradesh.
- (9) Minister for Finance, Uttar Pradesh.
- (10) Minister for Power, Uttar Pradesh.

The Meetings of the Board were held at New Delhi on the following dates during the last five years :—

1. 15th May, 1979.
2. 6th December, 1980.
3. 19th February, 1982.
4. 18th January, 1983.
5. 20th August, 1983.
6. 29th October, 1984.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Chairman decides the venue and the time of the meeting.

(d) All members of the Board are the representatives of the people.

[English]

**Contract With Interads For Campaigns
Against Social Evils**

1856. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have contracted interads to launch a series of advertising campaigns against social evils like drinking and dowry;

(b) if so, the capital outlay involved in this publicity campaign and the manner in which the Interads is launching the campaigns—through Press, Radio and T.V.;

(c) whether the text of advertisements prepared by the Ministry or by the Interads is approved by the Ministry before publication, broadcast or display on T. V.; and

(d) what other modus-operandi is adopted by Interads in launching these advertising campaigns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S
WELFARE (SHRIMATI
M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) M/s

Interads have been assigned a campaign on the evil of drinking only.

(b) It is a multi-media campaign comprising press, Radio, T. V., posters and hoardings etc. The total outlay involved is Rs. 8.00 lakhs (Rupees eight lakhs only), during 1984-85.

(c) The text is prepared by Interads and approved by the Ministry before publication, broadcast or display.

(d) Nil.

**News Item Captioned "Democracy
on Rails"**

1857. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL : Will the Minister of
RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Democracy on rail" appearing in the Calcutta 'Business Standard' dated 11 March, 1985; alleging confusion in the running of Toofan Express Train at Howrah Railway Station by which Chief Minister of West Bengal was to travel; and

(b) if so, whether he had got the matter looked into and fixed responsibility for such mismanagement on the part of the local Railway authorities in the operation of Express Trains at Howrah Station?

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

(b) The matter has been investigated and on account of powerfailure the train left Howrah 10 mts. later.

**Changes In Syllabus and Training
In Radiology**

1858. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-
WANSHI : Will the Minister of
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the alterations in syllabus and training in Radiology to improve the quality of work and services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Loss Incurred by State Road Transport Corporations

1859. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Road Transport Corporations set up in different States are running into losses;

(b) if so, the names thereof and losses incurred by them during 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the guidelines issued by the Centre

to the State Governments to improve the performance of the State Road Transport Corporations?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement indicating the name of SRTC's incurring losses and quantum of losses incurred by them, individually, in 1983-84 is annexed. Figures for 1984-85 are not available at present.

(c) and (d). The losses are mainly due to the increasing cost of inputs and uneconomic fare structures. Other contributory factors are heavy taxes, concessional services rendered to students, etc. and due to social obligations to operate services on uneconomical routes.

The State Governments, under whom the State Road Transport Corporations are functioning, have been advised to take effective steps to improve their physical and financial performance. Guidelines have also been issued with regard to replacement of overaged buses, proper maintenance and utilisation of fleet, rational inventory management, economy in fuel consumption by rationalising routes and using fuel efficiency devices, revision of fare structure to accommodate cost escalation etc.

Statement

The names of SRTC's incurring Losses and quantum of Losses incurred by them during 1983-84

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the SRTC's	Net Profit/loss during 1983-84
1. Andhra Pradesh	... 6.67
2. Assam	... 3.12
3. Bihar	... 11.71
4. Gujarat	... 5.27
5. Himachal Pradesh	... 3.44
6. Jammu and Kashmir	... 1.75

7.	Karnataka	...	15.74
8.	Kerala	...	19.66
9.	Madhya Pradesh	...	9.87
10.	Maharashtra	...	6.19
11.	Manipur	...	1.30
12.	Meghalaya	...	1.11
13.	Orissa	...	5.87
14.	PEPSU RTC	...	11.67
15.	Tripura	...	1.55
16.	Uttar Pradesh	...	8.08
17.	C.S.T.C.	...	21.63
18.	N.B.S.T.C.	...	6.80
19.	Durgapur STC	...	2.65
20.	D.T.C.	...	45.89

N.B. : In all three are 21 SRTCs established under RTC Act, 1950. Only Rajasthan SRTC had earned profit during 1983-84 and all remaining had incurred losses.

[*Translation*]

Power Production During the Last Five Years

1860. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of progress of power production for the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the amount allocated for it during the current financial year; and

(c) the details of the progress, especially in Maharashtra, made in this regard during the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). Year-wise details of power production capacity added in the country during the last five years are given below :—

Year	Total capacity added (MW)
1980-81	1823
1981-82	2175
1982-83	3060
1983-84	4088
1984-85	3080
	14226

The approved plan outlay for power sector for the financial year 1984-85 was Rs. 5275.72 crores.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan an addition of 2644 MW new generating capacity was envisaged in Maharashtra against which actual achievement has been 2452 MW.

[*English*]

Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Asian and Pacific Region

1861. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 4-day Conference of Vice-Chancellors of the Asian and Pacific Region was held at Vigyan Bhawan recently; and

(b) if so, the discussion held at the Conference and the conclusions of the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference was held at the initiative of the UGC to provide an appropriate forum to discuss common educational problems and to devise co-operative activities, mutual exchanges, etc in the field of education in Asia. Considering that such a forum provided an invaluable opportunity for the Asian Academic world to get together and discuss matters of common interest, the Conference resolved that member countries should hold such conferences every year by rotation. It was also decided that a permanent secretariat should be set up, and till this is done, the UGC should look after the secretariate work. The Conference also decided to set up a Working Group to finalise the establishment of the permanent Secretariat and the holding of the next conference.

Samples Received in Chemical Laboratory of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras From April, 1984 to February, 85

1862. **SHRI M. MAHALINGAM :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many samples have been received for testing in Chemical Laboratory of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras during the period April, 1984 to February, 1985;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of samples have been referred for analysis to some other outside Laboratories during this period;

(c) if so, was it due to the fact that aforesaid laboratory is not well-equipped or is leaving in technical know-how or is in need of more staff; and

(d) what remedial steps are being taken to improve the out-turn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). From April, 1984 to February, 1985, 1978 samples were received for test by the Chemical Laboratory attached to the Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras. To avoid delay in timely supply of medicines to the C.G.H.S., 232 samples were sent for test to outside private laboratories. To tide over the situation, the Chemical Laboratory has been suitably strengthened by internal adjustment of staff in the Depot.

**Railway Carriage Body Building
Factory in Dharampura**

1863. **SHRI. R. ANNANAMBI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view of the fact that Dharampura being a very backward area in Tamil Nadu, there is a proposal to set up a Railway Carriage Body Building industry there to alleviate the sufferings of the people of the locality; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Porters on Strike on New Delhi
Railway Station**

1864. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether porters on the New Delhi Railway Station have gone on

indefinite strike causing a great difficulties to the passengers;

(b) the reasons for their strike and their main demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government to remove the grievances of the porters ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c). A section of Licensed Porters of New Delhi station started agitation from 1.3.85 against the shifting of some Licensed Porters from Delhi Main to New Delhi station. Later on they struck work also. Their main demand was the cancellation of this shifting of Licensed Porters from Delhi Main to New Delhi.

The shifting of some Licensed Porters from Delhi Main station to New Delhi was done keeping in view the work loads at the two stations. Due to shifting of a few trains from Delhi Main to New Delhi, the work load for Licensed Porters at New Delhi had increased while it had reduced at Delhi Main. Hence the shifting of some Licensed Porters from Delhi Main to New Delhi was done to balance the work load.

Inconvenience to passengers during the above mentioned agitation has been avoided by utilising loyal porters of New Delhi station, porters who had been shifted from Delhi Main, Parcel porters and some labour of the Engineering Department.

Agitating Porters of New Delhi have since started coming back to their work from 28.3.85.

[Translation]

Conversion of Dhaulpur-Sirmuttra Rail Line into B.G.

1865, SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a scheme for converting the narrow gauge line from Dhaulpur to Sirmuttra in Bharatpur (Rajasthan) into broad gauge line;

(b) if not, whether it is proposed to be considered in the near future; and

(c) the time likely to be taken in converting the said narrow gauge line into a broad gauge line ?

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

(b) and (c). The resources constraint does not permit consideration of this proposal for the present.

Attaching a full First Class Bogie to 417 Unchahar Express

1866 SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether full first class bogie is not attached to 417 Unchahar Express as a result which passengers face much difficulty;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether keeping in view the difficulties of the people, Government propose to attach a full first class bogie to that train; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On account of poor patronisation of 417 418 Unchahar Express had been running with First-cum-Second Class composite coach instead of a full First Class coach.

(c) and (d). A full First Class has been re-introduced with effect from 30th March, 1985.

[English]

More Powers Sought by Medical Council of India to Enforce Strict Standard of Medical Education

1867. SHRI RAM BHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Council of India has sought more powers to be able to enforce strict standards of medical education and deal effectively with colleges not conforming to set norms and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDARA MAKWANA : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The proposals are under consideration.

Underutilisation of Nagarjunsagar Project

1868. SHRI BEZHAWADA PAPI REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nagarjunsagar Project was originally estimated to irrigate 3.5 million hectares;

(b) if so, the details of the achievements as against targets laid down;

(c) whether it is a fact that the capacity is underutilised due to shortage of fund leading to non-extension of the Jawaharlal Nehru Canal by about 160 kms;

(d) whether it is also a fact that completion of the original project (Phase-II) will largely benefit backward area specially small farmers of Nellore and Ongole Districts;

(e) whether Government will complete the Phase-II at the earliest; and

(f) if so, time-frame of its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : The Nagarjunsagar Project as approved by the Planning Commission in 1960 envisaged creation of an irrigation potential of 8.34 lakh hectares.

(b) An irrigation potential of about 7.95 lakh ha. is expected to be created by June, 1985.

(c) and (d). The right bank main canal of the Nagarjunsagar Project (Jawaharlal Canal) is being executed by the State Government to its full sanctioned length of about 203 km. The State Government has not submitted any proposals for the extension of the Jawaharlal canal.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Parity in pay Scales of Teachers of Government and Aided Delhi Schools

1869. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has served notice to the Government and the Delhi Administration for parity in pay scales and allowance applicable to assistant teachers in the Municipal Corporation;

(b) whether the Post Graduate teachers in the Government and Government aided schools have also made the same plea to have parity with the University teachers for their conducting the XI and XII classes; and

(c) if so, whether the Government have accepted the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has not been possible to accept this demand. Since the IV Central Pay Commission has already been set up, such matters will be looked into by the said Commission.

Help to Writers

1870. SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to help the writers by way of meeting the publishing expenses in promoting their literature,

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). In so far as creative writing or literature is concerned, there is no proposal under Government's consideration which envisages providing direct assistance to writers for meeting their publishing expenses. However, for promoting language development both on the academic and popular levels, Government are considering a proposal for providing limited assistance to authors for publishing books in Indian languages including English. A scheme for this purpose will be drawn up in due course.

(c) Does not arise.

Uniform Administration of Universities

1871. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a comprehensive legislation to ensure uniformity in the structure of administration of all Universities in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government are considering the question of enacting legislation to bring about desirable uniformity in the structures of governance of Universities and in the patterns of their organisation. The details have not yet been worked out.

Removal of Sand Bar at the Entrance of Dabhol Port

1872. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government for constructing Dabhol Port in Maharashtra ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the newly constructed port is not in use at present on account of sand bar at the entrance of the port, which prevents the entry of passenger ships of Mogul line ; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to remove the sand bar and role of Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Government of India has not incurred any expenditure for the construction of Dabhol Port in Maharashtra.

(b) Dabhol Port is not a newly constructed port. Govt. of Maharashtra has reported that at present this port is used by passenger launches, fishing trawlers and sailing vessels. Mogul Line Ltd do not run any shipping service through this port as it is a tidal port.

(c) Dabhol Port is a minor port and the responsibility for its maintenance is that of the State Government of Maharashtra. According to the information furnished by the Government of Maharashtra, they have referred the matter regarding removal of sand bar to the Central Water and Power Research

Centre, Khadakwasla, Pune for model study and advice.

Uniform pay scales for Assistant Officers

1873. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the Patriot dated February 23, 1985, with the caption "Railway Class II Officers allege discrimination" ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the post of Assistant officers carries two different scales for direct recruits and promotees viz. Rs. 700-1300 and Rs. 650-1200 ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether this distinction is now proposed to be done away with ?

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

(c) The allotment of a lower scale to Assistant officer Class II is based on the specific recommendations of the Third Pay Commission contained in Chapter 13, Vol. I of their Report. The higher scale has been allotted to Junior Scale Class I to attract candidates of the right calibre. For a Class I Officer the Junior Scale post is essentially for undergoing in-service training and for acquiring experience to enable him to occupy higher posts in the cadre.

(d) This is a matter to be examined by the 4th Pay Commission.

[Translation]

Schemes Formulated for Welfare of Women in Rural/Urban Areas

1874. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI :

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMA-BEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing the State-wise details of the schemes proposed to be formulated by Government for the welfare of women in rural and urban areas with a view to ensuring their economic, social and educational development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : The details of the new (proposed) programmes for women's welfare for the Seventh Five Year Plan of the Ministry for Social & Women's Welfare are being finalised. A list of existing schemes of the Ministry proposed to be continued in the 7th Plan is attached.

Statement

The existing schemes of the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare for the welfare of women, which are proposed to be continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan, are as follows :—

1. Working Women's Hostel.
Scope of the schemes to be enlarged to include hostels for 10 women in the rural areas also.
2. Short Stay Homes.
3. General Grants-in-aid to CSWB for Border Area Projects, Mahila Mandals, Data Bank, Welfare Exten. Projects etc.
4. Condensed Courses & Vocational training.
5. Socio-economic Programmes.
6. Training of Rural Women in Public Cooperation.
7. Scheme for organisational assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion of grass root voluntary organisations for women only

2. As for the state-wise details of the schemes, the States and Union Territories have their own schemes, which differ from State to State and Union Territories.

[English]

Collision between 165 Up Janata Express and a Stationary Goods Train at Alwabari Road Station on NFR on 23-2-85.

1875. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 165 Up Janata Express rammed into a stationary goods train at Alwabari Road Station on the broad-gauge Section of North East Frontier Railway on February 23, 1985, morning;

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured in the accident; and

(d) the steps taken so far to pay compensation to the victims and to the families of those killed in the accident ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On 23.2.85 the Driver of 165 Up Janata Express passed the reception signals at danger and collided with the Goods train standing at Alwabari Road Station of Northeast Frontier Railway.

(c) In this accident, 18 persons sustained simple injuries. There was no death.

(d) District Judge, Malda is the ex-officio Claims Commissioner in this case. Immediate arrangement will be made to pay accident compensation as and when decided by the District Judge, Malda. However, a sum of Rs. 1000/- has been paid as ex-gratia to the injured persons.

Achievement in Eradication of Leprosy under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme During Sixth Plan

1876. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been making efforts under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme to eradicate Leprosy from all over the country;

(b) if so, the achievement made in this regard during the Sixth Plan;

(c) the year by which the loproxy can be fully eradicated;

(d) the Schemes prepared for this purpose; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the achievements during the Sixth Plan is attached.

(c) The objective is to eradicate this disease from our country by 2000 AD.

(d) and (e). To eradicate the disease by the turn of the century, Government have launched National Leprosy Eradication Programme. Under the Programme, the main thrust is on early detection and regular treatment of leprosy patients through a network of Leprosy Centres, Clinics, Hospitals, SET Centres and Voluntary Centres using modern anti-leprotic drugs like Rifampicin, Clofazimine etc. Multi Drug Therapy has been introduced in 12 hyper-endemic districts of the country to effect an early cure, break transmission and render the disease non-infectious. It is also proposed to cover the remaining 86 hyper-endemic districts during the 7th Plan period.

The remove the social stigma attached to the disease and to have greater involvement of Voluntary Organisation in the Programme, stress is being laid on Health Education, mobilisation of Voluntary Organisations and Public involvement. The Government of India have already liberalised the pattern of financial assistance governing the grant-

in-aid to Voluntary Organisation undertaking anti-leprosy work.

A Vaccine has also been developed for Leprosy by the Cancer Research Institute, Bombay, and is under field trial for testing the efficacy of the Vaccine in the prevention of the disease.

Statement

Achievements made under National Leprosy Eradication Programme During 6th Plan Period.

(A) <i>Objective achievement.</i>	<i>During 1980-85</i>
(i) Additional cases detected ...	20.49 lakhs
(ii) Additional cases brought under treatment ...	19.25 lakhs
(iii) Cases discharged due to cure/disease arrested etc. ...	12.50 lakhs
 (B) <i>Physical Achievement :</i>	

The following infrastructure has been set up all over the country during 6th Plan period.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Components</i>	<i>Nos.</i>
1.	Leprosy Control Units ...	22
2.	Urban Leprosy Centres ...	231
3.	Survey, Education and Treatment Centres ...	270
4.	Temporary Hospitalisation Ward ...	54
5.	Reconstructive Surgery Units ...	4
6.	Epidemiological Surveillance Teams ...	4
7.	Regional Leprosy Training cum Referral Institute ...	1
8.	Leprosy Training Centre ...	1
9.	Maintenance of Vol. Leprosy beds ...	6209

Setting up of 3 giant gas Turbine Generating sets

1877. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up three giant gas turbine generating sets in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up gas turbine capacity of 1500 MW, with combined cycle technology, along the alignment of Hazira-Bijaypur-Jagdishpur pipeline.

**Covering Malwan and Vengurla Ports
by Coastal Passenger Ships on
Bombay Panaji Route**

1878. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATF : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Konkan Coastal Passenger Shipping Service on Bombay-Panaji route does not cover the Vengurla and Malwan Ports for the past few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken so that the passenger ships will cover Malwan and Vengurla Ports; and

(d) within what period these steps will be implemented ?

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

(b) These ports are excluded from the itinerary of Konkan Coastal Passenger Shipping Service due to Malwan Port being tidal and on account of inadequate traffic at Vengurla. Owing to limitations such as size and age of fleet and the need for regularity of service, it is not possible to add these two ports in the itinerary on this route.

(c) and (d). There are no such proposals.

**Survey of Traffic Pattern on Bombay
Suburban Trains**

1879. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways propose to undertake a survey of traffic pattern on Bombay suburban trains to meet the increasing demands of various sectors, especially in view of the fact that during the course of years, the traffic pattern has radically changed necessitating revision in the age-old ideas of traffic patterns; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). Traffic Surveys have been carried out by the Central and Western Railways and Metropolitan Transport Project (Railways) Organisation, Bombay in consultation with Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority. On existing corridors, optimisation studies have also been completed and optimisation work is being done in phases for running more trains by Central and Western Railways. A new corridor viz. East-West has been identified for dispersal of population to New Bombay on the main land. Additional pair of lines between Bandra and Andheri as well as extension of line from Mankhurd to Belapur have been sanctioned.

Loss of Power Due to Coal Shortage

1880. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country sustained a loss of millions of units of power during the calendar year 1984 mainly because of coal shortage;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the major power stations were plagued with persistent coal shortages during the whole of 1984;

(c) what is the position now in 1985;

(d) what steps are being considered to improve the working of these power stations and coal supplies to them; and

(e) whether the unprecedented increase of power crisis has affected almost all the

industries and is causing great economic setback ?

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

(a) to (e). It is not practicable to estimate the loss in power generation only on account of shortage of coal. Thermal generation during April, 1984 to February, 1985 increased by 14.8% as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The plant load factor of thermal stations also increased by 2% over the same period. The steps taken to further reduce the power shortage and to improve the working of power stations include, inter alia, close monitoring of the quality and quantity of coal supplied to thermal stations, in coordination with the Department of Coal and the Railways.

[*Translation*]

Complaints of Misbehaviour and non-stopping of D.T.C. Buses

1881. **SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR;** Will be Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints of misbehaviour and non-stopping of buses at bus stops on passengers' request against conductors and drivers of D.T.C. buses received during the last one year by the Corporation; and

(b) broad action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Relevant information in respect of the year 1984 is as under :—

(i) Complaints of misbehaviour	840
(ii) Non-stopping of buses	1020
Total	1860

(b) Depending upon the nature of the complaint and the past performance

record of the defaulting staff, disciplinary action was taken. Such disciplinary action included punishments like warning, reprimand, censure, suspension and stoppage of increment etc.

[*English*]

Assistance to West Bengal Regarding Family Planning and Non-Utilisation Thereof

1882. **PROF. M.R. HALDER :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total Central assistance given to the Government of West Bengal with regard to the Family Planning programmes for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether the entire amount was utilised by the Government of West Bengal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Cash assistance amounting to Rs. 595.10 lakhs, Rs. 734.69 lakhs and Rs. 807.90 lakhs was released to Government of West Bengal during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.

(b) and (c). As per reports of the State Government, the assistance released was fully utilised.

Financial Approval to Flow Canal Schemes of Rajasthan

1883. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Government after conducting a comprehensive survey for flow canal scheme of extending Leclwa Branch i.e. Sugarmal Gopa branch upto Gadra Road, has submitted the project report to Union Government;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the comprehensive survey project report is proposed to be laid on the Table;

(c) the reasons for delay in accord- ing financial approval to this scheme;

(d) the time by which financial ap- proval will be accorded to this scheme and the work started thereon; and

(e) whether Union Government will help in implementing this scheme by providing special assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR- ANAND) : (a) to (e). In September 1984, the Rajasthan State has submitted the Revised Project Report of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-II which, interalia, includes proposals for extension of Leelwa Branch upto Gadra Road to include about 80,000 ha. of additional area in the flow command of this Branch. As this is an internal report, the ques- tion of placing it on the floor of the House does not arise. Since the techno- economic feasibility of the Project is being examined in the Central Water Commission, it will not be possible to say as to when this project will be ap- proved by the Planning Commission.

Irrigation being a State subject, the project has to be implemented and financ- ed by the State Government from its own resources.

Water availability between Haldia and Calcutta for navigation

1884. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Govern- ment has drawn his urgent attention to the inadequate supply of water from Farakka to maintain the navigability of the River Hooghly between Haldia and Calcutta ports;

(b) whether the supply during Janu-

ary and February, 1985 has been far less than the promised 40,000 cusecs; and

(c) whether the matter will be taken up on an urgent footing ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR- ANAND) : (a) to (c). The need for 40,000 cusecs for maintaining the navi- gability of Calcutta Port has been brought to the notice of the Government of India by the West Bengal Government. The withdrawal in the Farakka Feeder Canel during January and February, 1985 as in the past has been less than 40,000 cusecs. In order to ensure 40,000 cusecs for Hooghly the Government of India is exploring all possibilities to find a schms for augmentation of the flows of Ganga at Farakka.

[Translation]

Micro-Hydel Project at Pithoragarh — Uttar Pradesh

1885. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that a micro- Hydel Project is Under construction at Surinagad (Pithoragarh—Uttar Pradesh);

(b) if so, since when the project is under construction and the original scheduled time for completion of this project;

(c) whether there has been any delay in its construction; and

(d) if so, the causes of delay and the remedial steps being taken ?

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

(b) According to Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board, the project was taken up for construction during 1981 and the original schedule for commission- ing was 1984-85.

(c) and (d). As per the latest schedule, first unit of the project is expected to be commissioned by December, 1985 and the 2nd Unit by March, 1986. The delay in the commissioning has been due to delay in the land acquisition for the Power House and Channel, which has been expedited.

(English)

Leprosy Patients in Orissa and Steps to remove Leprosy from Country During the Seventh Plan

1886. SHRI MAURICE KUJUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of leprosy patients in Orissa as on 31st March, 1985;

(b) whether any step has been taken, both curative and preventive, to eradicate the leprosy from the country;

(c) whether during the Seventh Five Year Plan the country will be free from leprosy; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) As per available information, the number of leprosy patients in Orissa at the end of 1984 was 1.97 lakhs.

(b) to (d). The Government have launched the National Leprosy Eradication Programme where the main thrust is on early detection and regular treatment of Leprosy patients through a network of leprosy centres, clinics, hospitals, SET Centres and voluntary centres using modern anti-leprotic drugs like Rifampicine, Clofazmin, etc. In the country as a whole, upto the end of 1984, a total of 3.34 million Leprosy cases were detected of which 3.21 million cases were put under treatment. The disease was arrested in 1.8 million cases till December, 1984. Multi-drug Therapy has been introduced in 12 hyper-endemic districts

in the country for early cure, break of transmission and render the disease non-infectious. The remaining 86 hyper-endemic districts already identified are also proposed to be covered during the 7th Plan period.

To remove the social stigma attached to the disease and to have greater involvement of voluntary organisations, stress is laid on health education, mobilisation of voluntary organisations and public involvement. The Government of India have liberalised the pattern of financial assistance for SET Centres functioning under voluntary organisations. A vaccine developed against Leprosy by the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay is planned for human trials to test its efficacy.

Loans given to Shipping Industry by Indian Banks

1887. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian banks are nursing loans totalling over Rs. 150 crores given to the Shipping Industry, both within the country and abroad and at least half of these are sticky under the Scheme SAFAUNS;

(b) if so, the details of the loans given in the country and abroad separately; and

(c) what is the total amount of bad debts against the Shipping Industry in the country during the last three years and how much had been waived off ?

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

(a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has intimated that the information about banks nursing loans given to shipping industry both within the country and abroad is not readily available with them. However, details of loans given to various shipping companies under "SAFAUNS", since the inception of the scheme in February, 1977, is given in the statement

attached. No final decision has been taken with regard to reschedulement of defaulted amounts by shipping companies during last 2 years and, therefore, it would not be correct to say that any loan has

become bad debt or is being waived off, as on date. In two cases the matter of recovery of SAFAUNS loans is sub-judice.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Shipping Company	Safauns loan sanctioned	Safauns loans disbursed
1.	Shipping Corpn. of India Ltd., Bombay	30743.76	29203.51
2.	Chowgule Steamships Ltd., Bombay	2127.10	2007.73
3.	Essar Bulk Carriers Ltd.	2065.06	2065.06
4.	Garware Shipping Corpn. Ltd., Bombay	807.52	807.52
5.	Panchsheel Shipping Ltd., Calcutta	183.50	183.50*
6.	Scindia Steam Navg. Co. Ltd., Bombay	1080.38	1080.38
7.	Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd., Calcutta	1134.75	1134.75
8.	Thakur Shipping Ltd., Bombay	366.23	366.23
9.	Tolani Shipping Ltd., Bombay	425.80	-425.80
10.	Indoceanic Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay	384.74	384.74
11.	Deccan Shipping Ltd., Bombay	132.78	115.08
12.	Mogul Line Ltd., Bombay	1936.15	1936.15
13.	Sagar Shipping Co. Ltd. (Amalgamated with M/s. Surrendera Overseas Ltd., Calcutta)	1358.18	1358.18
14.	Sujwala Shipping Co., Bombay	78.51	78.51**
15.	India Steamships Ltd. Calcutta.	1309.79	1309.79
16.	Hinengo Lines Ltd., Calcutta.	45.73	45.73
17.	Karnataka Shipping Corpn.	224.47	224.47
18.	Hede Navg. Ltd.	265.90	265.90
19.	Surrendera Overseas Ltd., Calcutta.	2569.94	1751.47
20.	Streamline Shipping Co., Bombay	75.47	75.47
21.	South India Shipping Corpn., Madras	1825.71	1825.71
22.	Varun Shipping Ltd., Bombay.	135.32	135.32
23.	Dempo Steamships Ltd.	106.93	106.93
24.	Nilhat Shipping Co., Bombay.	270.00	—
25.	Arabian Shipping Co. Ltd., Calcutta	24.00	—
26.	Himalaya Shipping Co., Calcutta.	264.00	—
TOTAL		49941.72	46887.93

*Loans disbursed by Bank of Baroda, Bombay. Bank has filed a case in the Court of Law.

**Loan granted by Bank of India, Bombay. Bank has filed a case in the Court.

Location of Super Thermal Power Plant in Uttar Pradesh

1888. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had identified some location of Super Thermal Power Station in Uttar Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and estimated cost ?

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

(b) The estimated cost of Singrauli super thermal power project (3×200 MW+2×200 MW+2×500 MW) is about Rs. 1120 crores. The estimated cost of Rihand super thermal power project (Stage I, 2×500 MW) is about Rs. 1364 crores. At Singrauli, the five 200 MW units have already been commissioned by National Thermal Power Corporation.

Conversion of Purulia-Kotshila Line Into B.G. Line

1889. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways Board has forwarded to the Planning Commission the project for conversion of Purulia-Kotshila narrow gauge line into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, whether the project has been approved by the Planning Commission ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Steps to Eradicate Filariasis

1890. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steps taken by the Government to eradicate filariasis proved ineffective; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The National Filariasis Control Programme is under operation in selected areas; in such areas, the control measures have shown a reduction in the prevalence rate of the disease. Anti-larval operations in the endemic States have been intensified. It is proposed to extend the control activities in more areas, including rural areas in the VII Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Committee to Review the Working of Universities

1891. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to constitute a Committee to review the working of universities;

(b) if so, the time by which this Committee will be set up;

(c) if not, how working of universities is proposed to be reviewed;

(d) the terms of reference of the Committee if appointed; and

(e) the time by which the committee will submit its Report ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The UGC

had appointed a Committee in 1982 to review the functioning of the 7 Central Universities. The report of this Committee was received by the Government in January, 1984. This report has also been circulated to all State Governments and Universities. There is no proposal at present to appoint a similar Committee to review the working of State Universities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Conference of Vice-Chancellors held in May, 1984 had suggested that the UGC should set up a standing panel to continuously review the working of the universities. The UGC has not yet taken a final decision on this recommendation.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

[English]

Power shortage in Jammu

1892. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural and Industrial production is suffering because of the shortage of electricity in Jammu province of Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have contemplated any scheme to finance the installation of a Thermal Power House in Jammu keeping in view the difficulties faced by the industrialists and farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). To meet the industrial, agriculture and other power requirements of Jammu & Kashmir to the extent possible, especially during the winter months, assistance is provided from the Bhakra and Baira Siul projects and from the Central thermal stations at Singrauli and Badarpur. While there

is no proposal to Centrally finance the installation of a thermal station, hydel projects with a total capacity of about 76 MW are under implementation in the State. The power supply situation in J & K is expected to improve further with the commissioning of the Salal and Dulhasti hydro-electric projects.

Travelling on the roofs of trains in Bihar and West Bengal

1893. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the practice of travelling on the roofs of trains is still prevailing in Bihar and West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, what effective steps the Railways are taking to prevent this type of travel ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) It has come to the notice of the Railway Administration that on certain sections in the Eastern Region passengers resort to roof top travelling particularly on occasions when there is extraordinary rush of traffic on account of festivals, seasonal movement of labourers etc.

(b) The following measures are taken to prevent and discourage travelling on roofs of trains :

- (i) Notices and posters are exhibited and announcements made through public address system at important Railway stations highlighting the dangers of roof top travelling.
- (ii) Ticket Checking and other staff are instructed to prevent passengers from travelling on roofs and make them get down before the departure of trains.
- (iii) Raids and checks are conducted with the help of Railway Protection Force/Government Railway Police to prevent roof travelling and offenders are prosecuted.

- (iv) Capacity is augmented to the extent feasible by providing additional coaches or by running additional trains to meet the demands of passenger traffic.

Demand for Railway Station between Titwala and Khadavali

1894. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a strong demand for a railway station between Titwala and Khadavali on Central Railway near Kalyan ; and

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

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

(b) The proposal for opening of halt station between Titwala and Khadavali stations has been examined but has been found neither financially justified nor operationally feasible.

[Translation]

Construction of Auto-Ban Road between Ahmedabad and Baroda

1895. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) when the work on the construction of Auto-Ban Road between Ahmedabad and Baroda will commence and the time by which it is likely to be completed ;

(b) the funds required for constructing this road ; and

(c) the terms and conditions including the rate of interest of loan to be given by the World Bank for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). The project is still under negotiations with the World Bank and it is not possible to indicate the date of likely commencement of the work as also the terms and conditions of the loan. The work is anticipated to cost Rs. 140.00 crores approximately.

Seepage from Link and Feeder Canals of Sharda Sahayak Pariyojna

1896. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has entered into any agreement with foreign companies to fix polythene sheets with a view to prevent seepage from link and feeder Canals of Sharda Sahayak Pariyojna ;

(b) if so, the time by which these agreements are likely to be implemented and if not, the action taken to stop the seepage ;

(c) whether several requests have been made in writing to Central and State Governments for the remission of out-standing revenue against seepage affected land and to pay compensation for seepage affected crops in Sharda Sahayak Pariyojna ;

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ;

(e) the time by which compensation is likely to be paid to the farmers of the affected area ; and

(f) if no compensation is proposed to be paid to them, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have intimated that for reducing seepage

in the project area, lining of canals and distributaries and sealing of pores by clay is being adopted,

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) to (f). The State Government have since reported that the area affected by seepage is a low-lying one, where paddy crop is generally being grown in kharif season and no rabi is cultivated. As the cultivators of the affected area are able to grow paddy crop, no compensation is proposed to be paid to them.

**Implementation of the Resolutions
Passed by the Hindi Advisory
Committee under the Ministry**

1897. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry held during 1984;

(b) the resolutions passed in these meeting; and

(c) the details in regard to implementation of those resolutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Only one meeting of the Hindi Advisory Committee was held on 23-2-84.

(b) No resolution as such was passed. However some decisions were taken on the following items:

- (1) Introduction of Hindi column in the House-journals of different undertaking etc.
- (2) Organisation of Hindi workshops,
- (3) Facility of teaching Hindi to Indians going abroad whether on training or on assignment,

(4) Training of all Public Relation Officers of the undertakings under the Ministry in Hindi,

(5) Avoidance of delay in replying to letters received in Hindi,

(c) The decision at Sl. No. (1) above has been implemented in the following organisations:—

- (i) Department of Lighthouses and Lightships, New Delhi,
- (ii) Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay,
- (iii) Dredging Corporation of India Ltd., Visakhapatnam,
- (iv) Central Inland water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta,
- (v) All Dock Labour Boards,

The decision at S. No. (2) above, has been implemented in the following organisations:—

- (i) Indian Road Construction Corporation Ltd., New Delhi,
- (ii) Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay,

The decision at S. No. (3) & (4) above relates to the Hindi Teaching scheme which is already functioning in all offices under the Ministry.

As regards decision at S. No. (5), this has been noted for implementation.

[English]

**Power Generation Requirement of Orissa
in the Seventh Plan**

1898. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority had made any revised forecast of power generation requirement of Orissa in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are aware that there is a 75 per cent power cut in Orissa to-day because of which many industries have closed down ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) and (b). The requirements of power in Orissa have been reviewed by the Twelfth Power Survey Committee and the energy requirement in utilities has been assessed as 10,552 MU.

(c) Restrictions to the extent of 75% of the average annual demand have been imposed on heavy and power intensive industries by Orissa Government. Only one unit is reported to have stopped production on account of non-compliance with the restricted quota.

Installation of Generation Capacity of 1 Lakh MWs

1899. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Ministry of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to instal a total generation capacity of 1 lakh MWs by the turn of the century;

(b) if so, what are the scheme and projects prepared to achieve that goal; and

(c) the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) to (c). The Power programme upto the end of the century has not been formulated. Subject to availability of resources, every effort will be made to instal capacity commensurate with demand.

Induction of Private Computer Experts to Man Computer Cell

1900. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to induct private computer experts to man the computer cell is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the expected time of implementing the above proposal; and

(c) the other steps proposed to be taken to expedite the implementation of the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) There is no proposal for the present.

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

Unmanned Railway Crossings and Accidents during 1983-85

1901. SHRI MOHAMMAD MAH-FOOJ ALI KHAN :
SHIR ANAND SINGH :
SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents occurred on un-manned railway crossings during 1984-85 as compared to the accidents that took place during 1983-84;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured as a result of such accidents during 1984-85 as compared to 1983-84 ;

(c) how many un manned railway crossings have been manned during 1984-85 as against the target ;

(d) number of un-manned railway crossings which are yet to be manned ;

(c) whether Government have drawn up any further programme to man the remaining un-manned railway crossings; and

(f) if so, the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) and (b). The number of accidents at unmanned level crossings and the casualties therein during 1984-85 and 1983-84 are as under ;—

Year	No. of accidents	Casualties	
		Killed	Injured
1984-85 (April'84 to February, 1985)	36	96	141
1983-84 (April'83 to February, 1984)	48	68	191
1983-84 (April, 1983 to March, 1984)	51	75	196

(c) 232 level crossings have been manned upto the end of February, 1985 against a target of 400 for the year.

(d) to (f). There are 22, 186 unmanned level crossing on Indian Railways. In 1982, 1600 level crossings which are potentially hazardous were identified for manning on a phased programme. 731 such level crossings have been manned by end of February, 1985 and the remaining are being taken up for manning as per phased programme.

Tellicherry-Mysore Railway Line

1902. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many surveys have so far been conducted on the proposed Tellicherry-Mysore railway line ;

(b) the action taken by Government on the survey reports ; and

(c) whether, considering the importance of this line, Government consider the question of including this Railway line during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Surveys were conducted twice, first in 1901 and later in 1956-57.

(b) These proposals were not pursued due to poor rate of expected return on its investment.

(c) No, Sir. The severe constraint of resources do not permit consideration of this proposal, for the present.

Difficulties in Getting Duplicate Registration Books due to Non-Updating of Records by Directorate of Transport, Delhi

1903. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of cases of issue of duplicate Registration Books in respect of Scooter and Cars are pending with the Directorate of Transport, Delhi as the road tax collected by various Post Offices in the Capital has not been entered into the relevant records of the Directorate;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not updating the records of the Directorate in this regard; and

(c) what steps are being taken to streamline the procedure to avoid hardship to the Motor Car/Scooter owners in getting the duplicate Registration Books issued when required ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). As intimated by Delhi Administration, as on 29.3.1985 only 25 applications for issue of duplicate registration books were pending for want of records of tax collection from other agencies *viz.* concerned Post Offices, and Branches of Central Bank of India.

In order to obviate such delays, the Directorate of Transport has proposed to undertake the computerisation of various records including registration of vehicles, payment of taxes etc., during the next financial year. The scheme of computerisation of records has already been sanctioned by the Delhi Administration.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Overbridge at Railway Crossing near Gurukul School near Khurai Station

1904. **SHRI NANDLAL CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government have under consideration a proposal to construct an overbridge at the railway crossing near Gurukul School near the Khurai station on Central Railway in Madhya Pradesh ?

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

Rail Line between Nirmali to Saraigarh

1905. **SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey to lay a railway line for introducing direct rail service between Nirmali to Saraigarh was conducted earlier; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey report and the reasons for not constructing this rail line ?

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

(b) A reconnaissance survey for construction of a rail bridge between Nirmali and Thurbita (near Bhaptiahi and Saraigarh) over river Kosi for restoration of Nirmali—Saraigarh Metre Gauge rail link over a length of 58.33 kms. had been conducted in 1972, which showed that the project would not be financially viable, the return being negative.

A fresh Preliminary Engineering cum-Traffic Survey for this project was again conducted in 1977. The project was estimated to cost over Rs. 39 crore at the then prevailing prices, but the project was still found to be financially unremunerative. In view of the severe constraint on resources, this project cannot be considered for the present.

[*English*]

Hinderances to Control Malaria and its Resistance to Medicines

1906. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new factors are hindering the control of Malaria;

(b) if so, what are those factors and their resistance to the medicines; and

(c) the time by which our Research and Development is likely to overcome this catastrophe and whether any help to control malaria has been sought from any foreign country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). In certain pockets of some States, insecticides resistance in mosquitoes and drug resistance in the malaria parasite have been detected. Field studies have

revealed that resistance to insecticides is not absolute and good spraying of insecticides can still control malaria. However, effort are also being made to adopt an integrated approach by combining spraying of insecticides with methods of environmental and biological control. As far as drug resistance is concerned alternate drugs and combinations of drugs are being tried out in drug resistant areas. Intensive anti-malarial measures to interrupt transmission of the disease are also undertaken.

The only country which is assisting India in the control of malaria is Sweden in the P. falciparum Containment Programme, this is funded by the Swedish International Development Authority through the World Health Organisation.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Ajmer Locomotive Workshop

1907. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the modernisation of Ajmer Locomotive Workshop;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof;

(c) the details of the work completed under this scheme so far and of the remaining work and the target date of its completion; and

(d) operational details of this workshop after its modernisation ?

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

(b) The work of modernisation of Ajmer Workshop has been included in the Railway Budget 1984-85 at a cost of Rs. 26.05 Crores with an outlay of Rs. 51,00 lakhs during 1985-86 under Plan-head "Workshops & sheds including Production Units".

The modernisation scheme aims at replacement of obsolete machinery and plant items and need based additions of modern high productivity equipment and suitable readjustments of lay outs of work areas etc.

(c) The Project proposals have been formulated and are under examination. Completion of the work will depend on availability of funds. No target date for completion of the works has yet been fixed.

(d) After the completion of modernisation of the workshop it is assessed that periodic overhaul capacity of Coaches and Diesel locomotives shall be augmented and repair cycle time of Diesel locomotives Coaches and Wagons shall be reduced.

Providing a stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Kota

1908. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation demanding a stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Kota ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide a stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Kota instead of at Gangapur for refilling water so that the train service is also available to the passengers from Kota ;

(c) if so, by what time ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Not at present.

(d) Rajdhani Expresses stop at Gangapur for operational reasons. It is not operationally desirable to shift this halt

[English]

Conversion of Patna-Gaya into B.G. line

1909. SHRI Y.P. YOGESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to convert the existing railway track into broad gauge line between Patna and Gaya is under consideration of his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated to this project and the tentative date when the work on this project will be launched and in case it has started the possible date when the work will be finished keeping in view the international back-ground of City Gaya which is not only tourist spot but once it was a centre of learning for students from abroad ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Patna-Gaya is an existing Broad Gauge line.

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

Schedule Fixed for Achieving the goal "Health for all by 2000 A.D."

1910. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any schedule fixed for achieving the goal "Health for All by 2000 A.D."

(b) if so, whether the requisite infrastructure is available to achieve that goal ;

(c) do Government propose to involve public or any other national or international agencies to cooperate with the programme ; and

(d) if so, which are the national and international agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The norms for the infrastructure have already been laid down and the expansion is being carried out in a phased manner. It has been proposed to achieve 100% requirement of village Health Guides, Sub-centres and Primary Health Centres by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan and that of Community Health Centres by 2000 A.D.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, the W.H.O., UNICEF and UNFPA and various voluntary agencies are cooperating in implementation of the strategy to achieve the goal of 'Health for All by 2000 A.D.'

Running Direct Trains between Panvel and Bombay V.T.

1911. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact the passenger trains running from Panvel, District Raizad, to Bombay terminate at Diva Junction ;

(b) if so, whether there is a long standing demand for running trains from Panvel directly to Victoria Terminus in Bombay, because passenger find it very difficult to entrain at Diva as trains going for Bombay come overcrowded particularly during morning hours; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For want of sufficient terminal capacity at Bombay V.T. station, the train cannot be extended to Bombay V.T.

**Command area Development Programme
of Orissa**

1912. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details regarding to the various works initiated under the Command Area Development Programme in the State of Orissa during 1985-86 ;

(b) what is the total estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ; and

(c) whether the projects are likely to receive the World Bank assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). As the State Plan of Orissa is yet to be finalised, it is not possible to furnish the information.

**Construction Conversion of Rail
Lines in Gujarat**

1913. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have sent their proposals for the construction of new rail lines and for conversion of the existing metre gauge line into broad gauge during the year 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to implement those proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) to (c). Proposals received from the State Govt. of Gujarat during 84-85, and their position are indicated below :

1. Railway line to Vadinar Post
2. Rajkot-Veraval conversion to BG.
3. Wankaner-Morvi-Navlakhi-Dahinsara conversion from MG to BG.

State Govt. have been advised that the Railway will be able to undertake the survey for the proposed line to Vadinar Port at the cost of the Kandia Port Trust if they have plans for constructing a deep water berth at Vadinar requiring a direct BG link to serve the port.

It has not been possible to take up the proposals due to severe constraint of resources.

**Construction of Rail Lines in Hilly
States/Regions**

1914. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board have given any priority to the new Railway lines which are under construction in hilly States/regions ; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects which are under construction at present, State-wise and the time by which each one of them would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Priority has been accorded for the construction of new lines in the North Eastern Region.

(b) Details are given below ;—

Name of the State	Name of the New Lines under construction
1. Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu Tawi-Udhampur
2. Himachal Pradesh	Nangal Dam-Talwara
3. Assam/Meghalaya	Gauhati-Burnihat
4. Tripura	Dharmanagar-Kumarghat
5. Assam/Arunachal Pradesh	Balipara-Bhalukpong
6. Assam/Manipur	Silchar-Jiribam
7. Assam/Nagaland	Amguri-Tuli
8. Assam/Mizoram	Lalabazar-Bhairabi,
9. Assam	Construction of a Rail-cum-Road bridge across river Brahmaputra at Jogighopa alongwith Broad Gauge railway line from Jogighopa to Gauhati

The completion of the above mentioned lines will depend upon availability of resources. In the case of Gauhati-Burnihat line, the clearance of the Government of Meghalaya is still awaited.

Setting up a Regional Engineering College at Hamirpur (Himachal Pradesh)

1915. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have decided to set up a Regional Engineering College at Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh w.e.f. the current academic year 1985-86;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken and the classes started ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project report is being finalised. An Expert Committee to select

a site for the location of the College has also been set up

(c) A decision regarding the starting of the classes will be taken in time for the commencement of the next academic session.

Setting up of National Central Universities

1916. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission and the University Grants Commission have approved the setting up of any National/Central Universities during the year 1985-86;

(b) if so, the names of the places alongwith State where the Universities would be set up and the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, whether any proposal is under consideration and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The Central Government proposes to establish a Central University in Pondicherry. Necessary legislation for the purpose is likely to be introduced during the current Session of Parliament. The Govt. has also under consideration a proposal to establish a National Open University for offering open/distance learning programmes. The details of this proposal including its location, etc., are being finalised. Necessary legislation for the purpose is likely to be introduced during the current Session of Parliament.

Indo-Nepal Talks on Sharing of Water Resources

1917. SHRI D. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that talks on sharing of water resources between India and Nepal were held in September, 1984 in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the talks were the fifth in series between the two neighbouring countries;

(c) if so, what was the outcome of the talks; and

(d) to what extent the agreement has been reached between the two countries ?

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

(b) The discussions of September, 1984 were sixth in the series.

(c) and (d). Discussions are continuing.

Vacancies in Railways

1918. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many vacancies in class-I, class-II, class-III and class-IV existed as on 1 March, 1985 in the Indian Railways;

(b) how many Railway employees have retired since ban of recruitment was imposed; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the serious un-rest amongst Railwaymen as their sons and daughters are not getting employment in the Railways ?

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

(c) Extent policy on the Railways is to give equal opportunity to all aspirants for railway service and no special consideration is or can be given to sons dependents of railway employees for appointment on railways. They have to compete with others aspiring to join the Railways.

Residential Schools for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1919. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has recommended that there should be at least one residential school for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls at the panchayat level in the States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to implement the recommendation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe;

(c) whether such residential schools

are proposed to be opened by the Centre during the Seventh Plan period;

(d) if so, the amount earmarked for that purpose; and

(e) the details of the schools proposed to be opened in different States/Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The recommendation of the Commission for SCs & STs has been forwarded to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations,

School education is primarily the responsibility of the States and is mostly managed by them. It is, therefore, for the State Governments to look into the need for opening residential schools. As a significant part of the strategy for universalisation of elementary education, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations run residential (Ashram) schools for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children, particularly in sparsely populated rural and backward areas. The details of the residential schools to be opened in different States/UTs are not presently known because the 7th Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Solatium Fund Scheme

1920. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Solatium Fund Scheme introduced for the benefit of hit-and-run motor accident victims is making progress ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some States have yet to make a break through in the matter ; and

(c) to what extent the scheme has helped in providing some relief to the victims or next kin of the deceased involved in hit-and-run motor accident cases ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Solatium Fund Scheme is being implemented since October, 1982 through State Government/UT Administrations where the District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners are the Settlement Commissioners to award solatium to the victims of Hit and Run Motor accidents. The solatium payable is a fixed sum of Rs 5,000/- in case of death and Rs. 1,000/- in case of grievous hurt.

While the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, J&K, Nagaland, Meghalaya Manipur and UT Administrations of Mizoram, Goa Daman & Diu and Pondichery have not so far reported any case covered under the solatium fund scheme, the information received from the remaining show that out of 1106 claim applications received so far 339 claim-applications were found to be not covered under this category of compensation and the solatium in respect of 317 cases amounting to Rs. 13.27 lakhs has already been paid to the claimants.

Railway Wagons under demurrage

1921. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has pointed out that 1000 Railway wagons were under demurrage for being detained for more than three days in the pit-heads of four of its major collieries in the eastern region ; and

(b) if so, what suggestions have been made by the Railways to Coal India Limited in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**EXIM Bank's offer of credit for
Annapara-II T.P.P.**

1922. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the EXIM Bank have offered a credit of Rs. 560 crores on soft terms for the Annapara-II Thermal Power Project;

(b) if so, whether according to the offer, the Japanese will provide credit worth Rs. 400 crores and the share of US EXIM Bank would be Rs. 160 crores;

(c) is it also a fact that a high level Japanese Delegation visited India in September, 1984 and had discussions with various agencies;

(d) if so, what are the packages offered by the two countries—Japan and US; and

(e) whether both the countries have agreed to meet the full foreign exchange obligations of the project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND): (a) to (e). To meet the external financing cost of Anpara 'B' project (2 × 500 MW), Government of Japan have agreed to extend loan assistance totalling Yen 140 billion, comprising Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) loan of upto Yen 100 billion and Exim Bank of Japan loan of Yen 40 billion. The OECF loan is on soft terms. A Japanese Technical Mission visited India in August-September, 1984. The loan assistance is to be utilised in two turn-key packages. The first package will be financed from the OECF loan, and will include a 500 MW unit and common station facilities. The second package, to be financed from the Exim Bank of Japan loan, will include the second 500 MW unit.

**Central Scheme for Vocationalisation
of Higher Education**

1923. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to sponsor Central Scheme to supplement the programmes for vocationalisation of higher education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the scheme is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). The UGC had initiated a Scheme in the Fifth plan to restructure the first degree courses in Arts, Science and Commerce subjects. One of the objectives of this restructuring is to remodel the conventional course with the introduction of an application oriented component to provide work practical experience to graduates. This programme is proposed to be continued in the Seventh Plan. In addition the National Open University proposed to be established is expected to design and implement a variety of courses for improving and upgrading skills and competences to meet the requirements of jobs.

(c) The UGC programme of restructuring courses is already being implemented by 78 colleges and 3 universities. For implementing this scheme the UGC has agreed to offer assistance to a college upto Rs. 1 lakh per annum for appointing core staff utilising services of core-staff and other non-recurring expenditure, for a period of 5 years.

The details of the programmes to be offered by the Open University are yet to be worked out.

High Pesticides Residues in food Stuff

1924. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alarming results of survey of high pesticides residues in food stuffs in Calcutta and if so, remedial steps taken/proposed ;

(b) whether it is a fact that high incidence of pesticides in human tissues could lead to many diseases including cancer ; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to reduce, if not eliminate, entry of pesticides in food ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) Yes, Sir, According to the study carried out in Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, published in 1980, out 400 food samples tested, only 95 samples (23.7%) were positive for pesticides. Out of these 95 samples, 35 samples exceeded the prescribed tolerance limit (9% of total samples).

The State Governments has been advised from time to time to make control effective by drawing frequent samples of food for testing of pesticides. The Ministry of Agriculture has also been advised to ensure safe use of pesticides by the farmers and growers.

The Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies have also set up infrastructure to monitor the levels of pesticides residues in foodgrains during the storage.

(b) According to the Indian Council of Medical Research, high incidence of pesticide residues in human tissues may lead to or may be related to adverse effects on liver, nervous systems and blood in case of organochlorine insecticides, and cardiovascular system and nervous systems in the case of organophosphorus insecticide. There is no positive evidence of occurrence of cancer in human beings due to pesticides accumulated in the body.

Some of the pesticides (DDT, BHC etc.) are carcinogenic in experimental animals.

(c) Ministry of Agriculture is giving utmost attention to the safety in the use of pesticides and also proper dosages and application methods of pesticides.

Maintenance and Widening of G.T. Road in West Bengal

1925 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the important G.T. Road is now being considered as a rejected route on road transport throughout the country ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not taking up any measures to widen it and to maintain it effectively at Howrah in particular and West Bengal in general ?

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

(b) Various improvement works aggregating nearly Rs. 6,57 crores on G.T. Road in West Bengal, have been sanctioned during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) and are in various of progress. Another Rs. 50 lakhs have been provided for improvement of the G.T. Road, in West Bengal during 1985-86.

Replacement of Existing Weighing System in Railways

1926. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of Pitless In-Motion Electronic Weigh Bridges along with advantage to be derived over the existing weighing system of the Railways ; and

(b) how long would it take for Railways to replace the existing system with new Pitless In-Motion Weigh Bridges (Electronic) at least in 100 or

200 points throughout the Indian Railways for immediate arresting of pilferages and quickening the process of repeating installed capacity utilisation of wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) The salient features of Pitless In-Motion Electronic Weigh-Bridges are that wagons can be weighed, through load cells, while in motion at slow speed and that the weigh-bridge can be installed without a pit and related civil engineering works. No Pitless In-Motion Electronic weigh-bridge has been procured by the Railways so far and it is, therefore, not possible to say what the advantages are

However, on a Electronic in-motion weigh-bridge, wagons can be weighed while in motion without detaching them from the rake and a print out of the weighment can be obtained. It speeds up weighment, helps in avoiding cases of overloading, and also in detecting cases of uneven loading.

(b) Replacement of existing mechanical weigh-bridges by the same or some other design of weigh-bridges will depend upon the actual requirements and the experience with the electronic weigh-bridges procured already or which may be procured in future against developmental orders.

Overbridge on Pratapnagar Railway Crossing in Baroda Division

1927. **SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned an overbridge on Pratapnagar railway crossing in the Baroda Division of the Western Railway ;

(b) whether due to frequent closure of railway crossing the road traffic on both the sides is delayed for a long time ;

(c) whether any fund has been earmarked for the said overbridge work ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) The work has been sanctioned jointly by the Railways and the State Government on cost sharing basis. An outlay of Rs. 1.68 lakhs has been provided in 1985-86 budget for railway's share of cost.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Decline in route kilometerage, coaches, passengers and income from passengers express trains originating and terminating at Jogbani.

1928 **SHRI D.L. BAITHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of passenger and express trains which started from and terminated at Jogbani in Matihar-Jogbani Section of North East Frontier Railway and the details regarding their route kilometerage, number of coaches attached to and the number of passengers moved by and the income accrued from each of them during years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the previous years there had been decline in their route kilometerage, number of coaches, number of passengers and income ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) Sir, The trains originating and terminating at Jogbani on Katihar-Jogbani Section are as follows and the route kilometre covered by each train during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 was as follows :

Train No.	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Upto Feb. 85)
	From/to and route kilometre per train	From/to and route kilometre per train	From/to and route kilometre per train
(i) 111/112	Jogbani-Katihar passenger (111 kms)	Jogbani-Katihar passenger (111 kms)	Jogbani-Katihar passenger (111 kms)
(ii) 113/114	Jogbani-Katihar passenger (111 kms)	Jogbani-Katihar passenger (111 kms)	Jogbani-Katihar passenger (111 kms)
(iii) 35/36	Barauni-Jogbani passenger (291 kms)	Barauni-Jogbani passenger (291 kms)	Katihar-Jogbani* passenger (111 kms)
(iv) 37/38	Allahabad-Jogbani fast passenger (770 kms)	Allahabad-Jogbani fast passenger (546 kms)	Katihar-Jogbani* passenger (111 kms)

* Consequent to the conversion of Barauni Katihar Metre Gauge Section into Broad Gauge, 35/36 and 37/38 have been restricted to run between Jogbani and Katihar with effect from 10-9-1984 and 13-5-1984 respectively.

The number of passengers booked and the income derived by individual trains is not maintained. However, the number of passengers booked and the earnings derived from stations between Jogbani and Katihar during the period of three years was as under :—

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Upto Feb. 85)
Passengers originating	1221386	1207029	1020115
Originating Earnings	6855079	8254003	6618235

The average number of coaches running on these trains varied from day-to-day and the average ranged between 6 to 9 coaches.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The reasons was that 35/36 and 37/38 stopped running between Katihar and Barauni and beyond consequent to the conversion of Kaiar-Barauni section from September and May, 1984 respectively. The number of coaches on 35/36 and 37/38 has come down as these trains do not cover longer route as they were covering before conversion. There is also acute shortage of second class coaches.

[Translation]

Inadequate Coaches Attached to Passenger Trains on Jogbani-Katihar Section of NFER

1929. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the passenger trains operating on Jogbani-Katihar Section on North East Frontier Railway, instead of 10 coaches, only 4 coaches that too in a dilapidated condition are attached thereby causing overcrowding and inconvenience to the passengers;

(b) whether passengers had been asked to get down from the train in between their journey to avoid accident due to heavy load and the passengers themselves also detained the train for many hours at Simraha Station and

written complaints were made to railway officers; and

(c) if so, when these incidents took place and the railway officers to whom complaints were made and when made and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL) : (a) No, Sir. Passenger trains do sometimes run under-load but not with 4 coaches.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal

1930 SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK ;
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that construction work of the Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal is far behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the time by which the construction work of this canal is likely to be completed; and

(d) money spent so far by Government on this project ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d). Due to the time taken in finalising the Canal alignment, land acquisition and financial constraints the progress on the construction of the Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal in Punjab territory has been delayed. It is reported that by end of February, 1985 about Rs. 41 crores have been spent on the Project and the canal may be expected to be completed during 1987-88.

Monthly Reports Regarding Agitations by Teachers and Students

1931. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any circular asking various Universities and other educational institution to submit monthly reports regarding agitation and other activities of teachers and students; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). With a view to understanding problems/constraints in educational developments, the Ministry of Education had requested in December, 1982 its 4 Regional Offices to send periodical returns on all aspects of educational developments within their respective regions. The information sought was not limited to the context of agitation but was concerned with all aspects of educational developments such as introduction of new courses, new syllabi, projects undertaken, etc. Reference to agitation was only incidental in the information sought.

[*translation*]

Average Quantity and Value of Coal Consumed in a Steam Engine

1932. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY ;
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative details of the average quantity and value of coal consumed in a steam engine for every 1,000 K. M. Ton during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the expenditure;

(c) if so, the targets proposed to reduce it during 1985-86; and

(d) whether these expensive Steam engines are being run on those railway

lines also which have already been electrified after spending a huge amount and if so, the zone-wise names of those railway lines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The

average rate of consumption of coal per 1,000 Gross Tonne Kilometres on Passenger and Proportion of Mixed and Goods and Proportion of Mixed and price thereof during the last three years was as under :—

Year	Consumption on Passenger & Proportion of Mixed per 1000 GTKMs	Value of coal consumed on 1000 GTKMs at the average cost per tonne	Consumption on Goods and Proportion of Mixed per 1000 GTKMs.	Value of coal consumed on 1000 GTKMs at the average cost per tonne
1981-82	79.0 Kg.	Rs. 16,84	92.4 Kg.	Rs. 19.70
1982-83	79.2 Kg.	Rs. 19.18	95.1 Kg.	Rs. 23.03
1983-84	77.3 Kg.	Rs. 21,34	98.5 Kg.	Rs. 27.20

(b) Although there has been a steady reduction in the total quantity of coal consumed on steam locomotives during the last three years, there has been an

increase in the expenditure mainly due to the increase in the cost of coal per tonne as per details below :—

Year	Consumption of coal for traction purposes (in million tonnes)	Average cost per tonne total Govt. Rlys.	Total expenditure on coal for steam traction purposes
1981-82	9.83	Rs. 213.17	Rs. 224.93 crores
1982-83	9.45	Rs. 242.14	Rs. 241.39 crores
1983-84	9.11	Rs. 276.10	Rs. 265.50 crores

(c) The target for consumption of coal in 1985-86 is 8.68 million tonnes i. e. 0.43 million tonnes less than in 1983-84.

(d) Steam engines are not being utilised on the electrified sections on the Indian Railways for train services except on :—

(i) *Central Railway* : On newly electrified New Delhi—Agra Cantt. section due to non-availability of electric locos.

(ii) *Northern Railway* : Over Tundla-Shikohabad, Delhi—Ghaziabad, Delhi—Shakurbasti, Mirzapur—Chunar & Tundla—Barhan electrified sections for running through

trains to and from non-electrified sections.

(iii) *South Central Railway* : Two pairs of passenger trains on Renigunta-Tirunati section (for a short distance of 10 Km.) to avoid wastage of steam power at Renigunta.

(iv) *Western Railway* : Godhra-Anand section to feed non-electrified sections.

[English]

Theft of goods and parcels on Western Railway

1937. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that theft of goods and parcels from Railways are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such cases reported in Rajkot, Bhavnagar and other Division on the Western Railway during 1982, 1983 and 1984, and details thereof;

(d) the details of the recoveries made;

(e) compensation paid or claims settled during the above period; and

(f) what concrete steps Government have taken and are further considering to take to check recurrence of such cases there ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of cases of thefts of goods and parcels reported in Rajkot, Bhavnagar and other Divisions of Western Railway during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 are as under :

Name of Divisions	1982	1983	1984
Rajkot	21	33	37
Bhavnagar	13	7	12
Other six Divisions of Western Railway	932	915	617
Total	966	955	666

(d) Value of stolen consignments recovered are as under :

Name of Divisions	1982	1983	1984 (In Rs.)
Rajkot	4,210	6,960	7,555
Bhavnagar	5,290	2,860	3,633
Other six Divisions of Western Railway	2,83,140	15,414	60,828

(e) Compensation claims paid on account of theft is as under :

Name of Divisions	1982	1983	1984
Rajkot	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bhavnagar	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other six Divisions of Western Railway	54,564	40,028	13,723

(f) The following steps are being taken by the Western Railway to prevent thefts of goods/parcels :

1. Wagons carrying valuables are escorted by RPF in affected sectors;
2. Watch is being maintained on such wagons when stabled in yards ;

3. Patrol parties are deployed at vulnerable points;
4. Periodical raids by CIB staff are being organised at vulnerable yards transshipment points;
5. CIB staff are also utilised to collect intelligence regarding criminals/receivers;
6. Utilisation of dog squad for patrolling of yards and affected places;
7. Joint checks with Commercial staff are carried out at nominated stations.

Daily running of Shalimar Express

1934. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that Jammu Tawi-New Delhi Shalimar Express carries passenger load to its maximum capacity to and from Jammu;

(b) if so, whether he is also aware that sizeable revenue is lost to the Department, on the days when Shalimar Express does not run on the line; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to run this train daily ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). The frequency of 145/146 Shalimar Express which was three days in a week upto 30-4-1984 was increased to daily from 1-5-1984. The run of this train had to be curtailed during June, July, November, December, '84 and upto 16th January, 1985 on account of disturbed conditions in Punjab. With effect from 17 January, 1985, the train has been running upto and from Jammu.

Train hits Matador at an unmanned level crossing between Bakshi-Ka-Talab and Itaunja Railway Stations on North Eastern Railway

1935. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that atleast five persons were killed and eleven seriously injured when a Matador carrying them was hit by a passenger train at an unmanned railway crossing between Bakshi-Ka-Talab and Itaunja railway stations of the Lucknow-Sitapur Sector of North Eastern Railway on February 18, 1985; and

(b) if so, what steps, if any, have so far been taken to pay compensation and provide relief to the families of deceased and to the injured persons ?

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

(b) Under the provisions of Indian Railways Act, 1890 and the rules made thereunder, compensation is payable only to train passengers. Road vehicle passengers involved in accidents are not eligible for compensation. They can seek damages under the Law of Torts.

Control of T.B.

1936. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of Tuberculosis detected from different States during the last three years ;

(b) the achievement made by Government to control Tuberculosis cases in the country during the Sixth Plan ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for the control of Tuberculosis during the Seven Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The number of TB cases detected during the last three years is given in the statement attached.

(b) With the inclusion of TB Control Programme in the 20 Point Programme of the Government, a new thrust has been given to the case of finding and treatment activities with a net-work of 360 fully equipped and manned district T.B. Centres and 319 T.B. Clinics. The Primary Health Centres have also been actively involved in the case finding,

treatment, BCG Vaccination and Health education activities to cater to the needs of the rural population.

In the early years of the Sixth Plan, about 7 lakh new T.B. cases used to be detected. With the stress laid on expansion of case finding and treatment activities, nearly 12 lakh new T.B. cases are now being detected each year.

Under the Programme, targets for Sputum examination/new case detection were laid for the first time during the year 1982-83. The achievement made in the new T.B. case detection during the last 3 years is as under :—

Year	Target (in lakhs)	Achievement (in lakhs)
1982-83	10.00	10.80
1983-84	12.50	12.08
1984-85	13.75	10.70

(Upto Feb. '85)

Additional funds have been provided for supply of materials and equipments/anti TB drugs to the States/Union Territories/TB Centres as well as TB Centres run by Voluntary Organisations. An

amount of Rs. 700 lakhs was initially provided for the implementation of the Programme during the 6th Plan. The actually expenditure incurred during the 6th Plan are as under :—

Year	Budget Provisions	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	183.05	189.01
1981-82	203.45	203.95
1982-83	200.00	199.70
1983-84	490.00	469.18
1984-85	1050.00	894.50

(Estimated)

Short Course Chemotherapy Drug Regimens consisting of Rifampicin, Pyrazinamide etc have been introduced in 18 districts of the country on a pilot study basis.

Health Education activities, Supply of additional quantity of Anti-TB drugs, Materials and Equipments including X-ray units with Odelca Camera, Lab. Equipments etc.

(c) The Seventh Plan proposals have not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission. Some of the salient features of proposals include further intensification of case detection, treatment and

It is also proposed to take up more districts under Short Course Chemotherapy Drug Regimen in a phased manner, based on the experience of the pilot study.

Statement

*The number of TB Patients detected during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85
(Upto February, 1985) (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Provi- (Feb. '85) sional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59407	61594	54751
2.	Assam	11002	15517	12858
3.	Bihar	84862	91260	110793
4.	Gujarat	85437	102019	90154
5.	Haryana	18323	19518	17320
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11311	14024	11543*
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8550	8214	5784
8.	Karnataka	45763	48009	39328*
9.	Kerala	30395	29572	21930*
10.	Madhya Pradesh	74879	93617	70526
11.	Maharashtra	177159	205792	179170
12.	Manipur	1341	1585	1660
13.	Meghalaya	912	1279	1194
14.	Nagaland	174	705	683*
15.	Orissa	20581	23590	20662
16.	Punjab	25126	34596	26538
17.	Rajasthan	34668	38129	41271
18.	Sikkim	1248	621	N R.
19.	Tamil Nadu	88140	93437	84078
20.	Tripura	1528	1648	1413
21.	Uttar Pradesh	178880	199949	189292
22.	West Bengal	78245	74458	49307
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	761	1187	1565
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2181	2819	2572
25.	Mizoram	533	1027	493
26.	Pondicherry	4868	4110	4107
27.	A&N Islands	612	576	277
28.	Chandigarh	1640	1982	1974
29.	D&N Haveli	117	301	167
30.	Delhi	33821	37595	30446*
31.	Lakshadweep	79	150	113
TOTAL :		1081493	1208880	1071969

Note : (*) Figures upto January, 1985 only.
(NR) Not received.

Bridge across river Brahmani near Tumkelaghat (Bonaigarh) in Orissa

1937. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of the Bridge on National Highway No. 23 across river Brahmani near Tumkelaghat (Bonaigarh) in Orissa has been started, and

(b) if so, the progress made so far ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Work on foundations has just commenced.

National Museum of the Child

1938. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bal Bhawan Society has decided to build a National Museum of the Child; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A National Children's Museum is already functioning in a temporary structure. Bal Bhawan Society has now decided to construct the permanent building for a National Museum of the Child. Construction of the Museum building has been entrusted to the National Building Construction Corporation Ltd as a deposit work. This building will be constructed in four phases.

Increase in Turnover of CIWTC in Recent Past

1939. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation has registered appreciable increase in its turnover during the last few months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The position in respect of the turn over of CIWTC in individual months in the second half of 1984-85 (upto February '85) is given below :—

Month	Turn Over (Rs in l.khs)
October '84	72.27
November '84	80.12
December '84	93.52
January '85	110.61
February '85	118.06

Agitation for Andheri-Verar Shuttle Service

1940. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the agitation for Andheri-Verar shuttle service (Bombay, Western Railway) at Dhoyandar on 5 and 6 February, 1985; and

(b) if so, whether the question has been examined and steps taken to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An additional shuttle service has been introduced between Bandra and Vassai Road serving Bhayandar.

High Handling Charges Causing Decline in Transportation of Containers between Calcutta and Haldia Ports

1941. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of containers transported in the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation barges between Calcutta and Haldia ports is declining due to high handling charges ;

(b) number of containers transported both ways during 1982, 1983 and 1984 ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to reduce costs by dispensing with a considerable number of workers under the Port Trust and the Dock Labour Board ?

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

(a) The number of containers transported in the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation barges between Calcutta and Haldia Ports has declined. However, this is not attributable to high handling charges. Initially, the movement of containers between Calcutta and Haldia by CIWTC vessels was done largely to cater to Shipping Corporation of India's multi-purpose vessels coming mainly to Haldia. The high figures of vessels during 1982, 1983 were due to such vessels coming mainly to Haldia. In 1984 these vessels mainly called at Calcutta, thereby reducing the need of moving containers between Calcutta and Haldia ;

(b) The number of containers transported both ways is as under :—

1982 — 954 TEU's (TEU=Twentyfeet
1983 — 682 TEU's Equivalent Units.)
1984 — 461 TEU's

(c) No retrenchment of workers is proposed.

[Translation]

Hydel Projects for Almora and Pithoragarh District

1942. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the hydel projects in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh in respect of which research work is being carried out and those in respect of which it has been completed ; and

(b) the time by which construction work is likely to commence to these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) and (b). Investigation work is in progress on 33 hydel projects in Almora and Pithoragarh districts. Project reports have been prepared for 5 schemes. The construction schedule of projects which can be taken up has not been finalised.

Construction of Tanakpur Project

1943. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Hydro-electric Power Corporation has commenced construction work of Tanakpur Project ;

(b) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred on the project and the quantum of hydro electric power that would be available from it ; and

(c) the arrangements being made by his Ministry to complete the work within the stipulated time ?

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

(b) The project is estimated to cost Rs. 185.62 crores and would generate 496

million units of energy in a 90% dependable year.

(c) The various inputs e.g. supply of the generating units by BHEL and funding of the projected have been tied up. The progress of the works on the project is being monitored closely by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation and the Central Government.

Improvement of Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow National Highway No. 24

1944. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) amount allocated for the maintenance of various National Highways falling Uttar Pradesh last year ;

(b) whether Government are aware that Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow National Highway No. 24 is in a very poor condition ; and

(c) if so, action proposed to be taken to improve this National Highway ?

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

(a) Rs. 743.44 Lakhs.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow National Highway No. 24 is being maintained in a traffic worthy condition.

Proposal for Declaration of State Highways as National Highways in Uttar Pradesh

1945. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have made a proposal that some of the State Highways should be declared as National Highways and maintenance work thereof should be undertaken by his Ministry ; and

(b) if so, the names of those State Highways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The following roads were recommended by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for being declared as National Highways :

Sl. No.	Name of the Road	Length in U.P.
(1)	Pilibhit-Hardwar-Paonta-Nahan-Ambala	360 Kms.
(2)	Ghaziabad-Meerut-Hardwar	190 "
(3)	Gwalior-Jhansi-Khajuraho-Rewa	134 "
(4)	Gorakhpur-Nautanwa	84 "
(5)	Raipur-Varanasi	164 "
(6)	Bareilly-Ameengaon (Lateral Road)	505 "
(7)	Ghazipur-Bailia-Chappra-Hajipur	50 "
(8)	G.T. Road from Ghaziabad to Kanpur (via Aligarh)	406 "

[English]

**Expansion of I.C.D.S. Scheme
during Seventh Plan**

1946. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-
LICK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL
AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government propose to
expand the Integrated Child Development
Services (ICDS) Scheme during the
Seventh Plan in order to achieve 60 per
cent coverage of child population by
1990 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WO-
MEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M.
CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) and (b).
Government have decided to expand the
Integrated Child Development Services
(ICDS) Scheme in a phased manner
during the Seventh Five Year Plan
period. It is not possible to indicate
the precise extent of coverage by the
year 1990. In the expansion of this
programme, priority is given to areas
predominantly inhabited by scheduled
tribes and scheduled casts and to
urban slums.

**Arrangement of Second Class Coaches
for Clearing the Summer Rush
to Varanasi**

1947. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn towards the difficulties
of the travelling passengers of Uttar
Pradesh between Delhi-Varanasi, Bombay-
Varanasi, Howrah-Varanasi and Madras-
Varanasi due to insufficient arrangement
of Second Class coaches in trains ; and

(b) if so, what action Government
propose to take to clear the summer rush
between above places ?

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

(b). There are 5 pairs of trains serving
passengers desirous of travelling between
Delhi and Varanasi, 2 pairs for pas-
sengers travelling between Varanasi and
Bombay, 8 pairs for passengers travelling
between Varanasi and Howrah and one
pair between Varanasi and Madras.
These trains carry adequate number of
Second class coaches. During the en-
suing summer season 20 pairs are plan-
ned to be run between Varanasi and
Bombay V.T., 9 pairs between Dehradun
and Howrah serving Varanasi subject to
offering of adequate passenger traffic.
For passengers desirous of travelling to/
from Delhi existing train services shall
be augmented to the extent feasible
subject to traffic offering.

Jammu-Udhampur Rail Line

1948. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to
the construction of Jammu-Udhampur
railway line in Jammu and Kashmir
State ; and

(b) the time by which this line is
likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The
overall progress is about 4.5%. Acqui-
sition of land and construction, formation
of bridges and tunnels are in progress
in the first Block Section between Jammu
Tawi and Bejalta in a length of
11.05 Kms.

(b) The completion of the project
will depend on availability of resources
in the coming years.

**Modernisation and Electrification of
Ranaghat-Gede Section of Eastern
Railway**

1949. SHRIMATI GEETA MU-
KHERJEE : Will the Minister of
RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ranaghat-Gede Section of the Eastern Railway is one of the oldest railways in the Eastern region ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this remains one of the most neglected sections to this day and its modernisation and electrification are urgently required ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government for its modernisation and electrification ?

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

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

National Programme for Mental Health Care

1950. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce a National Programme to ensure availability and accessibility of minimum mental health care to the persons who badly need such care ;

(b) if so, whether any definite set of objectives and strategy has been prepared for that purpose ; and

(c) the programme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposals are being worked out within the framework of the resources and priorities of the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

[Translation]

Narmada Valley Project

1951. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred on the Narmada Valley Development Project so far and the amount likely to be incurred on completion of the remaining work ;

(b) whether the entire expenditure on Narmada Project is to be met out of the loan assistance from the World Bank ; and

(c) how much expenditure is to be met out of own resources of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Upto end of February 1985, an expenditure of Rs. 255.57 crores has been incurred on the inter-State Sardar Sarovar Project on Narmada River in Gujarat against the project's estimated cost of Rs. 4240 crores.

(b) The world Bank has agreed to provide loan assistance of US \$ 300 million for dam and civil works of river bed power house and US \$ 150 million for the canal works of the project.

(c) Entire expenditure is required to be met from the funds to be provided by the beneficiary State. However, the State will get additionality to its plan resources from the Centre to the extent of 70% of the World Bank's reimbursements that will be received by the Centre. The shares of the individual State in the additionality will depend on their share in the expenditure.

[English]

Steps to Check Deaths of Women due to Illegal Abortions

1952. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large

number of women die in India due to illegal abortions;

(b) if so, the number of such deaths during last year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check such deaths ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) & (b). There are no precise estimates of the number of illegal abortions being carried out in the country or the number of deaths they lead to. There can be no way of estimating these occurrences because of the secrecy that surrounds them and the surreptitious manner in which they are carried out.

(c) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (M.T.P.) Act, 1971 was passed in order to deal with the situation. This measure has liberalised provision relating to termination of pregnancy on certain grounds. The Government has taken a number of steps by way of increasing the facilities and availability of trained manpower to attend to the services all over the country. Last year (1983-84) 4.35 lakh (Provisional) M.T.Ps were reported by the States.

News item Captioned "Steps Urged to Reduce Radiologists Risks"

1953, SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the Deccan Herald dated the 10th March, 1985 captioned "Steps urged to reduce radiologists risks";

(b) whether Government are proposing to evolve suitable measures to safeguard radiologists from Health hazards in the field of work; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi, in collaboration with the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, conducts refresher training courses for radiographers on safety aspects of Medical uses of Ionizing Radiation and to keep them abreast of latest technology and equipment. The Division of Radiological Protection of the BARC also conducts personal monitoring of the radiographers for radiation. A similar mechanism exists in the Institute of Nuclear Medicine and allied Sciences to monitor the staff engaged in handling the radiation equipments in Armed Forces.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1954, SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the Centrally aided plan schemes sponsored by his Ministry under implementation in the country;

(b) how many of those schemes are under implementation in Orissa; and

(c) the amount sanctioned under those schemes during Sixth Plan to different States ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). A statement indicating the names of the schemes and amount sanctioned by the Ministry of Education during the Sixth Plan in respect of all States, including Orissa, is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—793/85]

Number of Power Projects Taken up in Orissa During Sixth Plan

1955, SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power projects taken up in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the names of the projects out of those which have been completed so far;

(c) the amount of allocation made for each of those schemes during that plan period; and

(d) the progress made in the completion of such projects ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND : (a) to (d). Three power projects aggregating to 560 MW were to be commissioned in Orissa during Sixth Plan period. Out of these, one project namely Talcher Thermal Power Extension Scheme of 220 MW capacity has been commissioned. The amount of allocation and progress made in the completion of other projects is given below :—

Name of Scheme	Approved outlay during 6th Plan (Rs. in lacs)	Progress
Reneali Hydel Project (2 × 50 MW)	5300	Spillway gate are under erection, concreting of embedded parts for penstock gates and stop logs is in progress. Project expected to be completed in 1985-86.
Upper Kola's Hydel Project (3 × 80 MW)	9700	Main dam & pen stocks erection is in progress. Spiral casing of Unit-I has been erected. Excavation in tail-race channel has been completed. Project expected to be completed in 1987-88.

Restoration of Free Travel Facility to Disabled Government Employees in DTC Buses

1956. SHRI MOHAMMAD MAH-FOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the free travel facility in D.T.C buses given to the disabled Government employees who are recipient of special conveyance allowance has been withdrawn ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether this being an Int.-national Year of The Disabled, Government propose to consider restoring the free travel facility to the disabled Government employees keeping in view its policy to provide maximum facility to the disabled and the concession being more in the nature of a facility than a benefit ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : (a) to (d). The free travel facility in DTC buses given to the disabled government employees who were also in receipt of special allowance, was withdrawn with effect from 16-10-1984 as it was considered to be a double benefit. However, the matter was subsequently reviewed and with effect from 16.2.85, the facility of free travel on DTC buses was restored to all handicapped Central Government employees irrespective of the conveyance allowance, if any being paid to them by the Government.

Rehabilitation of Leprosy Patients through Leprosy Centres and Leprosy Control in Orissa

1957. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steps are taken by Government for the rehabilitation of leprosy patients through Leprosy Centres ;

(b) if so, the number of Leprosy Centres functioning in Orissa at present ; and

(c) the details of schemes taken up in Orissa to provide rehabilitation of leprosy patients ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). Three rehabilitation units at (i) Hatibari, (ii) Cuttack and (iii) Puri, are functioning in Orissa, in collaboration with Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Orissa Branch. In addition, funds have been released to the Government of Orissa for the establishment of one Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion unit through NIPOT-at Olatpur-Bairoi, Cuttack.

Survey of Khurda Road-Phulbani-Bolangir Rail line

1958. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have conducted survey of Khurda Road-Phulbani-Bolangir for construction of a Railway line ;

(b) the progress made in regard to completion of the survey ; and

(c) the amount allocated by Government to undertake survey work during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the details thereof ?

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

(b). The survey of Khurda Road-Phulbani-Bolangir rail line has been entrusted to RITES who are studying various alternatives.

(c) The amount allocated for this survey work during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 17.02 lakhs respectively.

[Translation]

Introduction of an Express Train between Forbisganj and Hajipur via Saharsa and Mansi

1959. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received requests for introducing of an Express Train from Forbisganj to Hajipur (Bihar) via Saharsa and Mansi, meter-Gauge line so that passengers may be able to reach Patna by this train and catch another train for Delhi or other long distance trains because at present one has to change two or more trains to reach Hajipur (Bihar) from Forbisganj due to which the passengers have to spend more time and face inconveniences ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry in this regards ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). On account of conversion of Barauni-Khagaria Section to Broad Gauge, the Metre Gauge route between Forbesganj and Hajipur has become circuitous and therefore, it is not desirable to introduce an Express Train between Forbisganj and Hajipur.

People desirous of travelling from Forbisganj to Hajipur (Patna) can do so via Katihar by 111/112, 113/114, 35/36 and 37/38 Jogbani-Katihar

Passengers, 45/46 Capital Express for Patna, Assam Mail for Patna and Delhi, 153,154 Jayanti Janata Express for Hajipur and New Delhi and 15 16 Metre Gauge trains for Hajipur/Allahabad.

Construction of over-bridge on Railway Crossing Opposite Kalpana Bhawan near Sagar Station

1960. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government for construction of an over-bridge on railway crossing opposite Kalpana Bhawan near Sagar Station of Central Railway in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the time likely to be taken for the construction of this over-bridge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The Railways undertake construction of road over/under bridges jointly on cost sharing basis with the State Government/Road Authorities. Proposals in this regard are required to be sponsored by the State Government/Road Authorities. No proposal for construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of existing level crossing No. 23 near Kalpana Bhawan has so far been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of over Bridge at Jhansi Gate Level Crossing near Bina Station

1961. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for construction of an over-bridge at the "Jhansi Gate" level crossing near the Bina station of Central Railway in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, when the bridge is likely to be constructed ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Sagar-Kareli-Narsinghpur Broad Gauge line

1962. SHRINANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to lay a Sagar-Kareli-Narsinghpur broad gauge line in Madhya Pradesh is under consideration ;

(b) if so, whether a survey has been carried out in this regard ;

(c) if not, the time by which it will be carried out ; and

(d) whether this project is being included in Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Due to constraint of resources, there is no proposal for survey for the present.

(d) No, Sir.

Introduction of more Trains between Ajmer & Agra

1963. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present only one train operates between Ajmer and Agra ;

(b) if so, whether keeping in view the tourism point and inconvenience of passengers, Government propose to increase the number of trains between Ajmer and Agra ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) On account of paucity of resources, in the shape of coaches, diesel locomotive, line capacity on some of the sections enroute, and maintenance facilities at terminals, it is not feasible to consider introduction of an additional train between Ajmer and Agra.

Bisalpur Irrigation dam

1964. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of Bisalpur irrigation dam has been taken over by Union Government ;

(b) if so, the number of phases in which the Government propose to complete this dam ;

(c) the number of phase completed by the Government so far and existing position of the construction work ;

(d) the total number of persons of this area likely to be benefited by the construction of this dam ; and

(e) other details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir, Irrigation being a State subject, the projects are executed by

(b) In the Project Document, Rajasthan Government has proposed to complete the project in a period of 6 years from commencement.

(c) The Project works yet to be taken up by the State Government.

(d) The number of persons to be benefited by the project are not indicated in the project report. However, the project envisages to provide irrigation to 60,000 hectares annually in Tonk Distt. and drinking water supply to Ajmer and other towns.

(e) The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 92 crores and the State has proposed an outlay of Rs. 35 crores during the VII Five Year Plan period in their Draft Plan Document.

Shortage of Wagons for Loading of goods

1965. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether industrialists and traders of Kota are facing great shortage of wagons for loading their goods ;

(b) if so, whether Government have so far taken any concrete measures to remove their shortage ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir. During the period October '84 to 26th March '85, a total of 4703 wagons were loaded as against 4538 wagons during the corresponding period of the previous year. As on 26th March '85, only 389 wagon indents with oldest date of registration as 9.3.85 are reported to be pending indicating that this traffic is being cleared almost currently.

(b) to (d). In view of reply to part (a) above, this does not arise.

Representation from Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the Divisional Railway Users Consultative Committee

1966. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Rajasthan Vyapar Udyog Mandal (Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry) for being given representation in Divisional Railway Users Consultative Committee ;

(b) whether Government have taken any action in this regard so far ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jaipur has been granted representation on the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees on Jaipur and Kota Divisions.

Introduction of a Train between Delhi and Bombay via Kota Requiring on Reservation.

1967. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for operation of a train from Delhi to Bombay via Kota requiring no reservation ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon so far ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). The feasibility of introducing a train between Bombay & Delhi via Kota has been examined, but not found feasible due to lack of resources like coaches, locomotives & spare line capacity.

[*English*]

Inter-State Dispute of Rajghat Dam

1968. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Inter-State issues of Rajghat Project are lying unsettled between Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government of India are aware of these issues;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government of India to settle these issues;

(d) whether it is a fact that the work on the above project has been slowed down for want of adequate funds; and

(e) if so, whether Government of India are contemplating to provide adequate aid or loan for early completion of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) to (c). There have been some differences between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh about the design of the canal head regulators of Rajghat Dam Project and also in regard to the alignment of Datia-Carrier Canal of Madhya Pradesh passing through U.P. Territory. In the Executive Committee of the Betwa River Board held on 7.2.1985 in which the representative of the U.P. and M.P. participated, broad agreements in the design capability of the

Head regulators have been reached and the details of other related issues have been agreed to be settled by a Committee headed by Member, Central Water Commission and the Engineer-in-Chiefs of the two States.

As regards the alignment of the Datta Carrier Canal, Chairman, Central Water Commission held a meeting of the representatives of the two States in October, 1984 to sort out the issues. The matter is under further consideration of the States.

(d) and (e). The progress on the Rajghat Dam has not been according to schedule on account of financial constraints with the State. It has been proposed to the Planning Commission to consider earmarking of funds for this project in the States' annual plans.

Proportion of Utilisation of Chambal Canal Waters by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

1969. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) in what proportion Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have utilised water from Chambal Canal each year from 1980-81 to 1982-83;

(b) is it a fact that Madhya Pradesh is not getting adequate share of water;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) is it a fact that field agency for water regularisation as decided by Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan inter-State Control Board has not yet been set up; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same and steps taken for its early constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) As intimated by Madhya Pradesh, the States of M.P. and Rajas-

than have utilised water from Chambal Canal System as given below :

	Water Utilisation in Million Acre Ft.	
	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh
1980-81	1,465	1,30
1981-82	1,197	1,168
1982-83	0,945	0,856

(b) Madhya Pradesh has complained that it is not receiving its due share of water from Rajasthan from the common Right Bank Canal at Parvati Aqueduct where the canal enters the State territory, during the time of peak rabi demand.

(c) According to Madhya Pradesh, the reason for short supply is due to excessive drawal by Rajasthan in the Upper reaches of the canal. Rajasthan's contention is that M.P. has been abstracting water upstream of Gandhisagar Dam, thereby reducing inflows into the reservoir.

(d) The proposed Field Agency for Water Regulation has not yet been set up.

(e) In a meeting taken by Secretary, Department of Irrigation in January, 1984, Secretaries of Irrigation Departments of both the States indicated that they would bilaterally sort out these matters. The two States have been having mutual consultations for finalising the details of the proposed Agency.

Bansagar Project

1970. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) how much Government Land of Madhya Pradesh is going under submergence in Bansagar and whether adequate compensation for the same has been

agreed to be shared by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar State; and

(b) what is the procedure or policy mostly adopted in such cases and specific views of Government of India, if any, in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) and (b). Madhya Pradesh Government land comprising 14777 hectares of revenue land and 4478 hectares of forest land are likely to come under the submergence of Bansagar Reservoir. The question of compensations for the Government lands going under the submergence of the reservoirs of the interstate projects is under the consideration of the Bansagar Control Board.

Increasing the Frequency and Speed of Trains Running between Neral and Matheran

1971. **SHRI D. B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the frequency of trains running between Neral and Matheran, Central Railway are not sufficient to meet the needs of passengers and there is a long standing demand for increasing their trips/frequency;

(b) whether the speed of these trains is very slow and there is also a demand for increasing the speed of the trains by providing better engines; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) These trains are already running at the Permissible speed on the hilly ghat section,

(c) There is no proposal to either increase the frequency or speed of the

trains as this would require considerable inputs,

Construction of New Rail Line from Mankhurd to Pune

1972. **SHRI D. B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a new Railway line from Mankhurd in Bombay to Pune via Karjat as there has been increase in passengers and goods traffic; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is at present ?

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

(b) Does not arise. However, construction of a line from Mankhurd to Belapur is being done as a Metropolitan Transport Project.

Increase In the Amount of Scholarships and Stipends

1973. **SHRI D. B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether inspite of rise in prices over ten years, there has been no proportionate increase in scholarships and stipends given to the students in various spheres of education;

(b) whether the Government intend to increase the amount of scholarships and stipends; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C PANT) : (a) There has been considerable increase in the rate of scholarships during the last ten years under various scholarship schemes,

(b) and (c). Rates of scholarships are reviewed from time to time and the amount is increased if the need arises. At present there are proposals to increase the amount under the following scholarship schemes :

- (i) National Scholarships Scheme.
- (ii) Scheme of Scholarships at Secondary Stage for Talented children from Rural Areas.
- (iii) Grants-in-aid Scheme of Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi.
- (iv) Scheme of Scholarships for Study Abroad.
- (v) Scheme of Scholarships for the nationals of Bangladesh (funded by the Ministry of External Affairs).

[*Translation*]

Deletion of Yoga Course in Central Schools Curriculum

1974. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Yoga course is being deleted from the curriculum of Central Schools;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of teachers engaged on Yoga teaching in Central Schools;

(d) whether alternative employment will be offered to these Yoga teachers by Government;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether it is a fact that teaching of Yoga in Central Schools had been very popular and successful ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The desired information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

(f) Yoga education was introduced in Kendriya Vidyalayas in 1981-82 on an experimental basis. An evaluation study has been undertaken to assess the usefulness of the scheme and to decide its further continuance.

[*English*]

Teaching Staff in Railway Schools at Kharagpur

1975. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the courses of studies, qualifications of the teachers and the number of subject-wise teaching staff of the Railway Schools at Kharagpur, except the English Medium Higher Secondary School, conform to the directions of the State Education Directorate ;

(b) whether old yard-sticks of the State Education Directorate of the early "sixties" are still being adhered to for the appointment of required number of teaching staff in the Railway schools at Kharagpur ;

(c) whether number of teachers in these Railway schools falls short of requirement as required under rules ;

(d) whether there is no qualified teacher and/or far less required number of qualified teachers to teach Life Science and Geography in the Secondary classes of the Railway Schools at Kharagpur ; and

(e) if so, the action Zonal Railway authorities propose to take for the appointment of required number of qualified teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Construction of Railway Gate at Sonakania in Kharagpur Railway Division

1976. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Authorities are aware of the fact that heavy traffic ply through the road crossing the Howrah-Madras Railway line at Sonakania in the Kharagpur Railway Division ;

(b) whether Railway authorities are alive of the necessity of constructing a gate at the level crossing ; and

(c) if so, by what time it is likely to be constructed ?

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

(c) The Railway is providing a manned level crossing near Sonakania at Km. 175/4.5 on Kharagpur-Bhadrak Section at the request of the State Government on deposit terms. The work of providing level crossing is already completed. The State Government has been approached, as per extant rules, for their acceptance of the recurring charges to enable the Railway to commission the new level crossing.

Dilapidated condition of Roads of Kharagpur Railway town

1977. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any representation regarding the dilapidated condition of the roads of Kharagpur railway town ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to repair and reconstruct these roads before the rains ?

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

(b) The South Eastern Railway has started road repair works in Kharagpur Railway Colony. The repairs are in progress and are targetted to be completed by the end of June, 1985.

Wear and Tear of Howrah Bridge

1978. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Calcutta Port Trust has recently conducted tests on Howrah Bridges to assess the extent of wear and tear the Bridge has sustained ;

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

(c) the steps taken or contemplated by the Calcutta Port Trust in the light of these findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). As part of the detailed study under way regarding the Howrah Bridge, some survey work concerning the profile of the existing structure of the Bridge under "no load" condition as also under variable temperature conditions was conducted during two nights in February, 1985 and March, 1985. The findings have not yet been received.

(c) Does not arise as the findings of the survey are awaited.

Improvement of National Highways passing through Orissa

1979. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made during 1984-85 in improving the National Highways passing through Orissa particularly the one passing through Koraput District of Orissa and the work to be undertaken during 1985-86 ; and

(b) the funds provided in this behalf during 1985-86 ?

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

(a) During 1984-85, 25 works are likely to be completed in Orissa out of which 3 are on National Highway 43 in Koraput District. Works amounting to Rs. 12.5 crores have been provided for in 1985-86 ; including Rs. 1.20 crores for works on N.H. 43.

(b) A provision of Rs. 7 crores has been earmarked for allotment to Orissa during 1985-86 ; for National Highway works.

Construction of Rail Lines in Maharashtra

1980. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway lines which are proposed to be opened or are under construction in Maharashtra ;

(b) the proposals made by State Government of Maharashtra for the expansion of railway lines in that State during the last three years ; and

(c) whether any survey has been conducted and what is the number of projects which have been completed and number of them which are pending com-

pletion and by what time these are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The following new lines/gauge conversions are under construction in Maharashtra :—

- (i) New B.G. line from Manikgarh-Chandur 28.65 Kms. was commissioned on 24th March, 1985 to goods traffic.
- (ii) Construction of Apta-Roha (61 Kms.) new B.G. line is an approved work. Apta-Pen (20 Kms.) has already been opened and Pen-Nagothana (27 Kms.) is expected to be completed shortly.
- (iii) Pimpalkutti-Adilabad.
- (iv) Belapur-Mankhurd (M.T.P. Project).
- (v) Manmad-Aurangabad Parbhani Parli Vajjnath Gauge conversion-Manmad Aurangabad (Phase-I) conversion is in progress.
- (vi) Adilabad-Parbhani conversion from M.G. to B.G.

(b) and (c). The State Government has recommended on different occasion taking up expansion of the following railway line. Survey wherever in progress or completed have been shown against each work :—

- (i) B.G. rail line connecting Pimpalkutti-Adilabad Nanded-Parli-Vajjnath Latur-Kuruduwadi-Miraj-Kholapur-Ratnagiri. Surveys have been completed for (a) Miraj-Kuruduwadi-Latur Road and (b) Pimpalkutti Adilabad-Nanded-Parbhani.
- (ii) Bombay-Ahmednagar-Beed-Parli. (No survey undertaken).

- (iii) Restoration of Old Madhav-nagar Railway Station between Sangli-Miraj station, Survey completed.
- (iv) Adiiabad-Chanderpur New B.G. line upto Ghigus, Survey completed.
- (v) Dhule-Amalner, Survey completed.
- (vi) Balharshah-Surajgarh via Ashti, Survey completed.
- (vii) Dharwaha-Pusad. Survey for Dharwaha-Motibagh is in progress.

[*Translation*]

SC/ST Officers in SC/ST Cell

1981 SHRI R. M. BHOYE ; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers including Class I officers working in Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes cell of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Six.

[*English*]

Providing a stoppage of Rameswaram Express at Madathukulam

1982, SHRI R. ANNANAMBI ; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ramaswaram Express bound for Rameswaram from Coimbatore used to stop at Madathukulam but it does not stop there now; and

(b) if so, whether keeping in view the fact that Madathukulam is an industrial area and the sufferings of the passengers, Government propose to stop the Rameswaram Express at Madatbukulam ?

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

(b) No, Sir, long distance passenger traffic offering at Madathukulam station does not justify provision of stoppage of Rameswaram Express.

Setting up of an University in Palani (Tamil Nadu)

1983, SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider to form University on the model of Sri Venkatesware University in Palani, utilising the funds of Sri Dhandayothapani Swamy Devasthanam in Tamilnadu; and

(b) if so, the time limit set for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Central Government has no such proposal under consideration. Nor has any proposal been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Does not arise.

Centchroman-a new Contraceptive Medicine

1984, SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a safe and effective birth control alternative to pill the oral contraceptive-'Centchroman' has been successfully tried by Indian Scientists ;

(b) if so, whether this contraceptive provides moderate protection against pregnancy and does not cause any side affects ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Initial trials of Centchroman on a limited number of subjects by Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow have indicated that the drug is efficacious and has minimal side effects. Further trials with larger samples will have to be taken up before such findings can be confirmed.

[*Translation*]

Doubling of Lucknow-Kanpur Rail line

1985. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is great difficulty in the movement of trains in the absence of double railway line between Lucknow and Kanpur ;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to lay double railway line between Lucknow and Kanpur during the current plan period order to remove this difficulty ;

(c) if so, when the above work will be taken up ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Lucknow and Kanpur are connected by two railway-one broad gauge and one metre gauge. The broad gauge line is more intensively utilised has been doubled between Kanpur and Unnao, where density of train services is heavier. On the single line portion between Unnao and Lucknow there is a little scope for augmentation.

The metre gauge route between Lucknow and Kanpur has some spare capacity.

(b) to (d). A preliminary Engineering-Traffic Survey has been carried out

for Broad Gauge doubling on Lucknow-Kanpur Central Section. However, in view of financial constraints and heavy commitments already on hand, it has not been possible to take up the Doubling Work of this line so far. The question of taking up this project will be considered as and when the financial position improves.

[*English*]

Introduction of more trains to reduce overcrowding.

1986. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJI BHAI, MAVANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that overcrowding in trains is still increasing day-by day even after increasing the number of trains ;

(b) if so, whether the passengers are facing a lot of difficulties due to overcrowding and non-availability of seats in trains ; and

(c) what concrete steps are proposed to be taken to increase the number of trains and to minimise over-crowding of passengers in trains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) and (b). Overcrowding in passenger trains is due to demand outstripping the availability accommodation. It is generally confined to certain busy routes and some popular trains.

(c) In spite of a number of trains having been introduced from time to time, it has not been possible to meet the demand in full due to limitation of resources.

Excess Limit of Pesticide Residues in Meat and Eggs

1987. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Food Laboratory have discovered high residues of pesticide residues in meat and eggs which are in excess of World Health Organisation limits and if so, remedial steps taken/proposed ;

(b) whether the pesticide residue content now found is higher than reported ratio earlier by other laboratories in the country ; and

(c) how do pesticide levels found in the country in various foodstuffs compare with those found in other developing and advanced Nations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). According to the study carried out by Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, published in 1980, 40 samples of animal products (milk, meat, fish and eggs), only one sample exceeded the tolerance limit prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955/WHO limit. This study showed that the detection rate observed for pesticides is much lower compared to that found by other laboratories in the country.

The State Government have been advised from time to time to make an effective control by drawing frequent samples of foods for testing of pesticides. The Ministry of Agriculture has also been advised to ensure safe use of pesticides by the farmers and growers.

The Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies have also set up infrastructure to monitor the levels of pesticide residues in foodgrains during the storage.

(c) The residue limits of pesticides for foodgrains milled foodgrains laid down under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 are half of limits recommended by Codex Alimentarius Commission of F.A.O/W.H.O.

Licensing of goods Booking Agencies

1988. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN ; Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to implement the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee, known as Pande Committee, regarding licensing of the goods booking agencies engaged in collecting, forwarding and distributing goods carried by public carriers and fixing the maximum rates of commission/profit for them in the freight rates ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to have the recommendations implemented in all the State ?

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

(a) to (c). The recommendation of the National Transport Policy Committee (NTPC) was to the effect that the licensing of goods booking agencies should be expedited. Section 66 A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, stipulates that the goods booking agents are required to obtain licence from the State authorities subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the State Government. The Central Government had, from time to time, impressed on the State Govts./UT Administrations the need to prescribe Rules for the purpose and had also forwarded the General Guideline for the purpose of fixing maximum rates of commission for the booking agents. The NTPC's recommendation has also been brought to their notice for urgent action.

(d) The State Governments are reminded in this regard from time to time.

[Translation]

Technical and Industrial Education at Higher Secondary level in Tribal Areas

1989. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA ; Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories in which arrangements for agricultural, technical and industrial education have been made at Higher Secondary level ;

(b) whether for such education review of the syllabi prescribed by various States has been made at the Central level ;

(c) whether the syllabus is employment-oriented ; and

(d) if not, whether Central Government propose to take any steps to make these syllabi employment-oriented ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Vocationalization of higher secondary education at the +2 stage has been introduced in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar islands, Delhi and Pondicherry. Specific information in regard to tribal areas is not available, and is being collected from the States/Union Territories.

(b) and (c). The NCERT has conducted evaluative studies of the implementation of the programme of vocationalization of higher secondary education in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi. The studies revealed that by and large the States/Union Territories have introduced vocational surveys. However, vocational surveys were conducted later on, and often the courses already introduced were rationalised.

(d) The National Council of Educational Research and Training have prepared a set of competencies-based curricula for 33 vocational courses. The Council is also assisting the State in development of curricula and instructional materials for vocational courses.

Pay Scales of Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools

1990. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the pay-scales of teachers of Primary and Secondary level schools of Government in various States and Union Territories at present in the country;

(b) whether these pay-scales are satisfactory; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to urge upon the State Governments to review the pay-scales for introducing uniform pay-scales in the whole country ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The pay scales of teachers of Primary and Secondary level schools in various States/Union Territories in the country as on 1-1-1983 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 794/85].

(b) School Education, both at Primary and Secondary level is primarily the responsibility of the States and managed mostly by them. The pay scales of teachers both at primary and secondary level are determined, inter alia, on considerations of the wage structure obtaining in the States as also the financial capacity of the individual State Government. The question whether the prevalent pay scales are satisfactory, therefore, rests with the respective State Governments.

(c) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Ministry to review the pay scales for introducing uniform pay scales in the whole country.

[*English*]

Amendment in Central and State Acts to Maintain Standards of Medical Education

1991. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :**
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

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

(a) whether the Medical Council of India has urged the Government to amend the Central and State Acts to invest it with more powers for maintaining the standards of medical education; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to check the standard of medical education falling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Medical Council of India, which is responsible for the maintenance of standards of Medical Education in the country, has suggested certain Amendments to the I.M.C. Act, 1956 to enforce standards of Medical Education. These are under consideration.

Microhydel and Biomass-Based Projects

1992. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to permit the private sector to take up microhydel and biomass-based projects in the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) and (b). Such proposals, if any, are considered by the Government on merits under the existing policy.

Lignite-Based T.P.P. for Rajasthan

1993. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have conducted a comprehensive survey through M/s. Mineral Corporation Ltd., and Geological Survey of India in Kaporadi village of Barmer District of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of Lignite reserves found so far;

(c) whether a techno-economic feasibility report on setting up a lignite based thermal plant making use of the said Lignite has been submitted to Union Government or any other Agency; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) to (d). An interim geological report on the exploration has estimated the lignite deposits at 62.94 MT. Work is continuing in the area to firm up the reserves. A feasibility report for using these lignite reserves for power generation (500 MW) has not been received in the Central Electricity Authority or the Department of Power.

Providing a Stoppage of Mail Trains at Malhabad Station

1994. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASADA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that no mail train stops at Malhabad Railway Station on Delhi-Lucknow main rail route causing inconvenience to passengers of the area;

(b) if so, whether in view of inconvenience of passengers, Government propose to provide a stoppage for mail trains there;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Traffic offering does not justify provision of stoppage of additional Mail/Express trains at Malhabad Station.

**Providing First Class Quota for Unnao
in 83 UP Train**

1995. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASADA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is no first class quota for Unnao in 83 UP train as a result of which people have to face a lot of difficulties;

(b) if so, whether keeping in view the difficulties of people, Government propose to reserve the first class quota for Unnao in 83 UP train;

(c) if so, from which date; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). A quota of 2 First Class berths is being provided at Unnao Station by 83 UP train w.e.f. 15.5.1985 on an experimental basis for a period of six months.

Delinking of Jobs from Degrees

1996. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the meaning of the term "delinking of jobs from degrees";

(b) whether it means that a person with only school education can also compete for class I jobs including IAS, IFS and allied services;

(c) whether the curriculum for such competitive examination are proposed to be changed accordingly; and

(d) what time span has been set for complete implementation of such a scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) The concept of delinking degrees from jobs implies that possession of University degrees would not be prescribed as an eligibility conditions for jobs, except where the functional character of the jobs so requires.

(b) to (d). Details for the implementation of the proposal, including identification of jobs and services, development of alternate mechanism for certification of knowledge and skills required for such jobs and services, and the time-frame for implementation of the scheme have still to be worked out.

**Expansion of Clusa Vegetable Oilseeds
Project at Anand**

1997. SHRI G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high official (former P.L. 480 Project official) recently visited in connection with further expansion of CLUSA Vegetable Oilseeds Project at Anand ('Business India' 11-24 February, 1985) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware that CLUSA Oilseeds Project started in 1979, patterned on Operation Flood Project, has failed to achieve improvements in productivity;

(c) whether as per original Project proposal, this was to cover some districts of Andhra Pradesh but instead the project was diverted to Madhya Pradesh on political considerations; and

(d) whether any independent evaluation of this project has been done and if so, results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The National Dairy Development Board's (NDDDB) oilseeds project being implemented with the assistance of CLUSA and the Cooperative Union of Canada, has broadly helped in increasing the production of oilseeds.

(c) Andhra Pradesh was included in the original project and is a participating State in the NDDB's oilseeds project. The project is being implemented there by Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Federation, created by Andhra Pradesh Government for this purpose.

(d) The last evaluation of the NDDB's oilseeds project was carried out by a joint team in 1983. The broad recommendations made by the team are as under :

1. Procedure for licensing of processing facilities may be streamlined.
2. Centralised market analysis and forecasting functions may be developed.
3. The project strategy may be to stabilise year to year yield at a moderate level in rainfed areas rather than trying to substantially increase annual yields.
4. Society Secretaries should be given adequate training to perform their functions.
5. Where it is necessary to staff agricultural positions with non-agricultural candidates, intensive and formal training in agricultural subjects should be arranged for them.
6. There must be a firm commitment on the part of the State Governments and the NDDB to place well qualified people in the upper level management positions of the federations and to keep these people to their positions at least three to four years.
7. State federations should be divided into geographical regions and the processing plants Manager should be given Semi-autonomous jurisdiction within their area.

8. The movement of raw material or finished products across regions should be decided at federation headquarters.

9. Larger plants may be appropriate in irrigated areas where production, procurement and optimal capacity utilisation are more certain.

10. The State federations should gradually reduce the use of NDDB procurement support and begin utilising to the extent possible the commercial vehicles for procurement.

11. Procurement be conducted round the year.

Transfer of Electrical Works to Bhubaneswar and Calcutta Divisions

1998. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an Electrical Division of C.P.W.D. in Orissa called Bhubaneswar Central Electrical Division;

(b) whether Bhubaneswar Electrical Division looks after Central electrical works in Orissa and in addition certain electrical works in West Bengal, whereas the Aviation electrical works in Orissa are looked after by a Calcutta Electrical Division;

(c) whether Patna Electrical division of C.P.W.D. looks after both the Central and Aviation electrical works in Bihar;

(d) if so, whether there is a proposal to transfer all electrical works in Orissa to the jurisdiction of Bhubaneswar Electrical Division and West Bengal works to the Calcutta Electrical Division; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Yes, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

Proposal to place the Electrical Works under one Electrical Division

1999. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Faridabad Central Division of C.P.W.D. looks after the civil works of Faridabad and Karnal in Haryana ;

(b) whether Faridabad Central Electrical Division of C.P.W.D. looks after the Electrical Works of Faridabad and some electrical works in Delhi, whereas the electrical works of Karnal are looked after by a Delhi Electrical Division ;

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal to place the electrical works of Faridabad and Karnal in Haryana under the same electrical Division and to transfer the Delhi electrical works to the Delhi Electrical Division ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The matter has been considered and it has been found that no advantages are likely to accrue by change.

Problems of the Employees of Government of India Press, Santragachi

2000. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of Government of India Press, Santragachi are facing many problems for a long time such as non-utilisation of production capacity ; detail of promotion to employees etc. ;

(b) whether Government have seriously examined the problems ;

(c) whether Government have got any charter of demands or memorandum from Employees Union ; and

(d) if so, what are those demands and the reaction of Government to those demands ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) to (d). A resolution passed at a convention held on 21-11-84 of the press workers union was received. The main demands made in Resolution were :

- (1) Recognition of the Association of the non-industrial employees of the Forms Unit.
- (2) Expansion schemes for the press.
- (3) Non promotion of workers due to the reduction of the staff strength on the recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit and Norms Committee.
- (4) Posting of independent Managers for the Forms & Publication Unit.
- (5) Construction of a new building for the forms unit.
- (6) Rectification of errors in the Norms Committee report.
- (7) Creation of Selection Grade for certain posts.
- (8) More work orders for the press.
- (9) Allotment of general pool quarters.

One of the major demands, i.e. grant of recognition to the Govt. of India Press non-Industrial Employees Association, Forms Unit has already been met on 5-3-85. As regards posting of separate Managers for the Forms and Publication Units, this matter has been examined and it has been decided that upto the Works Manager level the two units would continue to have separate Works Managers. Above this level there would be only General Manager to manage the affairs of both units as they are not large enough to justify the post of another General Manager. As regards more work orders for the press, there are heavy arrears in the Bindery Section. Hence, allotment of work to the Press has to be regulated. Other demands are also being looked into.

[Translation]

Supply of Sugar to Rajasthan

2001. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether common people are facing lot of difficulties because quota of sugar supplied to Rajasthan does not reach its destinations within the scheduled time due to shortage of railway wagons ;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the sugar quota allotted and the quota of sugar allotted to Rajasthan during the past three years *vis-a-vis* other States and the sugar quota out of it actually received by Rajasthan ;

(c) the steps taken by Government so far to supply the remaining quota of sugar to this State ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Whenever complaints

are received from Rajasthan Government regarding shortage of railway wagons for lifting the allotted levy sugar from the factories, the matter of taken up with the railway authorities for rendering necessary assistance in making available adequate number of wagons to the factories for timely and expeditious despatches of the allotted quantity.

(b) Statement showing the monthly quotas of levy sugar allotted to Rajasthan *vis-a-vis* to other States/Union Territories during the last 3 years i.e. from April, 1982 onwards is attached. The information regarding exact quantity of levy sugar lifted by the Rajasthan Government against their monthly quotas is available with them and no intimation in this regard has been received from the State Government.

(c) and (d). Rajasthan being a direct allottee State, the allotment orders against the State Government's monthly levy sugar quotas are issued directly in favour of the State Government and, therefore, it is their responsibility to arrange timely lifting of full allotted quantity from the factories and arrange its efficient distribution to the consumers through fair price shops. On receipt of complaints from the State Government steps were taken to request the railway authorities for arranging the supply of railway wagons in adequate number and the concerned factories were also instructed to effect immediate despatches of allotted levy sugar to various destinations in Rajasthan. However, complaints have also been received from the sugar factories from time to time about late receipt of earnest money/despatching instructions from the State Government nominees, non-retirement of documents, etc. by them even on receipt of sugar at the destination railway stations creating financial difficulties for the factories. State Govt. have been advised on a number of occasions to take suitable remedial action to redress the legitimate grievances of the factories enabling them to effect speedy despatches of sugar.

Statement

The monthly quotas of levy sugar allotted to States/Union Territories during the last 3 years i.e. from April, 1982 onwards

(In Tonnes)

S. No.	States/ Union Territories	Monthly quota from 4/82 to 9/83	Monthly quota from October 1983
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22696	24027
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	190	215
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	267	289
4.	Assam	8459	9190
5.	Bihar	29675	31573
6.	Chandigarh	275	328
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44	50
8.	Delhi	6104	6855
9.	Goa, Daman & Diu	470	478
10.	Gujarat	14433	15361
11.	Haryana	5462	5837
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1801	1917
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	2542	2673
14.	Karnataka	15743	16843
15.	Kerala	10796	11225
16.	Lakshadweep	65	68
17.	Madhya Pradesh	22156	23276
18.	Maharashtra	26645	27998
19.	Manipur	609	643
20.	Meghalaya	564	609
21.	Mizoram	207	240
22.	Nagaland	340	390
23.	Orissa	11166	11577
24.	Pondicherry	257	271
25.	Punjab	7085	7581
26.	Rajasthan	14494	15832
27.	Sikkim	134	154
28.	Tamil Nadu	20526	21284
29.	Tripura	876	958
30.	Uttar Pradesh	47111	50466
31.	West Bengal	23156	24435

[*Translation*]

**Capacity and coverage of Varanasi
TV relay Centre**

2002. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity of the Doordarshan relay station in Varanasi at present and its kilometre coverage;

(b) whether the work to increase its range is in progress;

(c) if so, the kilometres to be covered thereby; and

(d) whether Gazipur, Ballia, Azamgarh Jaunpur and Mirzapur districts in Uttar Pradesh will also come within its range ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL)**

(a) The TV transmitter at Varanasi, at present working on reduced power of 1 KW pending construction of 150 metre TV tower, has a coverage range of about 30 KM.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The service range of the transmitter is expected to increase to about 120 KM, when its power output is augmented to 10 KW on completion of the TV tower.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[*English*]

**Representation from Central Fisheries
Corporation Ltd. Ex-Employees
Association, Calcutta**

2003. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation dated 22 January, 1985 from Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. Ex-Employees' Association, Calcutta;

(b) what are their demands; and

(c) steps Government have taken to fulfil their demands ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
BUTA SINGH) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The retrenched Central Fisheries Corporation staff may be provided with alternative employment.

(c) Government has so far provided alternative employment to 181 ex-employees of the Central Fisheries Corporation. Steps have been taken to provide alternate employment in various Public Sector Undertakings to those ex-employees who have not been absorbed so far.

**Housing Programme of D.D.A. for
1985-86**

2004. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether D. D. A. has planned housing programme with a target of constructing one lakh houses in 1985-86;

(b) if so, details of the programme and the prices of the various types;

(c) procedure of the allotment; and

(d) the time of its completion ?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):**
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). 59,000 houses under construction are likely to be completed in phases during 1984-85 and 1985-86. About 30,000 houses are under process,

the construction is likely to start during 1985-86. In addition, several new housing pockets have been identified recently, which would cover about 70,000 houses to be taken up in phases during 1985-86.

Price of the houses can be worked out only on their completion.

(c) D.D.A. holds draw for allocation of flats when these are at the initial stages of construction, followed by specific draws for some such allocated flats when the houses are ready. Allocations were notified only through press. Demand-cum-allotment letters are sent to the allottees only after specific draws have been held.

Damage to Paddy in A & N Islands

2005. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to heavy rain-fall during the month of December, 1984, there has been heavy damage to the paddy crops in the Union Territory of A & N Islands;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made of the extent of such damage and what measures have been taken to assist the small and marginal farmers;

(c) whether Union Government received any representation for providing seeds, pesticides etc. free of cost to the cultivators; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation of Funds to States for Trysem

2006. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of youths proposed to be trained under the Training of Rural Youth for self-Employment Scheme in each State during 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) the number of those actually benefited during the said period;

(c) whether the target fixed could not be achieved and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the special measures being taken to implement this scheme during 1985-86 throughout the country, particularly in Adivasi areas and the amount allocated for the purpose for each State for 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANILAKAR) : (a) and (b). Details are given in the Statement attached.

(c) In 1983-84, the achievement was more than the target. For 1984-85, information for all the months in respect of the number of youth trained is not yet available.

(d) It is proposed to further strengthen training infrastructure for this programme during 1985-86. It is also stipulated that at least 30% of the selected youth for training will belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities. Funds are not allocated for the TRYSEM scheme to States/U. Ts. These form part of the general IPDP allocations.

Statement

Targets and Achievements under TRYSEM during 1983-84 and 1984-85

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	1983-84		1984-85	
		Target	Rural Youth Trained	Target	Rural Youth Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12960	10071	13200	8608 (upto Feb., 85)
2.	Assam	5360	3163	5360	2904 (upto Jan., 85)
3.	Bihar	23480	13640	23480	6275 (upto Dec., 84)
4.	Gujarat	8720	8701	8720	8572 (upto Feb., 85)
5.	Haryana	3480	2679	3720	1818 (upto Jan., 85)
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2760	2859	2760	1491 (upto Jan., 85)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3000	1712*	4520	2227 (upto Sept., 84)
8.	Karnataka	7000	N.R.	7000	6534 (upto Feb., 85)
9.	Kerala	5760	6660	6040	6509 (upto Dec., 84)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	18320	21427	18360	15448 (upto Jan., 85)
11.	Maharashtra	11840	11962	11840	2843 (upto Sept., 84)
12.	Manipur	1040	N.R.	1040	N.R.
13.	Meghalaya	960	Nil	1200	N.R.
14.	Nagaland	840	N.R.	840	N.R.
15.	Orissa	12560	6700	12560	6134 (upto Dec., 84)
16.	Punjab	4680	16331	4720	8245 (upto Feb., 85)

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Rajasthan	9280	19439	9440	10429 (upto Jan., 85)
18.	Sikkim	160	240	160	N.R.
19.	Tamil Nadu	15080	30970	15120	11995 (upto Dec., 84)
20.	Tripura	680	534	680	280 (upto Feb., 85)
21.	Uttar Pradesh	35040	38458	35480	33487(R) (upto Jan., 85)
22.	West Bengal	13400	6926	13400	N.R.
Union Territories :					
23.	A & N Islands	200	Nil	200	N.R.
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1920	6**	1920	44 (upto Dec., 84)
25.	Chandigarh	40	Nil	40	118 (upto June, 84)
26.	D & N Haveli	40	39	40	54 (upto Sept., 84)
27.	Delhi	200	834	200	733 (upto Feb., 85)
28.	G. D. & Diu	480	2054	480	2489 (upto Jan., 85)
29.	Lakshadweep	200	Nil	200	N.R.
30.	Mizoram	800	528	800	717 (upto Dec., 84)
31.	Pondicherry	160	178	160	246 (upto Dec., 84)
ALL INDIA		200440	206111	203660	138200

N.R. = Not Reported. *Information for April to June, 1983. **Information from April to December, 1983.
R = Revised figure.

**Tungro Virus in Paddy Crop of
Tamil Nadu**

2007. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the farmers of Madurai District in Tamil Nadu are suffering due to their paddy crops being affected with 'Tungro Virus';

(b) the extent of damage caused to the crop due to this virus;

(c) whether any demand has been received from the affected farmers for adequate compensation and for allotment of special funds; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The incidence of Tungro Virus disease on paddy in Madurai district was reported only in 1,500 hectares in Kurvai crops during 1984.

According to the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Tungro incidence varied from 3 to 5 per cent in different Panchayat unions in Madurai district.

(c) No, Sir. No such demand has been received by this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

**Availability of Water in Metropolitan
Cities**

2008 SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the norms and criteria adopted for arriving at per capita availability of water in metropolitan cities in India;

(b) actual availability of water in metropolitan cities in India at present; and

(c) details of Government's scheme to attain the said norms ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):

(a) Water supply is a State subject.

Schemes for providing drinking water in urban areas are formulated and executed either by the State Government or the local bodies. It is for them to decide about the per capita norms and criteria to be adopted while designing water supply systems in metropolitan cities keeping in view all the relevant facts. As a general rule, the Manual on Water Supply and Treatment published by the Ministry of Works and Housing lays down a per capita norm of 125 to 200 litres per day for urban communities with population above 50,000, as a minimum norm for domestic and non-domestic needs.

(b) Information readily available with this Ministry regarding some metropolitan cities is given in the statement attached.

(c) The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade contemplates provision of drinking water facilities to 100 per cent of the urban population by March, 1991. The State Governments have been requested to provide adequate funds in their Plan programmes to achieve the target. It is for the State Governments/Local bodies to formulate suitable schemes for augmentation of supply keeping in view the existing level of service in metropolitan cities, the minimum level of service to be attained, the norm laid down and local conditions.

Statement

The designed per capita supply of drinking water in some metropolitan cities

Name of Metropolitan city	Litres per capita per day
1. Jaipur	122
2. Delhi	250
3. Calcutta	100
4. Madras	70
5. Bangalore	100
6. Ahmedabad	180
7. Lucknow	255
8. Kanpur	240
9. Hyderabad	115
10. Nagpur	130
11. Pune	165

Damage to Cotton Crop in Punjab due to Spurious Fertilizers

2009. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 80 per cent of the cotton crop around Fazilka in Punjab was damaged because of sale of spurious fertilizers by some dealers in Punjab in connivance with the Agriculture Department officials;

(b) the action being taken against such dealers and officials; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to check such frauds in the agricultural field ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Government of Punjab have informed that no spurious fertiliser was detected in Fazilka area during Kharif, 1984. There has been no damage to cotton crop during this season, on the contrary the production of cotton has rather increased.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The quality of fertilizers is regulated under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The standard specifications of various fertilizers have been laid down under this Order. Sale of fertilizers not conforming to the prescribed standard specifications, sale of sub-standard/adulterated spurious Fertilizers, etc. have been prohibited and made a punishable offence under law Provisions, for inspection, drawal and analysis of fertiliser samples, etc., have been made. The enforcement of this Order has been entrusted to State Governments who have been vested with adequate powers in this regard. The Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 has been declared a Special Order under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the summary trial of offenders.

The Government of Punjab have informed that they are vigilant about the quality of fertilisers being marketed in the State. Action is taken against any person found indulging in malpractices.

The Central Government also monitor the quality control situation in the country, and from time to time issue suitable guidelines to the State Governments for stricter enforcement of quality control provisions.

Selection of Regional Films for IFF

2010. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there exists any proper forum for selection of regional films for exhibition in the International Film Festivals held in India and abroad;

(b) if so, its broad outlines; and

(c) the particulars of Bangla films which were selected for exhibition during the last Film Festival held in the Capital and those sent abroad recently and the reaction of viewers and jury thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In so far as the International Film Festivals held in India are concerned, every year the best of the feature films and short films produced in the country in different languages are selected by an all-India Selection Panel, composed of eminent persons from the film industry and other related fields. This Selection Panel selects not more than 21 feature films and a similar number of short films with the help of regional panels set up at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. All these films which are purchased and subtitled in English by the Directorate of Film Festivals which is a part of the National Film Development Corporation,

are shown in the Indian Panorama Section of the International Film Festival of India/Filmotsav. For the Competition Section of the Festival, there is a separate selection panel which short-lists all Indian and foreign films entered in the Section. For Retrospective Section, names of film personalities whose films are to be included are decided by an Organising Committee consisting of officials and non-officials. As regards International Film Festivals abroad, the Directorate of film festivals recommends entries from among the Panorama films. Sometimes, the organisers of International Film Festivals themselves request for specific films. Individual producers are also free to send their own entries. The final selection,

however, rests with the concerned festival authorities.

(c) A statement indicating the details of Bengali films shown in the 10th International Film Festival of India, New Delhi held in January, 1985 as well as those sent abroad during 1984-85 for participation in International Film Festivals and Indian Film Weeks abroad is enclosed. These films have generally been very well received by both the general viewers and critics. The question of the reaction of the jury does not arise as in most of the cases the films were out of competition. The film "GHARE BAIRE" was in the competition section in the Cannes International Film Festival, 1984 but it did not win any award.

Statement

A. Bengali films shown in the 10th International Film Festival of India.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Kony | by Saroj De |
| 2. Ghare Baire | by Satyajit Ray |
| 3. Aithi | } by Tapan Sinha |
| 4. Kabuliwala | |
| 5. Nirjan Saikate | |
| 6. Louha Kapat | |
| 7. Kshudita Pasan | |
| 8. Adalat O Ekti-Meye | |

B. Bengali films sent abroad for exhibition in International Film Festivals and Indian Film Weeks during 1984-85.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Kharij | by Mrinal Sen |
| 2. Ghare Baire | by Satyajit Ray |
| 3. Baishey Shraavan | } by Mrinal Sen |
| 4. Ek Din Pretidin | |
| 5. Akaler Sandhaney | |
| 6. Phatikchand | by Sandip Ray |
| 7. Jalsaghar | } by Satyajit Ray |
| 8. Goopy Gyne Bagha Byne | |
| 9. Nayak | |
| 10. Jana Aranya | |
| 11. Charulata | |
| 12. Nayan Shyama | by Nitesh Mukherjee |
| 13. Pather Panchali | } by Satyajit Ray |
| 14. Aparajito | |
| 15. Apur Sansar | |
| 16. Bombal Sarder | by Nripen Ganguly |
| 17. Hirek Rajar Deshe | by Satyajit Ray |

Development of Temperature Control System for Sugar Industry

2011. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a temperature control system has been developed to help the sugar industry to save fuel worth lakhs of rupees;

(b) whether this system has been developed by the Central Electronics Engineering Industry Laboratory ;

(c) if so, whether the sugar industry has approved the system ; and

(d) if so, to what extent the fuel will be saved by the sugar units ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). A project on the development of Temperature Monitoring and Control System for Process steps and Energy conservation in sugar industry is progress at Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani (Rajasthan). This project is funded through the Technology Development Council of the Department of Electronics,

Field trials to quantify the benefits are in progress at one of the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh.

Pilferage in Weighment of Foodgrains

2012. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether several cases of pilferages in weighment of foodgrains at the time of loading and unloading have been noticed ;

(b) if is, the details thereof and number of persons of the Food Corporation of India found to have been involved ;

(c) the efforts being made to replace the existing mechanical weigh bridges with the latest electronic weigh bridges immediately ; and

(d) further action proposed to be taken against all those who have been found guilty of pilfering activities ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a), (b) and (d). Effective supervision and check in weighment is continuously maintained by field visits of various officers and special squads constituted for this purpose. Whenever difference in weight and or number of bags come to the notice of the management of the Food Corporation of India, appropriate disciplinary action is taken against the employees found indulging in any pilferage, malpractices or violation of prescribed procedures. No separate figures about pilferages noticed and the number of persons involved are maintained separately in the Headquarters of the Corporation.

(c) The Food Corporation of India have placed orders for installation of two electronic weigh bridges on an experimental basis. The installation of more electronic weigh bridges will depend upon the performance of these weigh bridges.

Operation Flood Programme In Orissa

2013. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'Operation Flood Programme' had not been extended to Orissa in full swing ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether apart from boosting the above programme during the Seventh Plan, Government will assist the Orissa Government in launching upon some family oriented schemes for Scheduled Tribes in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Operation Flood II Project is under implementation in the 4 districts of Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Puri.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the Seventh Plan period, the State Government have a target to provide economic assistance to 6,40 lakh tribal families (including 3,15 lakh Scheduled Tribe Families assisted in Sixth Plan period and needing subsequent assistance in Seventh Plan) with the funds to be made available from the State Plan funds, Special Central Assistance and Institutional Finance.

Setting up T.V. Centre at Tirur

2014. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Malappuram district of Kerala is not covered by TV transmissions at present ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a transmission centre at Tirur at the earliest ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). A part of Malappuram district is expected to get TV coverage when the TV transmitter at Cochin is commissioned on full power of 10 KW in the near future. There is however no approved scheme at present to set up a TV Centre at Tirur.

Self Financing Flats in Janakpuri Pocket 'B'

2015. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to

refer to replies given to Unstarred Question Nos 4266 on 19 December, 1983 and 1242 on 5 March, 1984 regarding self-financing flats in Janakpuri Pocket 'B' and state:

(a) whether the construction of self-financing flats in Janakpuri Pocket 'B' originally scheduled to be completed by early 1983 has not been completed so far in spite of the revised targets fixed by DDA as December, 1983 and September, 1984 ;

(b) whether responsibility for abnormal delay in completion of these flats has been fixed ;

(c) if so, action taken against the defaulters ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid further delay and the present target, if any, of DDA for completion and handing over of these flats to the allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Notices under relevant clauses of the contract for taking penal action against the contractor have been issued from time to time and further action will be taken after completion of the work besides taking disciplinary action against the contractor.

(d) The work has now already reached the completion stage structurally and the flats are likely to be released for allotment by June, 1985 after completing the finishing items and the services, subject to availability of water connection by MCD and electric connection by DESU.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Orissa

2016. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many unidentified problem villages

in Orissa are also facing the scarcity of drinking water ;

(b) if so, the number of such villages in Ganjam district of Orissa proposed to be provided drinking water facilities ;

(c) the Central assistance proposed to be sanctioned for making drinking water provision in those villages ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information made available by the State Government to the Central team which visited the State recently to assess drought conditions in the State, about 10262 un-identified villages will require drinking water facility. This is in addition to the 23616 problem villages identified at the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan and out of which 21676 have already been covered till 31.12.1984.

The number of such villages in Ganjam district of Orissa is not available with the Ministry.

(c) and (d). An amount of Rs. 100 lakhs for 1984-85 and Rs. 121 lakhs for 1985-86 (unto 30th June, 1985) has been approved by the High Level committee on Relief for digging tubewells in rural areas of Orissa.

Recruitment/Promotion in Regional Offices of Central Warehousing Corporation

2017. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Head Office of Central Warehousing Corporation is empowered to directly recruit, promote and confirm, certain categories of employees and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether Regional Offices of Central Warehousing Corporation are also empowered to directly recruit, promote and confirm certain category of employees and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the criteria for promoting the employees from one cadre to another cadre as per the recruitment rules and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Except for the post of Managing Director who is appointed by the Government, the appointments to all group 'A', group 'B' and certain categories of group 'C' and group 'D' posts, depending on their pay scales, are made by the Board of Directors, the Managing Director and the Personnel Manager at the Headquarters. The appointments to the remaining group 'C' and group 'D' posts are made by the Regional Managers. Instead of confirming the employees, the Corporation has a system of declaring them regular on successful completion of the probation period. The authority for declaring them regular is vested in the appointing authority.

(c) In making promotions, the Corporation follows the criteria of 'seniority-cum-merit' or 'seniority subject to rejection of unfit' depending on whether the post is a selection or non-selection post.

Government Employees Owning Houses in Delhi

2018. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government employees who own houses in Delhi either in their own name or in the name of a family member ;

(b) the number of those who have built or purchased the houses with the help of Government loans or house building advances ;

(c) the number of those, out of the above in respect of (a) and (b) separately, who have also been allotted Government accommodation ; and

(d) the number of employees who neither own a house in Delhi nor have been provided Government accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):

(a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pricing, Credit and Distribution Policy for Fertilizers

2019. **SHRI R. ANNANAMBI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a reorientation of Government's pricing credit and distribution policy for fertilizers has been recommended by the National Council of Applied Economic Research study team in order to promote increased use of fertilizers to farmers ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The observations made by National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) regarding pricing, credit and distribution policy for fertilizer emanated out of the findings relating to the constraints inhibiting wider spread of fertilizer use, which was one of the terms of reference of their study.

The findings of the NCAER are kept kept in view, while formulating policy on these items.

Milling of Paddy in Punjab

2020. **SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :** Will the Minister of FOOD

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Food Corporation of India has failed to take decision as to whether in Punjab the paddy should be milled under FCI pattern or DFSC pattern and as a result of this situation a large quantity of paddy is likely to deteriorate out of total 20 lac MTs. ;

(b) if so, the present position of milling of FCI paddy, quantity-wise, in Punjab since November, 1984 alongwith the quantity of paddy left out ;

(c) the reason on the part of FCI for not taking/delaying the decision on this account ;

(d) the anticipated losses due to delay in paddy shelling ; and

(e) the action proposed by Government to avoid huge losses ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The terms and conditions for paddy milling have been finalised by the Corporation and the milling is in progress. Out of the total quantity of 18.87 lakh M.Ts. of paddy purchased by FCI in Pnnjab during the year 1984-85, 12.57 lakh M.Ts. has already been contracted for milling and of this 8.73 lakh M.Ts. has been lifted by the millers. Arrangement are being made for milling the balance quantity.

(d) and (e). Paddy shelling is in progress and the position of losses, if any, will be known after milling of total paddy.

Facilities to Farmers living in Urban Areas

2021. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether farmers living in urban

areas do not receive any Government aid such as loan, subsidy concession on other agriculture inputs which farmer, of rural areas receive ; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps to undo the discrimination and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The sale price of fertilisers to the consumers is the same in the urban as well as in the rural areas. Short-term loans advanced by the Government of India to different State Govts. for advance purchase of agricultural inputs can be utilised by the State Govts. for the benefit of all farmers both rural and urban. Schemes relating to plant protection subsidies as well as crop oriented schemes do not, generally, make any distinction between the farmers on the basis of the location of their farms. In the case of the scheme for assistance to Small & Marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production allocation for funds is made on the basis of blocks.

Increase in Price of Wheat

2022. **SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a sequel to the raising of the support price of wheat to Rs. 157 per quintal, as announced by Government, there will be any corresponding in-

crease in the price of wheat to be sold through the Public Distribution System and the flour mills throughout the country, particularly in northern India ; and

(b) if so, by how much and from which date ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Houses by D.D.A. in Motiakhan

2023. **SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has constructed some residential houses in Motiakhan ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the allottees are likely to be given possession of these houses ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHA-FOOR) : (a) and (b) The following flats allocated under various housing schemes are under construction in Motiakhan and are likely to be handed over by the dates noted against each :—

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of flats under construction	Likely date of handing over possession
1.	General Housing Scheme (LIG)	468	Dec., 1985
2.	Self Financing Scheme Car. II	272	Sept./ Oct., 1985
3.	Self Financing Scheme Cat. III	128	End of 1987

[*English*]

**Shifting of the High Tension Wire
in Pitampura Area**

2024. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Group Housing
Societies which have been allotted plots
in Pitampura area ;

(b) steps taken for shifting the high
tension wire passing over the land
allotted to the above mentioned Group
Housing Societies ; and

(c) the progress made so far in this
regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHA-
FOOR) : (a) 56 Cooperative Group
Housing Societies have been allotted land
in Pitampura. Their names are given in
the statement attached.

(b) and (c). The work of shifting
high tension line is being done by
Haryana State Electricity Board. The
Delhi Development Authority had made
the requisite payment of Rs. 3 lakhs on
14-5-1984 and Rs. 9,06,110/- on
29-10-84 for this work. The work is
in progress and about one fourth of it
has been completed.

Statement

*List of Cooperative Group Housing Societies Allotted Land in
Pitam Pura Area*

1. Jeewan Anand Coop-Group Housing Society,		
2. Lok Sabha Sectt,	"	"
3. Rajya Sabha Sectt,	"	"
4. Polytechnic Staff	"	"
5. Nav Sena	"	"
6. Mausam	"	"
7. Jai Shiv	"	"
8. Jawahar Lal	"	"
9. Triveni	"	"
10. Pragati	"	"
11. Jiwan Jyoti	"	"
12. Bhagwan Budha	"	"
13. Sidhartha	"	"
14. Raja Enclave	"	"
15. Amrit	"	"
16. Jagriti	"	"
17. Naveen City	"	"
18. Jhulelal Sindhu Nagar	"	"
19. I,D,P,L. Empl.	"	"

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| 20. | Ek jot | „ | „ |
| 21. | D.T.C. Employees | „ | „ |
| 22. | Eminabad | „ | „ |
| 23. | Garhwal | „ | „ |
| 24. | Rajasthani Bhavan Nirman Coop.-Group Housing Society. | | |
| 25. | Apna Ghar | „ | „ |
| 26. | Ajay | „ | „ |
| 27. | State Bank Empl. | „ | „ |
| 28. | Shivalik | „ | „ |
| 29. | Sri Niwaspuri Mitra Mandal Coop.-Group Housing Society. | | |
| 30. | Railway Empl. | „ | „ |
| 31. | St. Xaviers | „ | „ |
| 32. | Pundrik | „ | „ |
| 33. | Rang Mahal | „ | „ |
| 34. | Home Guard & Civil Defence | „ | „ |
| 35. | Jyoti Bagh | „ | „ |
| 36. | Labour | „ | „ |
| 37. | Kasturba | „ | „ |
| 38. | Loyala | „ | „ |
| 39. | Bannu Biradari | „ | „ |
| 40. | Kasmiri Sahayak Samiti Coop.-Group Housing Society. | | |
| 41. | Madhuban | „ | „ |
| 42. | Gurjar | „ | „ |
| 43. | East Delhi | „ | „ |
| 44. | General Staff | „ | „ |
| 45. | SBI Subordinate Staff | „ | „ |
| 46. | Feroz Park | „ | „ |
| 47. | Bank of Baroda | „ | „ |
| 48. | Model Coop.-Group Housing Society. | | |
| 49. | Ghalib Memorial | „ | „ |
| 50. | Sangam Coop.-Group Housing Society. | | |
| 51. | Milan Coop.-Group | „ | „ |
| **52. | Vikas Coop.-Group Housing Society. | | |
| 53. | Balbir Park Coop.-Group Housing Society. | | |
| 54. | A.G.C. W&M., Coop.-Group Housing Society. | | |
| 55. | Dhudial Coop.-Group Housing Society. | | |
| 56. | Dakshini Delhi, Coop.-Group Housing Society. | | |

Outlet of open Drains in front of Houses in Ashok Vihar

2025. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the outlet of the open drains in front of houses in Ashok Vihar (Phase I), Delhi, in general and 'B' Block of that colony in particular, is very much defective resulting in stagnant water which is injurious to public health ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure the proper flow of water in these drains ; and

(c) whether proper levelling (slopping) of these drains have not been done because of a dispute between DDAdrains and the Municipal Corporation over the developmental charges, and if so, what action has been taken to settle the dispute and the reasons as to why the general public should suffer because of dispute between two agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : (a) There is no defect in the out-let. However, occasional collection of stagnant water is reported to occur due to non-completion of main out-fall drains.

(b) and (c). Steps are being taken through the DDA and MCD to sort out all matters and expedite the completion the Nullah.

Opening of New FCI Godowns in Kerala

2026. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open new Food Corporation of India's godowns in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the places selected for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Certain proposals for construction of godowns in Kerala are under the consideration of the Food Corporation of India at present.

New Procedure to Reduce Waiting Period in Employment Exchanges

2027. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new procedure has been adopted in the employment exchanges to reduce the waiting period for the fresh registration and to enable the employers to select suitable candidates ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Instructions for the implementation of the new procedure at employment exchanges, with effect from 1.7.1984, have been issued to all the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, responsible for the administration of employment exchanges.

(b) The main features of this procedure are :

Introduction of three new simplified cards for registration of different categories of candidates ; extension of renewal period from 1 year to 3 years ; and preparation of advance annual lists of candidates for submission to employers, on seniority basis. In this procedure, emphasis will be given to provide chances for referral to larger number of candidates than at present. A system of rotation for submission has also been envisaged to improve their chances of employment.

Raising Livestock Production

2028. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 977 on 25 March, 1985 regarding raising livestock production and state :

(a) State-wise and year-wise allocations made and corresponding expenditure made during last three years on each of livestock species viz. calf, poultry, piggery, sheep, separately, under Special Livestock Production Programme, and that proposed year-wise, for Seventh Plan ;

(b) source, State-wise, from where cross-bred heifers enumerated in Annexure III of reply were procured and reasons of varying numbers among years and among States of similar populations ;

(c) number of heifers per beneficiary supported and its cost viz-a-viz results of production enhancement and how these were measured ; and

(d) details of Special Livestock Production Programme concerning Government support for poultry, pig and sheep ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) State-wise and year-wise allocations made and corresponding expenditure made during the last three years on each of livestock species, viz., Calf, Poultry, Piggery and Sheep, as available, is given in the statement attached. The Seventh Five Year Plan has yet to be finalised.

(b) Cross-bred calves from whichever source these were available but found with the eligible persons were selected for subsidised rearing. The variations in the number of calves from State to State and within the State can only be explained by the implementation agencies, viz., State Animal Husbandry Departments who provide the necessary technical inputs.

(c) One heifer per beneficiary is visualised to be supported by providing 1897.5 kgs. of concentrate feed at subsidised rate as the cost of feed and premium rate of insurance vary from State

to State ; the per calf cost also varies. The production enhancement are not proposed to be measured under the scheme as the programme envisages grant of subsidy only upto the point of the heifers coming to production.

(d) Under the Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Programme, assistance is provided at the rate of 25% to small farmers and 33-1/3% to Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per beneficiary. In the case of tribal participants, the rate of subsidy would be 50% subject to a maximum of Rs 5,000/- per beneficiary. The balance cost of the project is visualised to be met through credit from banking institutions. The assistance for other aspects of the Programme is as follows :

I. *Establishment of Poultry Units*

1. The size of the units are 50 : 100 : 200 layers
2. Assistance for Marketing :
Rs. 8.00 lakhs per 5 years per district having 3000 units.
3. Assistance for health cover :
Rs. 2.50 lakhs per 5 years per district having 3,000 units mainly for vaccination.
4. Subsidy on Insurance :

Insurance at premium rate agreed to between the State Governments and insurance companies in the State to be shared between the beneficiary and the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) in the ratio of 1.25 : 1.00 and if the banks participate, this will be shared among beneficiary, DRDA and banks in this proportion 1.00 : 0.75 : 0.50.

II. *Establishment of Sheep*

Production Units

1. The size of the units are 20/30 ewes plus one ram.

2. Assistance for Marketing : (and one boar for every 5 units of sows).
Rs. 6.25 lakhs per district having 3,000 units for 5 years.
3. Assistance for Health Cover (3000 units) :
Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 5 years per district.
4. Subsidy on Insurance :
To be shared in the ratio as indicated for Poultry Production Units.
2. Assistance for health cover
Rs. 100 lakh for 5 years per district having 3,000 units.
3. Subsidy on Insurance :
As indicated in Poultry Production Units.
4. Subsidy for feed :
Subsidy for feed for nourishing sows, boar and piglets is also provided. 30% of the beneficiaries are to be from SC/ST communities. The expenditure on this programme is shared on 50 : 50 basis between Central Government and State Government and 100% to Union Territories.
- III, *Establishment of Piggery Production Units*
1. The size of the units are 3-5 sows

Statement

The allocation made and expenditure incurred during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84.

Special Livestock Production Programme

Allocation during 1981-82 (Central Share)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/U.Ts.	Rearing of cross-bred heifers	Establishment of Poultry, Piggery & Sheep Production units*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.00	38.00
2.	Assam	1.00	3.00
3.	Bihar	2.00	8.00
4.	Gujarat	6.00	32.00
5.	Haryana	10.00	23.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00	5.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.00	8.00
8.	Karnataka	—	36.00
9.	Kerala	31.00	10.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	18.00	32.00
11.	Maharashtra	9.50	22.00
12.	Manipur	1.00	3.00
13.	Meghalaya	1.00	8.00
14.	Nagaland	3.00	6.00
15.	Orissa	18.50	15.00
16.	Punjab	13.00	12.00

1	2	3	4
17.	Rajasthan	10.00	55.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	25.00	60.00
19.	Tripura	6.00	2.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	—	40.00
21.	West Bengal	14.00	13.00
22.	Mizoram	—	5.00
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	7.00
24.	Delhi	1.00	4.00
25.	Pondicherry	6.00	3.00
TOTAL :		200.00	450.00

*The allocations indicated in Col. 4 were not made species wise.

SLPP—Allocation during 1982-83 (Central Share)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/U.Ts:	Rearing of cross-bred heifers	Poultry	Piggery	Sheep
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.50	7.25	1.80	8.70
2.	Assam	5.80	2.90	2.40	—
3.	Bihar	11.60	8.70	2.40	1.45
4.	Gujarat	17.40	8.70	—	2.90
5.	Haryana	11.60	4.35	1.20	2.90
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.90	1.45	—	1.45
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.80	2.90	—	4.35
8.	Karnataka	17.40	4.35	1.80	10.15
9.	Kerala	5.80	2.90	0.60	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	43.50	10.50	0.60	5.80
11.	Maharashtra	26.10	5.80	1.80	8.70
12.	Manipur	—	1.45	0.60	—
13.	Meghalaya	2.90	1.45	1.20	—
14.	Nagaland	2.90	—	4.20	—
15.	Orissa	11.60	3.35	1.20	1.45
16.	Punjab	20.30	5.80	2.40	—
17.	Rajasthan	20.30	2.90	1.20	14.50
18.	Tamil Nadu	14.50	5.80	1.80	4.35
19.	Tripura	2.90	—	0.60	—
20.	Uttar Pradesh	20.30	11.60	1.80	7.25
21.	West Bengal	20.30	4.35	0.60	—
22.	Mizoram	—	—	0.80	—
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5.80	2.90	0.60	—
24.	Delhi	5.80	—	0.60	—
25.	Pondicherry	5.80	—	—	—
TOTAL :		295.800	100.05	30.20	73.95

Special Livestock Production Programme

Allocation during 1983-84 (Central Share)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Rearing of cross-bred heifers	Poultry	Piggery	Sheep	Staff
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.50	6.15	8.30	1.25	23.80
2.	Assam	—	—	2.00	—	6.60
3.	Bihar	6.00	7.00	4.00	1.10	6.70
4.	Gujarat	7.00	7.50	—	3.50	9.70
5.	Haryana	5.00	3.75	2.00	2.40	13.30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.70	1.25	—	—	2.70
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	2.00	8.20
8.	Karnataka	8.00	3.75	3.00	7.40	8.20
9.	Kerala	16.00	6.50	7.00	—	6.90
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7.05	7.75	—	3.20	31.50
11.	Maharashtra	11.50	5.00	3.00	7.20	14.40
12.	Manipur	—	1.25	1.00	—	0.80
13.	Meghalaya	1.50	1.25	3.50	—	3.30
14.	Nagaland	—	—	6.00	—	9.40
15.	Orissa	9.00	6.00	2.00	3.00	12.20
16.	Punjab	10.50	—	4.00	—	2.80
17.	Rajasthan	10.50	2.50	2.00	10.50	27.60
18.	Tamil Nadu	16.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	11.70
19.	Tripura	1.50	—	1.00	—	1.60
20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.00	—	6.00	12.50	22.50
21.	West Bengal	3.50	2.75	1.00	—	11.30
22.	Mizoram	—	—	2.00	—	1.60
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3.00	2.50	2.00	—	7.10
24.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	3.30
25.	Pondicherry	7.00	—	—	—	2.80
TOTAL :		149.25	74.90	64.80	61.05	250.00

Special Livestock Production Programme

Expenditure Incurred

(i) Rearing of cross bred heifers, (ii) Estt. of Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Units. (iii) Staff Component.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/U.Ts.	1981-82 (Central share)	1982-83 Central and State share)	1983-84 (Central and State share)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.945	123.952	94.680
2.	Assam	3.655	N.A.	28.150
3.	Bihar	14.160	37.530	28.860
4.	Gujarat	23.500	49.061	28.040
5.	Haryana	30.500	38.316	41.768
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6.207	10.871	11.100
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.932	2.304	9.160
8.	Karnataka	41.165	9.500	37.500
9.	Kerala	17.300	62.561	65.377
10.	Madhya Pradesh	55.300	94.838	94.790
11.	Maharashtra	21.278	73.357	N.A.
12.	Manipur	1.960	0.615	0.780
13.	Meghalaya	4.063	6.951	4.480
14.	Nagaland	7.500	14.700	N.A.
15.	Orissa	29.095	47.720	44.390
16.	Punjab	N.A.	25.760	41.170
17.	Rajasthan	57.470	33.740	41.420
18.	Tamil Nadu	85.970	139.600	135.220
19.	Tripura	12.105	29.104	39.376
20.	Uttar Pradesh	31.660	75.999	89.020
21.	West Bengal	12.460	N.A.	39.330
22.	Mizoram	0.860	9.500	N.A.
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	6.800	7.840	7.150
24.	Delhi	0.810	Nil	Nil
25.	Pondicherry	6.820	8.000	9.010
TOTAL :		543.515	901.869	885.771

Note: The actual expenditure made was reported by States/U.Ts. for the as a whole.

**Recruitment of Junior Engineers in
Central Warehousing Corporation**

2029. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Junior Engineer (Civil), fallen vacant in Central Warehousing Corporation ; and

(b) whether the posts will be filled by advertisement in Newspaper or candidates will be called from Employment Exchanges for filling the vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) There is no post of Junior Engineer (Civil) in the Central Warehousing Corporation. However, corresponding to the post of Junior Engineer (Civil), the Corporation has the post of Sectional Officer (Civil). At present, there are seven vacancies of Sectional Officer (Civil).

(b) These posts are filled from candidates sponsored by Employment Exchanges. However, in case suitable candidates are not available from that source, the posts are filled by inviting applications through advertisement.

Demand for New Sugar Factories

2030. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the demand of various State Governments received so far for establishment of new sugar factories and expansion of the existing units, Statewise, during the last 3 years ;

(b) the details of letters of Intent licences issued so far and the number of applications rejected and those pending ; and

(c) what would be the additional production capacity licensed for the new units and under the expansion scheme during the Sixth Plan and what are the projections for the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Two statements I and II giving the position for the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 are attached.

(c) An additional capacity of 22 lakh tonnes was envisaged as being licensed during the entire Sixth Five Year Plan period. Against this, a capacity of 15.30 lakh tonnes has been licensed so far. The projections of additional capacity needed to be licensed for the Seventh Plan, are under scrutiny and finalization.

Statement—1

The State-wise position of applications received for establishment of New sugar factories during the last 3 years (From 1981-82 to 1983-84 season)

S. No.	State	1981-82 (Oct.-Sept)			1982-83 (Oct.-Sept.)			1983-84 (Oct.-Sept)					
		Total No. of applications received	L.I./ Licences granted	Reje-cted	Pend- ing	Total No. of applications received	L.I./ Lic- ences granted	Reje- cted	Pend- ing	Total No. of appli- cations received	L.I./ Licences granted	Rejected	Pend- ing
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
2.	Maharashtra	11	—	11	—	28	7	20	1	10	1	9	—
3.	Punjab	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Tamil Nadu	5	3	2	—	3	1	2	—	1	1	—	—
5.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
6.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Gujarat	2	1	1	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
TOTAL		23	8	15	—	42	11	30	1	15	3	12	—

L.I. = Letter of Intent.

Statement II

Statement giving the State-wise position of applications received for expansion of the existing units during the last 3 years (from 1981-82 to 1983-84).

Sl. No.	State	1981-82 Total No. of L.I./ Licences granted received	1981-82 (Oct.-Sept.) Rejec- ted	Pend- ing	1982-83 Total No. of L.I./ Licen- ces grau- ted	1982-83 (Oct.-Sept.) Rejec- ted	Pen- ding	1983-84 Total No. of appli- cations received	1983-84 (Oct. Sept.) L.I./ Licen- ces granted	Rejec- ted	Pen- ding	
1.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	10	4	4	2	5	—	3	2
2.	Maharashtra	2	2	—	7	5	—	2	12	12	—	—
3.	Punjab	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
4.	Tamil Nadu	1	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Assam	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Karnataka	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Orissa	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Bihar	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		13	12	1	22	14	4	4	18	13	3	2

L.I. = Letter of Intent.

[*Translation*]

Scheme to register complaints of consumers

2031. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any scheme to register the complaints of consumers and to take action thereon ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the names of the State in which such cells are proposed to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). An Officer in the Union Department of Civil Supplies has been nominated as Public Grievances Officer to receive complaints relating to Public Distribution System from the public. The complaints received by this Officer are examined in consultation with the States/Union Territories and concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations of the Central Government and immediate remedial action is taken by the concerned agencies. The need for establishing similar public Grievances Cells at State and District Levels was emphasised at the last meeting of the Advisory Council on Public Distribution System held in New Delhi on 29th and 30th March, 1985.

Homeless Persons in Rural, Urban and Hill Areas

2032. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the State-wise number of homeless persons in rural, urban and hill areas in the country at present;

(b) the details of the scheme to pro-

vide houses to them and the contribution made by Central Government, State Governments, private sector and the international agencies for its implementation and the time by which it is scheduled to be completed;

(c) the targets fixed for the year 1985-86 in the above context; and

(d) the number of additional houses in respect of which need arose during the last three years, year-wise and the number of houses allotted during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

(a) A statement showing the houseless population according to 1981 census is attached.

(b) Housing is a State subject. There is no Central scheme for providing houses to the homeless. The schemes in operation in the State sector for the purpose are :—

(i) allotment of rural house sites and provision of construction assistance for which the 6th Plan provision was Rs. 353.50 crores and

(ii) construction of houses for economically weaker sections of the society in urban areas with the 6th Plan provision of Rs. 485 crores. There is no exclusive scheme of housing the homeless funded by the International agencies.

(c) The plan for 1985-86 is yet to be finalised.

(d) As per the estimates prepared by NBO, the housing short-age during the last three years was as follows :—

	(in millions)
1981-82	22.00
1982-83	22.90
1983-84	23.80

Thus the year-wise need for the additional houses was of the order of 0.9 million. During the 6th Plan period (upto 28.2.85) (a) house-sites have been provided to 52.85 lakhs and construction

assistance to 18.16 lakh rural landless families (b) in urban areas, 8.02 lakh houses for economically weaker sections of the society have been constructed.

Statement

Houseless Population According to 1981 Census

S. N.	Name of State, UT	Rural	Urban	Total
STATES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175,559	75,007	250,866
2.	Bihar	34,414	25,770	60,184
3.	Gujarat	267,213	43,201	310,414
4.	Haryana	34,797	8,901	43,698
5.	Himachal Pradesh	22,208	1,721	23,929
6.	Jammu & Kashmir @	9,734	1,058	10,792
7.	Karnataka	84,821	42,929	127,750
8.	Kerala	13,147	8,599	21,746
9.	Madhya Pradesh	278,941	53,496	332,437
10.	Maharashtra	442,633	99,824	542,457
11.	Manipur	118	10	128
12.	Meghalaya	219	116	335
13.	Nagaland	69	189	258
14.	Orissa	41,292	9,469	50,761
15.	Punjab	33,112	23,260	56,372
16.	Rajasthan	134,391	32,424	16,815
17.	Sikkim	865	441	1,306
18.	Tamil Nadu	31,298	26,163	57,461
19.	Tripura	305	104	409
20.	Uttar Pradesh	60,211	48,329	108,540
21.	West Bengal	48,372	84,430	132,802
U.Ts.				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	52	126	178
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3.	Chandigarh	—	4,047	4,047
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	917	108	1,025
5.	Delhi	4,354	22,516	26,870
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,941	3,257	7,198
7.	Lakshdweep	1	2	3
8.	Mizoram	287	88	375
9.	Pondicherry	840	2,958	3,798
*Total		1,724,111	618,843	2,342,954

- Notes* :—
- *excludes the population of Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 census
 - @ The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.
 - Separate figures for Hill areas were not compiled under the census operations.

[English]

Rise in Prices of Newspapers/Periodicals

2033. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that prices of newspapers/periodicals are rising day by day; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to control the prices of newspapers/periodicals in the interest of common man ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The newspaper industry is free to increase or decrease the prices of newspapers/periodicals. In the Interest of the freedom of the Press, the Government has no proposal under consideration to control their prices.

Broadcasting Structure of AIR and TV

2034. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA;
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing broadcasting structure of the country both AIR and TV once again failed to get authentic news of events of enormous importance to the country on the last day of October, 1984;

(b) whether both the organisations failed in similar manner in 1962 also in broadcasting the Chinese cease-fire;

(c) if both the above statements are correct, the reasons for such repeated failures; and

(d) remedial measures taken in the matter and results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir. This is not correct. The broadcast/telecast by All India Radio/Doordarshan of the news of the death of high State dignitaries like the President, Vice-President and the Prime Minister has to follow a fixed drill laid down by the Government.

(b) No information is available about the news, announcement etc., if any, broadcast/telecast on that occasion in 1962.

(c and (d). Do not arise.

Hike in Price of Milk

2035. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of times the price of milk of Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy has been raised since 1980 till date and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Since 1980, the number of times selling prices of milk of Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy have been increased is :

Delhi Milk Scheme

Toned Milk	1
Standardised Milk	2

Mother Dairy

Toned Milk	3
Full Cream Milk	5

The increase in the selling prices of milk was necessitated due to increase in the cost of raw milk and other inputs which resulted in increase in the cost of production of milk.

Telecast by Kurseong T.V. Relay Centre

2036. SHRI MANIK SANYAL :

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the telecast by Kurseong TV Relay Centre through Channel No. 6 is frequently disturbed by the Bangladesh Television Channel No. 6 thereby causing much disappointment to the people of North Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to take immediate corrective measures in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Remedial measures are in progress

Allotment of Houses by DDA

2037. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA has solved the housing problem of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of houses constructed and allotted to the people of Delhi; and

(c) whether a demand for allotment of more houses is pending with DDA and if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) The objects of DDA are to promote and secure development of Delhi according to plan. It has also played a significant role in solving the housing problem in Delhi by allotting lands/plots for

construction of houses/flats and by undertaking construction directly.

(b) During 1967-68 to 1983-84, 1,05,274 flats were constructed and allotted by DDA to the registrants.

(c) 1,58,345 persons registered with DDA are awaiting allotments of flats from DDA, as the construction work under various schemes can be taken in phases only depending upon the capacity of DDA.

[*Translation*]

Proposal for Storing Foodgrains at District level

2038. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India propose to make arrangements for storing foodgrains at district level to ensure regular supply of foodgrains in remote hill areas of the country ; and

(b) if so, time by which such godowns are proposed to be set up in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh and the approximate capacity thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Proposals for construction of godowns for storage of foodgrains in different areas including hill areas are considered by the Food Corporation of India from time to time depending on the need and operational considerations.

(b) A proposal for construction of storage capacity of about 5,000 tonnes each in Almora and Pithoragarh districts is under the consideration of the Food Corporation of India at present.

[*English*]

Screening of films on Television

2039. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether maximum number of feature films are made in Andhra Pradesh if so, details thereof *vis-a-vis* other films produced in the country, year-wise for the last three years ;

(b) whether in the National Telecast 30 regional language films were screened during 1984 ; if so, break-up thereof, language-wise ;

(c) whether only 2 Telugu films were screened despite the fact that there are about 7 crore Telugu speaking citizens in the country ; and

(d) whether Government will issue suitable guidelines for screening the films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) A statement showing the number of Indian feature films in various

languages, certified by the Central Board of Film Certification during the calander year 1982 to 1984 is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Doordarshan has been telecasting on its national net-work one national award winning feature film in a regional language on the first Sunday of every month since May, 1984. National award winning films in various regional languages are telecast on a rotational basis to give representation to films in different languages. Telecast of such films also depends on the films being offered for telecast by the parties holding exhibition rights. Eight national award winning feature films in various regional languages were telecast by Doordarshan on the national network during 1984 (May-December, 1984) of which one each was in Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Marathi and two in Bengali.

(d) Guidelines exist for national telecast of feature films in regional languages.

Statement

Indian feature films Certified during the Calander years 1982, 1983 and 1984.

Language	1982	1983	1984
1. Telugu	154	134	170
2. Hindi	148	132	165
3. Tamil	141	128	148
4. Malayalam	117	112	121
5. Kannada	51	72	81
6. Bengali	49	49	35
7. Gujarati	39	27	30
8. Marathi	24	20	25
9. Oriya	9	12	14
10. Urdu	7	4	1

Language	1982	1983	1984
11. Punjabi	6	19	10
12. Assamese	5	4	5
13. Bhojpuri	3	11	9
14. Rajasthanhi	3	4	2
15. Nepali	2	2	4
16. English	1	1	2
17. Malvi	1	—	—
18. Konkani	1	—	—
19. Brijbhasha	1	—	—
20. Maithili	1	—	—
21. Manipuri	—	3	2
22. Sindhi	—	1	—
23. Khasi	—	1	1
24. Haryanavi	—	1	4
25. Garhwali	—	1	1
26. Tulu	—	1	—
27. Sanskrit	—	1	—
28. Kashmiri	—	1	—
29. Silent	—	1	—

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Radio Station in Barmer

2040. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had given their approval for the setting up of a radio station in Barmer city the head-quarter of border district of Rajasthan in the beginning of 1984-85 of the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to set up the said radio station ; and

(c) the time by which the radio station would be set up and start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The Planning Commission approved in principle the setting up of a Radio Station at Barmer with 20 KW MW transmitter, multi-purpose studios, receiving facilities and staff quarters, provided that the scheme outlay is fitted within the outlay to be approved for the 7th plan and the expenditure is incurred from 1985-86 onwards.

(b) and (c). Action to locate the sites for the transmitter, studios and staff quarters, is in progress. The station is expected to start functioning during the 7th Plan period (1985-90).

[*English*]

Relief for Natural Calamities to States

2041. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the financial assistance sought by various States for relief operation work on account of hailstorm, drought, incessant rains and amount sanctioned, State-wise, during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : The Statewise information giving Central assistance sought and sanctioned during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 for drought is indicated at Statement—I and for floods, heavy rains, cyclone, hailstorm etc. at Statement—II.

Statement I

Statewise Details of Central Assistance sought and sanctioned to various States for Drought Relief during 1982-83 to 1984-85

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		Remarks
		Sought	Sanc-tioned	Sought	Sanc-tioned	Sought	Sanc-tioned	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	220.24	68.77	165.12	28.26	369.28	54.42	
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3.	Bihar	234.30	25.01	74.57	8.98	—	—	
4.	Gujarat	202.00	30.60	included in 1982-83	9.18	—	—	
5.	Haryana	83.85	11.82	—	—	78.96+	8.70+	+ for cotton loss & breach in canal
6.	Himachal Pradesh	41.50	13.02	—	—	149.98	19.37*	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8.	Karnataka	51.01	8.81	included in 1982-83	14.00	209.50	32.73	
9.	Kerala	23.56	4.10	229.60	42.46	—	—	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	106.14	34.36@	72.72	22.29	112.92	15.14*	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
11.	Maharashtra	131.14	56.89	27.41	11.63	133.66	31.83+	+including 1.20 for
12.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cold Wave
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	251.43	15.98@	149.65	24.65	115.73	8.95*	for cotton
16.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	24.45	6.75	loss
17.	Rajasthan	398.94	74.00	105.67	39.85	159.89	31.32*	—
18.	Sikkim	5.00	0.17	0.85	0.13"	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	190.00	18.39	219.45	59.15	—	—	—
20.	Tripura	4.22	2.01\$	—	—	—	—	\$ include 1.10 for 1981-82
21.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	36.09	1.57	181.45	8 10	—
22.	West Bengal	278.22	74.27	102.33	30.59	—	—	—

@ In addition 6.63 to Madhya Pradesh and 3.80 to Orissa was sanctioned during 1982-83 as Spill over of 1981-82.

" Includes Spill over for 1984-85 in case of Sikkim (0.09) sanctioned during 1983-84.

* Includes Spill over for 1985-86 in case of Himachal Pradesh (6.67), Madhya Pradesh (3.76), Orissa (6.00), Rajasthan (25.89) sanctioned during 1984-85.

Statement II

Statewise Details of Central Assistance Sought and Sanctioned to Various States Affected by Floods, Heavy Rains, Cyclone, Hurricane, Landslides, Earthquakes etc. During 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		Remarks
		Sought	Sanc-tioned	Sought	Sanc-tioned	Sought	Sanc-tioned	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	406.39	96.70	130.50	42.53*\$	
2.	Assam	24.84	9.47	52.00	11.07	157.81	39.97*	
3.	Bihar	63.34	17.48	—	—	204.94	58.94	
4.	Gujarat	154.63	41.94@	166.85	39.22"	—	—	
5.	Haryana	26.39	1.75	103.77	17.07	33.32	1.55	Cold Wave
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21.07	4.03	73.09	8.29	5.30	2.73	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	1.00	1.00	6.09	3.78	
8.	Karnataka	20.80	4.42	18.99	3.29	3.74	under process	
9.	Kerala	34.55	0.11	—	—	195.15	21.33	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	22.67	2.07@	23.93	5.69"	23.01	5.91	
11.	Maharashtra	—	—	106.04	24.68	—	—	
12.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	2.00	0.28	
13.	Meghalaya	1.00	0.33	4.17	1.90†	5.92	1.76	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14. Nagaland			—	—	1.62	0.77	—	—	—
15. Orissa			757.10	170.52	"	"	161.24	23.43	
16. Rajasthan			32.20	0.32	68.00	8.93	22.25	4.99	
17. Punjab			—	—	—	—	—	—	
18. Sikkim			—	—	33.34	4.40†	11.33	3.90	
19. Tamil Nadu			—	—	129.12	41.18	106.78	27.96	
20. Tripura			0.97	0.56	19.43	4.50	12.44	7.99\$	
21. Uttar Pradesh			448.00	67.23	563.76	65.79†	264.17	47.89	
22. West Bengal			included in 1981-82	7.57	—	—	151.58	58.68\$	

@ In addition, 30.97 to Gujarat and 0.14 to Madhya Pradesh was sanctioned as Spill over of 1981-82.

" In addition, 4.45 to Gujarat, 1.00 to Madhya Pradesh, 22.98 to Orissa was sanctioned as spill over of 1982-83.

† Includes, Spill over for 1984-85 in case of Meghalaya (1.17), Sikkim (2.43), Uttar Pradesh (8.53).

\$ Includes, Spill over for 1985-86 in case of Andhra Pradesh 12.79), Tripura (0.69) and West Bengal (10.65).

* Excluding IAF Bills.

[*Translation*]

Introduction of crop Insurance Scheme

2042. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes proposed to be taken up in future to increase the agriculture production and provide inputs and more irrigational water and powers to farmers keeping in view the inadequate supply of power and irrigational water in rural areas, particularly during the current year ;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation and provide more facilities to farmers ;

(c) whether Government are considering increased prices for agricultural produce in view of the hike in prices of farm inputs because of which the farmers are not getting adequate return ; and

(d) whether, keeping in view heavy losses suffered by the farmers due to natural calamities and their financial lot being dependent on agricultural produce, Government propose to introduce crop insurance scheme and if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have introduced a massive programme in the form of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme providing assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing agricultural production in all the blocks of the country. The Scheme provides for subsidy on minor irrigation works and free distribution of minikits of seed and fertilisers for oilseeds and pulses to small and marginal farmers. Irrigational requirements of the farmers are also being adequately met through modernisation of irrigation systems. The States have been advised to provide adequate and timely power supply for agricultural purposes.

(c) While fixing support/procurement price, it is ensured that it covers cost of production and also provides a reasonable margin of profit to give incentive to farmers for investment and adoption of improved farm technology. The procurement/support prices of major agricultural crops have been raised substantially during the last five years to make them more remunerative to the farmers.

(d) An area based scheme of crop insurance is already in operation in the country since 1979. It is linked with crop loans and covers all risks due to natural calamities, pest attack etc., It is proposed to further expand the scheme from Kharif 1985 to cover all loanee farmers in respect of wheat, paddy, pulses, oilseeds and millets.

[*English*]

Production and consumption of edible oils

2043. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production and consumption of edible oils in the country ;

(b) whether there is an annual deficit of around 1.2 million tonnes in the consumption of edible oils in the country ;

(c) how Government propose to meet deficit ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of oil-seeds in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) During 1983-84, the production and demand of edible oils in the country was 33 lakh tonnes and about 49 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) There was a deficit of around 1.6 million tonnes between the demand

for and availability of indigenous edible oils during that year.

(c) The deficit is met, as a short term measure, by imports of edible oils,

(d) The following measures have been taken to increase the production of oilseeds :

- (i) During 1984-85, a Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project has been sanctioned re-orienting and integrating the Oilseeds Development Schemes in operation upto 1983-84.
- (ii) The crop and location specific approach through Special Projects has been extended to four major crops, namely, groundnut, rapeseeds-mustard, soyabean and sunflower in selected States.
- (iii) The intensive approach has been extended to other oilseeds crops namely, sesamum, safflower and niger besides groundnut, rapeseeds mustard, soyabean and sunflower in 14 States. The programme *inter-alia*, aims at development of non-traditional oilseeds increase in areas under irrigated crops particularly groundnut in rabi/summer season, adoption of improved package of practices, supply of basic inputs and free distribution of seed and fertiliser minikits on a large scale.
- (iv) State level Cooperative Oilseeds Federations have been formed in 7 States under the Project for Restructuring of Edible Oils and Oilseeds Production and Marketing through National Dairy Development Board.
- (v) National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board has been set up to bring about inte-

grated development of oilseeds production processing and marketing and also for the development of Vegetable Oils and Industry.

Acute shortage of Drinking Water in Maharashtra

2044. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether throughout Maharashtra the people are facing acute shortage of drinking water ;

(b) whether it is possible for Government of Maharashtra to handle this problem with its own resources ; and

(c) if not, the action Government propose take to help them in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHA-FLOOR) : (a) According to the Memorandum on Scarcity Situation in Maharashtra for the year 1985-86 presented to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, 2900 villages and 31 towns in Maharashtra are expected to face water scarcity.

(b) Central assistance is provided to the State Government on the basis of the Memorandum on drought situation presented by the State, after an on the spot assessment of the situation and on the recommendations on the High Level Committee of Relief.

(c) The Government of India approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 11.58 crores for drinking water supply in drought affected areas in the State of Maharashtra during 1984-85. Following the Memorandum on Scarcity situation in Maharashtra for the year 1985-86 received recently by the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, a Central team will be visiting the State shortly for assessment of the situation. In

addition, during 1984-85, Central grants amounting to Rs 12.75 crores was released to the Government of Maharashtra under Accelerated Rural water Supply Programme and incentive scheme for covering identified problem villages.

**Decision taken at Zonal Conference
on seeds for Kharif 1985**

2045. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the conclusions arrived at the recently concluded Zonal Conference on Seeds for Kharif, 1985 attended by State Governments' representatives apart from representatives of Seeds Corporations of the States ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) In the recent Zonal Seed Conference the availability and requirement of quality/certified seeds for Kharif 1985 was assessed. The total quality/certified seed requirement for Kharif 1985 is 31.60 lakh quintals as against the availability of 32.42 lakh quintals.

(b) The seed supply plan for Kharif

1985 has been prepared cropwise, state-wise and agencywise and sent to State Governments, State Seed Corporations, National Seed Corporation, State Farms Corporation of India and Private seed dealers for implementation. Regular monitoring of the seed supply is being done by the Government of India as well as by the State Governments.

Procurement of Foodgrains

2046. SHRI G.S. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether procurement of foodgrains has increased so much that Government have to think to export foodgrains ; and

(b) if so, what is the procurement during the last three years upto 31st March, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH) : The procurement of foodgrains during the 1984-85 season shows an increase over that of the previous year. The Government keeps open the option to export foodgrains from the country, if necessary and feasible.

(b) Procurement of foodgrains during the last three Kharif and Rabi marketing seasons is given below :

(In Million Tonnes)

Marketing Season	Rice (including paddy in terms of rice)	Coarsegrains	Wheat
1982-83	7.05	0.17	7.72
1983-84	7.83	0.04	8.29
1984-85	8.77	0.16	9.30
(As on 31.3. 1985)			

One Union for one Industry

2047. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to have a legislation for the purpose of having one Union in one Industry;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the All India Labour Organisations/Federations/Unions or Associations have been consulted on the proposed legislation; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof along with reaction of the organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Arrest of SC/ST Employees working in the Regional Offices of F.C.I. in Tamil Nadu

2048. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether SC/ST employees working in the Regional Offices of Food Corporation of India in Tamil Nadu have been arrested under Essential Services Maintenance Act and sent to various jails of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the number of the employees arrested and the reasons for their arrest;

(c) whether these employees have been requesting the management for implementation of Government directives regarding reservation in recruitments and promotions;

(d) if so, what are their demands, and what action has so far been taken to implement Government directives for

reservations in recruitment and promotions and to ameliorate their grievances; and

(e) what steps have been taken or are being taken to release all the arrested employees ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). About 277 SC/ST employees were arrested at Madras under Essential Service Maintenance Act for obstructing the working of the Food Corporation of India.

(c) and (d). SC/ST employees were demanding that the backing of 200 posts of Assistant Grade-III may be filled by promoting Category-IV SC/ST employees only out of the 30% promotion quota reserved for all the eligible Category-IV employees. Since the element of direct recruitment, which is 70% for the post of Assistant Grade-III, exceeds 66.23%, there is no reservation for SC/ST employees in case of promotion. The Food Corporation of India follows the instructions issued by the Government of India in respect of reservations for SC/ST in services.

(e) On reaching an agreement between the management of the Corporation and the Associations of the SC/ST employees, all the arrested employees were released.

[*Translation*]

Special Assistance to Rajasthan for supply of Drinking Water

2049. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether Central Government propose to give special assistance to Rajasthan to solve the acute problem of drinking water there and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : A provision of about Rs. 298 crores has been proposed in the Union Budget for 85-86 for providing grants to

the States under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The allocation of grants among the States, including Rajasthan, will be decided after the Budget is passed by Parliament.

[*English*]

Application of Computers in Agriculture

2050. SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to develop infrastructure facilities for application of computer in agriculture ; and

(b) whether Government propose to open any such centre in Bihar which needs lot of modernisation in agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Personal Staff of Ministers

2051. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the policy of allotment of Government accommodation to the Personal staff of Central Ministers on priority basis has since been changed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the new policy ; and

(c) the number of various types of accommodation which can be allotted to the Personal staff of each rank attached to Central Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details of accommodation which can be allotted are as under :

(i) Key personnel in the Prime Ministers' Office as recommended by the Prime Minister.

(ii) Two members of the personal staff (other than Group D) attached to a Minister and one member of the personal staff (other than Group D) attached to Deputy Minister as recommended by the Minister/Deputy Minister provided no ad-hoc allotment has already been made on his recommendation.

(iii) One Jamadar or Peon attached to a Minister/Deputy Minister as recommended by him.

(iv) One officer whose service has been specially requisitioned from the State Governments for working on the personal staff of Ministers.

Type of accommodation is decided on the basis of prescribed emoluments.

[*English*]

Import/Export of Sugar

2052. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI N.P. : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the sugar exports price, import price and imported sugar sale price in India ; and

(b) whether Government consider these satisfactory in over all interests of the producers, consumers of the country and if not, the redressal/corrective steps proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) The average F.O.B. price at which sugar was exported during the financial year 1984-85 was about Rs. 2343 per

tonne. The average C.I.F. price of sugar imported against contracts entered into by the State Trading Corporation of India during 1984 was about Rs. 2288/- per tonne and this was allotted to the Food Corporation of India/State Governments at the levy price, the All-India weighted average of which was Rs. 3110.70 per tonne (excluding excise duty).

(b) The imports of sugar have been resorted to whenever considered necessary to keep the sugar availability in the country at adequate level. The export of sugar during 1985 has been permitted so far to the extent of India's pre-ferential E.E.C. and U.S. quotas except for a small quantity committed for export for Nepal, etc.

Acute Water shortage in the Capital

2053. SHRI C MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Times of India dated 21 March, 1985 wherein it has been stated that the Capital is facing the threat of an acute water shortage even before the summer begins ;

(b) if so, what are the causes thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avoid the crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Curtailment in water supply was caused towards the end of February 1985 due to lower than the normal (672 ft.) pond level at wazirabad Barrage where water supply of 170 MGD is drawn from the river Yamuna. The low pond level at Wazirabad Barrage was due to failure of rains.

(c) Additional release of 200 cusecs of water from Bhakra Beas Management Board and 150 cusecs from the share of U.P. at Tajewala was arranged and the pond level was made up and the normal pond level is being maintained at present.

To keep a watch over Delhi's water supply position especially during summer, two committees, one under the Chairmanship of the Lt. Governor, Delhi, and the other in the Ministry of Works and Housing in which among others, representatives from the neighbouring States will also be associated, have been constituted to review the water supply position in the Capital periodically, and take necessary steps to maintain the same at satisfactory levels.

Basic Amenities to Unapproachable Villages of Andhra Pradesh

2054. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the villages in Yellareddy, Kamarreddy, Bheemgal, Madunur and Domankond Taluks in Andhra Pradesh are surrounded by thick forests and are unapproachable either by road or by any other means of communication ;

(b) whether Union Government was approached to provide these villages with basic amenities such as roads, electricity and tanks for minor irrigation without causing any damage to forest area ;

(c) if so, the details of the proposals with Government ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to give clearance in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. These taluks are forest tracts. No such proposal has been received. However, the villages in these taluks are not totally inaccessible. The forest areas have a

good network of roads (mainly fair weather) and these are utilised by the people living in the villages situated inside the forests.

(c) and (d). Questions do not arise.

I.L.O. conference in India

2055. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to hold next I.L.O. Conference in India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the total expenditure expected to be incurred in holding the conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir. The annual International Labour Conference of the I.L.O. is held in Geneva.

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

Transfer of DDA Flats through Power of Attorney

2056. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMMED : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether many DDA flats in Delhi are being transferred through Power of Attorney ;

(b) whether due to this the cost of lands and flats in Delhi are increasing steadily ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to curb this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Govt. is aware of these transfers,

(b) It would be difficult to establish direct relationship between such transfers and increase in the prices of land.

(c) As soon as a transaction of this kind comes to the notice, DDA initiates action to cancel the lease. Instructions have also been issued by Delhi Administration to sub-Registrars not to register this type of general power of attorney. The Government also proposes to amend the Delhi Lands (Restriction on Transfer) Act, 1972 with a view to prevent unauthorised transfer of lands notified under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, through general power of attorney.

Curbing of Lock-outs

2057. SHRI NARASINGRAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the measures proposed to curb lock-outs which is a major hindrance to both industrial relations and industrial production in industries at large ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : Lockouts are regulated under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Both the Central and State Governments have been taking recourse to the legal remedies available under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to prohibit lockouts whenever necessary and direct the managements concerned to lift the lockouts and reopen the establishments. Under the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982 which has listed certain unfair labour practices, proposing or continuing a lockout deemed illegal is an unfair labour practice punishable under Section 25-U of the Act.

General Pool Accommodation for CPWD Staff

2058. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.P.W.D. has its Division/Circle offices in Patna, Lucknow, Bhopal, Jaipur, Jammu and Ahmedabad ;

(b) if so, whether there are general pool accommodation for the staff in these cities ;

(c) if not, whether there are proposals to construct C.P.W.D. staff quarters in these cities ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) No, Sir. However 232 quarters of various types and one hostel consisting of 52 units are under construction in 'general pool' at Lucknow. There are also proposals to construct 'general pool' accommodation at Jaipur, Bhopal and Ahmedabad. Efforts are being made to locate the land at these places for putting up 'general pool' accommodation.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to construct quarters specifically for CPWD staff because they are eligible for 'general pool' accommodation alongwith other employees of the Central Government offices. However purchase of 24 ready built flats for CPWD staff at Bhopal has been approved recently

Amount Sanctioned to Orissa under NREP

2059 **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government have sought additional financial assistance to help the backward areas in the State for the implementation of National Rural Employment Programme, particularly to improve the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No Sir,

(b) Question does not arise.

Provision of Grain Component and Cash Component to Workers under NREP.

2060. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provide subsidised grain component and cash component to each worker under the NREP ; if so, the details of such components ; and

(b) whether the said yard-stick is followed in the Union Territory of A and N Islands ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b), under National Rural Employment Programme 1 kg of foodgrains per manday are given to workers as part of their wages and the balance wage is paid in cash. The foodgrains are being distributed at subsidised rates with effect from 16th January, 1984. Wheat is distributed at the rate of Rs 1.50 per kg and rice of common, fine and super fine varieties at the rate of Rs 1.85, Rs. 1.95 and Rs. 2.10 per kg. respectively. These norms are applicable to all States/UTs in the country including Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Rise in prices of Essential Commodities in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2061. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities have registered a steep rise in Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the last few months particularly of salt and safety matches and if so, measures taken to curb price rise in the Islands ;

(b) whether his Ministry has made any study in such remote and isolated parts of the country to ensure supply of essential commodities to all parts of the Union Territory; if not, whether Government propose to undertake such a study; and

(c) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has proposed the formation of a Civil Supplies Corporation; if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No study has been undertaken. Monitoring of the arrangements for supply of essential commodities in different parts is primarily the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Government/Administration. This Ministry also reviews the functioning of Public Distribution System and assists the States/Union Territories to bring about improvements.

(c) The proposal regarding the establishment of a Civil Supplies Corporation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is under the consideration of the Central Government.

Constitution of Housing Board for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2062. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has proposed the constitution of a Housing Board for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): Yes, Sir.

(b) A team of officers is being deputed to the Islands shortly to make an on-the-spot study.

Opening of new TV channel for education

2063. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are opening a new T.V. channel during 1985-86 purely for education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this new channel will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

D.M.S. Depot for Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi

2064. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3093 on 13 August, 1984 regarding opening of D.M.S. Depot in Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi and state:

(a) the progress made upto now in opening of the DMS Depot in Shantiniketan Colony, New Delhi;

(b) whether the Shantiniketan Residents' Association also wrote to the Chairman, Delhi Milk Scheme in the matter, but no action was taken by him nor did he acknowledge receipt of communications; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to expedite the matter before the onset the summer and meet this long-standing demand of the residents?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) An officer of

the Delhi Milk Scheme contacted personally the Additional Town Planner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi (M.C.D.) sometime back to expedite the approval of the Delhi Urban Arts Commission for the site for construction of the DMS Depot at Shantiniketan Colony. Copy of the original reference from the DMS has again been handed over to M.C.D. authorities for further necessary action.

(b) The communications dated 8-11-1983 and 19-12-1983 were received in the Delhi Milk Scheme from the Shantiniketan Residents' Association. A reply was sent to the Honorary Secretary of the Association on 1-3-1984 by the DMS requesting him to arrange a suitable private (rent-free) place to enable the DMS to open a depot temporarily pending approval of the M.C.D. on the proposed site and construction of the depot by the DMS. No further communication has been received by the Delhi Milk Scheme thereafter.

(c) In addition to what has been stated at (a) above, the Association is, once again, being contacted to arrange a suitable place for opening a depot and if the same could be arranged, the Delhi Milk Scheme would open a temporary depot pending construction of the permanent one.

Charges for Exhibiting Sponsored Programmes by Doordarshan

2065. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the rate which is charged by the Doordarshan centres all over the country for exhibiting sponsored programmes ;

(b) the payment which Air India made to the 'Doordarshan' in this case ; and

(c) the amount which is paid by the Doordarshan to the various film distributors/makers whose films are screened at the T.V. or the song sequences in the form of Chitrahah ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) A statement-I is enclosed

(b) Air-India sponsored 12 episodes of the English film serial 'Sorry' during the period January to March, 1985 and paid a sum of Rs. 12,00,000/-as sponsorship fee.

(c) A statement-II is enclosed.

Statement-I

Statement Showing Doordarshan Rate Structure for Sponsored Programmes

Programme Category	Delhi/Mussorie/ Jaipur, Raipur/ Muzaffarpur/LPTs	Bombay/Pune/ Panaji	Calcutta/ Madras/ Jalandhar/ Amritsar	Lucknow/ Kanpur/ Hyderabad/ Bangalore	Srinagar	National network
<i>Sponsored Programmes of Doordarshan</i>						
Super 'A' Special	37,500	25,000	12,500	10,000	10,000	1,25,000
Super 'A'	30,000	20,000	10,000	7,500	7,500	1,00,000
'B'	18,000	9,600	6,000	4,000	4,000	60,000
'B'	12,000	6,400	4,000	3,000	3,000	40,000
'C'	6,000	3,200	2,000	1,600	1,600	20,000
<i>Sponsored Programme Produced by Sponsors</i>						
30/25 minutes with 2 minutes free time	10,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	35,000
15/12½ minutes with 1 minute free time.	6,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	21,000
<i>Sponsored Programmes Imported by Sponsors</i>						
30 minutes with 40 seconds free commercial time	40,000	25,000	12,000	7,500	7,500	1,10,000
15 minutes with 20 seconds free commercial time	20,000	12,500	6,250	3,750	3,750	55,000

Statement-II**(a) Rate Structure for films Telecast on Doordarshan****I. Rate Structure of payment for Hindi feature films**

- (a) (i) The rate structure for payment for black and white Hindi feature films will be as under :—

Category of films	1. Delhi-Mussoorie 2. Bombay Pune-Bangalore-Panaji	1. Calcutta 2. Madras 3. Jalandhar-Amritsar	1. Srinagar 2. Lucknow-Kanpur 3. Hyderabad 4. Jaipur	1. Raipur 2. Muzaffarpur 3. Gulbarga 4. Sambalpur 5. Nagpur 6. 20 low power transmitters
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(IN RUPEEL)				
A.	20,000	15,000	10,000	3,000
B.	15,000	10,000	7,500	2,250
C. and repeated telecast	10,000	7,500	5,000	1,500

- (ii) Additional payment will be made for telecast of black and white film on any other independent station added in the network at the mentioned in Col. 5 if the transmitter works on 1 KW or lower power and at the rate mentioned in Col. 4 if the power of the transmitter is operated on 10 KW.

(b) For Hindi feature films telecast in colour from individual Kendras, 25% extra over the foregoing rates of payment (for black and white) will be admissible.

- (c) (i) For telecast of Hindi feature films in colour on the national network, the rates for payment will be as follows :—

Category 'A' film	...	Rs. 3,25,000/-
Category 'B' film	...	Rs. 2,43,750/- (75% of Cat. 'A' film)
Category 'C' film	...	Rs. 1,62,500/- (50% of Cat. 'A' film)

I. Old Classic Hindi films (Black and white) to be Telecast on National Network.

- (i) The rate of payment for national telecast of old classic Hindi films (black and white) will be the same as that prescribed for national telecast of Category 'A' colour feature films Hindi minus 25%, i.e. Rs. 3.25 lakhs less 25% = Rs. 2,43,750/-.

- (b) In case of black and white classic Hindi feature film has been telecast earlier, payment for repeat telecast will be made at the rate prescribed for national telecast of category 'C' colour Hindi feature films minus 25%, i.e. 1,62,500 less 25% = Rs. 1,21,875/-.

III. *Regional films*

The rate of payment for telecast of regional films at TV centres in the region pertaining to the language of the films as also the rate of payment for telecasting with sub-titles at the metropolitan centres, *vis*, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi, will be the same as for Hindi films. Rates for the remaining TV centres will be as for 'C' category Hindi films.

IV. *Regional films on National network*

National award winning regional films will be telecast on the National Network simultaneously from all the transmitters and will be paid for as 'A' category Hindi feature films telecast on National network simultaneously from all the Kendras.

V. *Foreign films*

- (i) Foreign feature films will also be selected for telecast at suitable frequency and will be obtained from NFDC, Sov-export film and MPEAA (Motion Picture Export Association of America).
- (ii) The rate of payment will be 50% of that applicable to Hindi feature films. The films selected should either be in English or with English sub-titles.

VI. *Documentary films*

Duration of documentary film	Rate for Kendras other than Delhi	Rate for Delhi (primary channel & its relay centres (@ twice the rate in Col. 2)	Rate for National telecast (at 9 time the rate in Col. 2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5 Minutes	Rs. 350/-	Rs. 700/-	Rs. 3150/-
10 Minutes	Rs. 700/-	Rs. 1400/-	Rs. 6300/-
15 Minutes	Rs. 1050/-	Rs. 2100/-	Rs. 9450/-
20 Minutes	Rs. 1400/-	Rs. 2800/-	Rs. 12600/-
25 Minutes	Rs. 1750/-	Rs. 3500/-	Rs. 15750/-
30 Minutes	Rs. 2100/-	Rs. 4200/-	Rs. 18900/-
45 Minutes	Rs. 2850/-	Rs. 5700/-	Rs. 25650/-
	(Rs. 2100/- + Rs. 50/- per minute for 15 addl. minutes)		
60 Minutes	Rs. 3600/-	Rs. 7200/-	Rs. 32400/-
	(Rs. 2100/- + Rs. 50/- per minute for 30 addl. minutes)		

VII Children's films

Length of film	Rate for Kendras other than Delhi (primary channel)	Rate for Delhi and its relay centres (@ twice the rate in Col. 2).
(1)	(2)	(3)
5 minutes	Rs. 400/-	Rs. 800/-
10 minutes	Rs. 800/-	Rs. 1,600/-
15 minutes	Rs. 1,200/-	Rs. 2,400/-
20 minutes	Rs. 1,600/-	Rs. 3,200/-
25 minutes	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 4,000/-
30 minutes	Rs. 2,400/-	Rs. 4,800/-
45 minutes	Rs. 3,600/-	Rs. 7,200/-
60 minutes	Rs. 4,800/-	Rs. 9,600/-

Note : 1 'KENDRA' referred to in Col. 2 above (for tables I & II) would mean the following Centres including their relay transmitters :—

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bombay | 5. Srinagar |
| 2. Madras | 6. Jalandhar |
| 3. Calcutta | 7. UDK, Hyderabad |
| 4. Lucknow | 8. UDK, Delhi. |

2. In case children's films are telecast on National network, DG, Door-darshan may determine the amount of payment themselves, subject to a limit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the payment prescribed for adocumentary film of equal duration.

2. For a repeat telecast of a documentary or a children's film, the payment shall be made at half the corresponding rate prescribed for the first telecast.

3. These rates mentioned above are applicable to only colour films. The rate of payment for telecast of documentary and children's films in black and white will be 20% less than that for colour films of same duration.

B. Rate Structure for Payments made by Doordarshan for song and Dance Sequences Included in "Chitrahaar".

For 'Chitrahaar' programmes telecast on Wednesday on National network, Doordarshan pays a sum of Rs. 1,000/- for each song and dance sequence included in it. In addition, a royalty of Rs. 3000/- is also paid for acquiring telecast rights of each such sequence.

Selection of Regional Films for IFF

2066. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the manner in which the regional films are selected for screening at the International Film Festivals both in India and abroad ;

(b) the particulars of Oriya films which were shown during the last IFF held in New Delhi and whether the reaction of the viewers is conveyed to the film makers so that they could improve their performance in that particular direction ; and

(c) the particulars of Oriya films selected for screening during the IFF to be held during this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) In so far as the International Film Festivals held in India are concerned, every year, the best of the feature films produced in the country in different languages are selected by an all-India Selection Panel, composed of eminent persons from the film industry and other related fields. This Selection Panel selects not more than 21 feature films and a similar number of short films, with the help of regional panels set up at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. All these films which are Purchased and sub-titled in English by the Directorate of Film Festivals which is a part of the National Film Development Corporation are shown in the Indian Panorama Section of the

International Film Festival of India/Filmotsav. For the Competition Section of the Festival, there is a separate selection panel which short-lists all Indian and foreign films entered in the Section. For Retrospective Section, names of film personalities whose films are to be included are decided by an Organising Committee consisting of officials and non-officials. As regards International Film Festivals abroad, the Directorate of Film Festivals recommends entries from among the Panorama films. Sometimes, the organisers of International Film Festivals themselves request for specific films. Individual producers are also free to send their own entries. The final selection, however, rests with the concerned festival authorities.

(b) 'Neeraba Jhada', directed by Shri Manmohan Mahapatra was shown in the Indian Panorama Section of the 10th International Film Festival of India held in New Delhi in January, 1985. It is not the practice to assess the reaction of viewers to individual films.

(c) The film 'Neeraba Jhada', the only Oriya films included in the Indian Panorama 1985 will be considered along with the other Panorama films while selecting the entries for International Film Festivals to be held abroad during this year.

Amount Sanctioned to States for Projects under the RLEGP

2067. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned amounts for some projects to provide maximum employment under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme ;

(b) if so, the nature of work in each State on which amounts have been spent so far ; and

(c) the details of the work to be completed in each State during 1984-85 as per programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c). The Government have sanctioned 317 projects involving an estimated cost of Rs. 905.33 crores during 1983-84 and 1984-85 under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). The projects approved cover various sectors such as roads, minor irrigation, drainage, construction of school buildings, Mahila mandal buildings, houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, soil and water conservation etc. These projects are in various stages of implementation. The normal period for completion of these projects is approximately two years. However, as the RLEGP was launched with effect from 15.8.1983 and as these projects have been sanctioned after that date, it is expected that they will be completed during 1985-86.

[*Translation*]

Schemes for Benefits of Rural Unemployed

2068. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes launched, State-wise for the benefit of rural unemployed persons in the country ; and

(b) the schemes implemented in the hill State of Himachal Pradesh during the Sixth Five-year Plan and money spent on those schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The main schemes being implemented by this Ministry for the benefit of rural unemployed persons are the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). Both these programmes are being implemented on a country-wide basis.

(b) The NREP and the RLEGP have also been implemented in Himachal

Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Under the NREP funds amounting to Rs. 818.67 lakhs were released by the Centre during this period. In addition, the State Government provided an amount of Rs. 447.26 lakhs. As against this, the State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 1107.63 lakhs upto October, 1984. Under the RLEGP, which is fully funded by the Central Government, an amount of Rs. 300 lakhs has been released to the State Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 165 lakhs upto February, 1985.

[*English*]

Development of Fisheries in Orissa

2069. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new schemes have been launched in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period to develop fisheries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) when these schemes were launched and the details of result achieved so far ; and

(d) other measures being taken to exploit fisheries in the country, particularly in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c).

Details of the schemes launched in VI Plan in Orissa.

Some of the important schemes launched in Orissa during the VI Plan are as follows :

(i) Development of fishing harbour at Astarang effective from January, 1984.

The Government of Orissa are taking steps to call tenders for the major marine works.

—Providing subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels.

(ii) Development of brackish water fish farms at Mudirath, Binchinapalli and Panaspada and Prawn hatchery at Agreepalli.

—Providing loan on soft terms for purchase of deep sea fishing vessels through Shipping Development Fund Committee.

(iii) Group Accident Insurance Scheme for active fishermen launched in 1982-83 has covered about 20,000 fishermen in Orissa.

—Promotion of joint venture programmes with foreign fishing industry.

(iv) A Techno-socio economic survey of fishermen community launched during 1983-84. Funds have been placed at the disposal of the State for taking up the work.

—Training of fishery operatives for creating a cadre of trained manpower for manning deep sea fishing vessels.

(v) National Welfare Fund for fishermen launched in 1984-95. The Government of Orissa are yet to formulate their proposals.

Glut of Fertilizers

2070. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(vi) Introduction of beach landing craft for fishermen launched in 1984-85. The proposal envisages introduction of about 20 boats in Orissa.

(a) whether the fertilizer industry is facing a major glut with a steady drop in the off-take of fertilizers during the year and huge stocks of fertilizers have accumulated with the industries ; and

(vii) An Inland Fishery Project for Development of Aquaculture is in operation under World Bank assistance since 1980 for development of 16000 hectares of water area for intensive fish farming and training of about 10000 fish farmers in the technique of fish farming. The scheme has made about 75% progress.

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to meet the situation and ensure use of fertilizers on a large scale to increase the crops production ?

(d) *Some of the other important measures taken to exploit fisheries in the country and in Orissa.*

—Exploratory Survey for determining the fishery potential in the EEZ.

—Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through judicious mix of indigenous, imported and chartered deep sea fishing vessels.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) According to information available in this Ministry, the country will be registering an incremental consumption growth rate of about 8.6 per cent i.e. from 77.10 lakh Metric Tonnes in 1983-84 to about 83.74 lakh Metric Tonnes of nutrients during 1984-85. Hence the question of steady drop in off-take does not arise. The lean season period i.e. from about February to May is used for buffer stocking to meet the demand of ensuing Kharif season and there is no question of any glut. We are still dependent on imports to a large extent.

(b) The increase in use of fertilizers has been as a result of series of measures

and steps taken by the Government and these efforts shall continue.

Assistance to Magazines Published to Give Publicity to 20-point Programme

2071. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to grant special assistance to those Magazines which are being published exclusively for publicity of 20-Point Programme for benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(b) the grounds for providing such assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, as part of Government's Advertising Policy, appropriate weightage/consideration in the matter of release of Government advertisements is given to newspapers published especially in backward, remote and border areas and also to those which are published in tribal languages or primarily for tribal readership.

Rajaji Nagar, ESI Hospital

2072. SHRI NARSINGHRAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware about the dispute in Rajaji Nagar E.S.I. Hospital, Bangalore on 6 March, 1985 among the B.E.M.L. employees and the staff of the Hospital ;

(b) if so, whether the matter has since been investigated ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Karnataka, who are responsible for administration of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme, are reported to have ordered a detailed enquiry into the circumstances leading to the death of the Insured person. The concerned medical authorities have been in touch with the B.E.M.L. authorities and assured them of continued medical care for their employees. Steps have also been taken to provide necessary security arrangements to avoid recurrence of untoward incidents which occurred on 6th March, 1985.

Setting up of a T.B. Hospital at Dhuliyar-Aurangabad area (West Bengal)

2073. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress with regard to the setting up of the proposed T.B. Hospital at Dhuliyar-Aurangabad area in the district of Murshidabad (West Bengal) for the welfare of the Beedi workers has been achieved so far ;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the tentative time limit for the completion of the T.B. Hospital in question ; and

(c) if no time limit has been fixed the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). A decision was taken some time back to construct a 50 bedded hospital at Dhuliyar, Aurangabad area for bidi workers. Subsequently, it was reported that the site selected for construction of the hospital was low-lying and tends to get submerged during the rainy season. The matter has been under correspondence with the Government of West Bengal and the Ministry of Irriga-

tion for location of a suitable site. A joint inspection by the concerned agencies is being undertaken to finalise the site.

Production of Wheat and Rice in Irrigated and Non-Irrigated Land

2074. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the average yield of rice and wheat per hectare in the irrigated and non irrigated lands, separately, during the periods from 1982-1985, State-wise and year-wise ; and

(b) the quantum of land brought under irrigation during the Sixth Plan

period year-wise and the proposed quantum to be brought under irrigation during the Seventh Plan period, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Average yields of Rice and wheat per hectare in irrigated and unirrigated lands separately are generally available with a timelag. Available information for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 for those States where pre-stratification for planning separate crop cutting experiments on irrigated and unirrigated lands was done, is, given in Annexure.

(b) Irrigated area (cumulative utilization) yearwise during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is as under :

Year	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	(target)
Irrigated area (Million hectares)	54.1	56.0	58.2	60.5	62.9	

As regards State-wise areas to be brought under irrigation during the Seventh Five Year Plan, such information would be available when the Seventh Plan proposals of the States get finalised.

Statement

*Irrigated and Unirrigated Yields per Hectare**

(In Kgs)

State	1982-83		1983-84		
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	
1	2	3	4	5	
RICE					
Andhra Pradesh	Kharif	2195	857	—	—
Assam	Autumn	1274	912	—	—
Gujarat	Kharif	1772	631	1932	1091
Himachal Pradesh	Kharif	1226	673	1546	1269
Madhya Pradesh	Kharif	1054	690	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	Autumn	899	653	—	—
	Winter	1249	902	—	—
Punjab	Autumn	3116	822	3070	1726
Uttar Pradesh	Winter	—	—	1623	1128
WHEAT					
Gujarat		2508	600	2694	583
Haryana		2574	1556	2546	1492
Himachal Pradesh		—	—	1524	848
Madhya Pradesh		1694	877	—	—
Maharashtra		1075	464	1288	571
Punjab		3082	1753	3093	1597
Rajasthan		1981	914	1681	956

* Provisional. Subject to revision.

[Translation]

Allocation of edible oils to States

2075. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of each type of edible oils in tonnes allocated to each State and Union Territory for distribution among consumers during the past two years, year-wise and the criteria adopted for allocation thereof; and

(b) whether Government have also issued any guidelines for the distribution of edible oils and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A statement showing the allocation of each type of imported edible oils made to States/Union Territories year-wise during the last two years is attached.

The Central Government makes alloca-

tion of imported edible oils to States/ Union Territories from month to month on the basis of demand, consumption pattern, festival season, availability of indigenous edible oils in the States Union Territories or region, availability of stocks with State Trading Corporation and other relevant factors including the pace of lifting of edible oils allocated earlier to the States.

(b) For effective distribution of these oils under Public Distribution System, instructions have been issued by the Central Government from time to time to all the States/Union Territories. It has been suggested to them that in order to make edible oils available to the consumers in a planned, systematic and effective manner, they should take appropriate steps to streamline the Public Distribution. That the imported edible oils should be sold through fair price shops. It has also been suggested to them that monthly issue of imported oils through fair price shops should not exceed 2 Kg. per family per card.

Statement

Allocation of each type of imported edible oils made to each State and Union Territory for distribution under Public Distribution System during the oil year 1982-83 and 1983-84 (November October)

(Qty. in M. Tonne)

State/Union Territory	OIL YEAR 1982-83					OIL YEAR 1983-84					Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Palmolein oil	Palm oil	Rapeseed oil	Total	Palmolein oil	Palm oil	Rapeseed oil	Soyabean oil	Sunflower oil		
Andhra Pradesh	61,900	—	—	61,900	70,650	—	—	21,800	5,750	98,200	
Assam	—	1,785	6,345	8,130	—	750	12,000	—	—	12,750	
Bihar	—	5,575	—	5,575	600	11,800	4,200	800	—	17,400	
Gujarat	56,810	—	—	56,810	53,700	—	—	12,500	9,100	75,300	
Haryana	—	2,990	30	3,020	100	7,300	4,700	600	—	12,700	
Himachal Pradesh	—	4,898	3,168	8,066	250	5,050	5,550	500	—	11,350	
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	1,930	1,930	—	—	6,910	—	—	6,910	
Karnataka	24,800	200	—	25,000	34,800	—	—	10,500	4,000	49,300	
Kerala	30,835	—	—	30,835	47,350	—	—	13,000	3,500	63,850	
Madhya Pradesh	9,955	1,500	5,965	17,420	9,800	8,500	10,700	11,000	—	40,000	
Maharashtra	72,375	3,300	—	75,675	1,02,500	4,000	—	31,000	15,000	1,52,500	
Manipur	—	1,075	2,110	3,185	—	1,950	4,800	—	—	6,750	
Meghalaya	—	—	3,510	3,510	—	150	7,245	—	—	7,395	
Nagaland	—	—	920	920	—	500	5,500	—	—	6,000	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Orissa	8,400	—	—	5,800	14,200	8,400	4,600	25,000	500	—	38,500
Punjab	—	—	18,685	—	18,685	—	19,940	750	3,900	—	24,590
Rajasthan	—	—	6,560	—	6,560	100	8,420	1,800	1,600	—	11,920
Sikkim	—	—	1,000	900	1,990	—	350	2,350	—	—	2,700
Tamil Nadu	55,230	300	—	—	55,530	62,750	—	—	19,500	8,750	91,000
Tripura	—	—	—	—	Nil	—	150	1,770	—	—	1,920
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	20,790	8,830	29,620	300	24,180	20,500	3,000	—	47,980
West Bengal	—	—	14,200	67,455	81,655	—	2,000	1,26,500	4,000	—	1,32,500
A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	120	310	430	—	60	590	—	—	650
Chandigarh	—	—	160	—	160	—	320	75	100	100	495
D & N Haveli	212	—	—	—	212	340	—	—	20	—	360
Delhi	—	—	11,080	8,495	19,575	—	15,800	13,800	1,000	—	30,600
Goa, Daman & Diu	3,725	—	—	—	3,725	4,600	—	—	1,050	100	5,750
Lakshadweep	100	—	—	—	100	185	—	—	—	—	185
Mizoram	—	—	—	800	800	—	—	3,250	—	—	3,250
Pondicherry	1,625	—	—	—	1,625	3,060	—	200	50	100	3,410
	3,25,967	94,227	1,16,658	5,36,852	3,99,485	1,15,820	2,58,190	1,36,420	46,300	9,56,215	

Implementation of IRDP during the Sixth Plan

2076, SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families lifted above the poverty line under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the basis on which Government claims this achievement;

(b) the total amount spent on them by Government and the manner in which it was spent; and

(c) the State-wise and the Union Territory-wise amount allocated for the IRDP under Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), against a target of assisting 15 million households below the poverty line in the VIth Plan, upto February, 1985, 15.6 million families (provisional) have already been assisted.

The impact of the programme in terms of increase in the income would be available when the evaluation report on IRDP, under preparation by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission will be out.

(b) Upto January, 1985, an amount of Rs. 1509.38 crores have been spent by the Government (Centre and States) mainly on subsidy but including also some amount for administrative expenses and infrastructure.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

State-wise and Union Territory-wise allocation of funds for IRDP for VIth Plan.

States/U.Ts.	Allocations VIth Plan (Rs. in lakhs)*
1. Andhra Pradesh	... 11,436
2. Assam	... 4,690
3. Bihar	... 20,545
4. Gujarat	... 7,630
5. Haryana	... 3,141
6. Himachal Pradesh	... 2,415
7. Jammu & Kashmir	... 3,233
8. Karnataka	... 6,125
9. Kerala	... 5,152
10. Madhya Pradesh	... 16,046
11. Maharashtra	... 10,360
12. Manipur	... 910
13. Meghalaya	... 936
14. Nagaland	... 735

States/U.Ts.	Allocations VIth Plan (Rs. in lakhs)*
15. Orissa	10,990
16. Punjab	4,111
17. Rajasthan	8,184
18. Sikkim	140
19. Tamil Nadu	13,211
20. Tripura	595
21. Uttar Pradesh	30,836
22. West Bengal	11,725
23. A & N Islands	175
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1,680
25. Chandigarh	35
26. D & N Haveli	35
27. Delhi	175
28. Goa, Damam & Diu	420
29. Lakshadweep	175
30. Mizoram	700
31. Pondicherry	140
TOTAL	1,76,681

*Calculated on the basis of 5011 blocks for 1980-83 and 5092 blocks for 1983-85.

Supply of Wheat to Flour Mills in Himachal Pradesh

of 24,200 MTs of wheat during 1983 and 1984.

2077. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(b) There are three roller flour mills at present functioning and two more may go into production shortly in Himachal Pradesh.

(a) the quantity of wheat supplied to flour mill in Himachal Pradesh during the last two years;

(c) Government at present do not have any proposal to licence any further roller flour mills in the State.

(b) the total number of flour mills there; and

Retrenchment of District Level Part-Time Correspondents

(c) whether Government propose to issue licences to set up more flour mills there and the details in this regard ?

2078. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The flour mills in Himachal Pradesh have lifted a quantity

(a) the total number of district level "part time correspondents" who have been retrenched in various newspapers and news agencies so far, after the receipt

of the recommendations of the Palekar Tribunal and their implementation by the Central Government;

(b) whether the national organisation of part-time correspondents "Akhil Bharatiya Patrakar Sansad" (All India Journalists' Parliament) has given any suggestions to Government for stopping the retrenchment and demanding constitution of a National Industrial Tribunal and if so, whether Government propose to constitute the same; and

(c) whether the representatives of the All India Journalists' Parliament have been included in the Tri-partite Negotiations Committee constituted to review the Palekar Tribunal Award and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Information is being collected from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, which are the appropriate authorities to secure implementation of Central Government orders on Palekar Tribunals' recommendations and the same will be laid on the table of the House,

(b) Yes, Sir. The suggestion were not found feasible on examination.

(c) A representative of All India Patrakar Sansad has been included in the Tripartite Committee, set up to oversee the implementation of Central Government's orders on Palekar Tribunals' recommendations.

Installation of T.V. Transmitter in Lakhimpur Kheri District

2079. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to instal a T.V. transmitter in district Lakhimpur Kheri situated on the border of Nepal ;

(b) if so, the time by which construction work is likely to be started there ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). There is no approved scheme at present to set up a TV transmitter in Kheri district. Further expansion of TV service to uncovered areas would depend on the availability of resources during future Plan periods.

Drinking water Problem in the Country

2080. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering allocation of adequate funds to solve the drinking water problem in the country ;

(b) if so, the total amount thereof and the amount being given to Uttar Pradesh out of it ;

(c) whether this amount is sufficient to solve the drinking water problem of the scarcity affected villages of U.P. ;

(d) if not, whether Government will consider granting more fund for this purpose ; and

(e) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Funds available for drinking water supply and sanitation sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan will be known only after the Seventh Five Year Plan is finalised.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

Allotment of plots to Industrial Units by D.D.A.

2081. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether D.D.A. has not been able to allot plots to industrial units ;

(b) if so, the number of such industrial units to which plots are still to be allotted by D.D.A. ;

(c) the year in which these units had got themselves registered with D.D.A. for allotment of plots ;

(d) whether these units had deposited any amount at the time of registration ; and

(e) if so, how much ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) to (c). The industrial unit, which applied for alternative plots of land in 1964 to 1968 and 1970 and found eligible, for shifting their industries from non-conforming to the conforming areas, have been allotted plots excepting only in about 20 cases,

(d) and (e). No earnest money was required to be deposited with registrations from the applicants of 1964. However, the later applicants 1965 to 1968, 1970 and 1976 were required to deposit earnest money of Rs. 1250/- to Rs. 10,000/-, Rs 1250/- to Rs. 51,000/- and Rs. 250/- to Rs. 2000/-, respectively, the deposit varying with the sizes of the plot applied for.

[English]

Shortage of palmolein in Kerala

2082. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of Palmolein in Kerala ;

(b) the total demand per month of this oil in Kerala ;

(c) the quantity being supplied every month ; and

(d) the steps being taken to augment the supply ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No such report has come to the notice of the Central Government. However, in January, 1985, the Government of Kerala had written to Central Government that reduction in their allocation will cause shortage of Palmolein in the State and as such the cut made in the allocation be restored.

(b) The total demand imported edible oils during oil year 1984-85 intimated by the Government of Kerala is 90,000 MTs. The monthly average comes to 7500 MTs.

(c) During oil year 1984-85, from November, 1984 to April, 1985, the allocation to the State Government is as follows :

(Month)	(in tonnes)
November, 1984	5,000
December, 1984	5,000
January, 1985	4,000
February, 1985	5,000
March, 1985	5,000

(d) The allocation of imported edible oils to States is of a supplementary nature and is not intended to meet the entire demand of the State. Kerala, being an oil producing State, the allocation made by the Central Government is considered sufficient.

Steep Increase in House Rent in Delhi

2083. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the house rent is increasing at an alarming rate in Delhi ;

(b) whether tenants of low income groups are facing great hardships due to this ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check this alarming increase in rent ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

(a) to (c). The increase in the rents of houses in Delhi is a general phenomenon linked with overall price rise including increase in the cost of construction. In addition to the efforts for holding price line, the Government is encouraging construction of private/cooperative houses and undertaking and increasing substantially, the pace of construction of houses by governmental agencies like D.D.A., etc.

Acute shortage of Milk and Milk Products

2084. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there acute shortage of milk and milk products in the country and the prices of milk and milk products being very high these are not within reach of the poor and backward community of the country ;

(b) whether Central Government propose to make a concerted effort to improve the health and productivity of country's large cattle population which will also improve economic status of the rural poor through dairy development ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) funds allocated for the purpose, if any, for next three years ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The per capita availability of milk has been steadily increasing. However, the consumption of milk by an individual depends upon his purchasing power.

(b) and (c). Several measures have been taken by the Government for promoting cattle/buffalo development on scientific lines with a view to improve their health and productivity. The main policies and strategies adopted are as under :—

(i) Genetic improvement of nationally important cattle breeds by selective breeding in their hom-tracts and up—grading in other selected areas ;

(ii) Cross-breeding of non-descript cattle with exotic dairy breeds ;

(iii) Progressive genetic improvement of important buffalo breeds by selective breeding and upgrading of non-descript buffaloes in other areas for improvement in milk yields ;

(iv) Development of feed and fodder resources in order to provide adequate nutrition to livestock ;

(v) Organisation of effective animal health services to support the production programme ;

(vi) Under Operation Food-II, infrastructure for providing inputs for increased milk production is being enlarged through milk producers Cooperative Societies. The economic status of rural poor in the dairy Cooperatives is improved by a regular payment of remunerative prices found the year, providing market for

rurally produced milk and economically priced inputs for increasing milk production.

(d) Seventh Plan allocations have not been finalised.

Production of Soyabean

2085. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage and production of soyabean, State-wise and year-wise from 1980-81 to 1984-85 and Government's support budgetted for Sixth Plan with corresponding amounts utilized; and

(b) how Government could increase indigenous production to prevent imports and corrective measures proposed, if any?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) A statement showing statewise and yearwise soyabean production from 1980-81 is enclosed (Annexure). A sum of Rs. 65 crores was originally provided for oilseeds development including soyabean, in the Sixth Plan. An additional provision of Rs. 30 crores was made for the year 1984-85 for the implementation of National Oilseeds Development Project which also includes project/programmes on soyabean development. A sum of Rs. 92.52 crores has been spent on oilseeds development programmes including soyabean, in the country during the Sixth Plan.

(b) Special Project on Soyabean in the State of Madhya Pradesh was implemented during the Sixth Plan. Besides, Centrally sponsored Schemes on Oilseeds Development also covered soyabean development till 1983-84 in other potential States. Soyabean production has been accorded high priority in the National Oilseeds Development Project implemented in the year 1984-85 with a view to accelerate the production.

Statement

Area and Production of Soyabean (1980-81 to 1983-84)

State	Area (Thousand Ha.)				Production (Thousand Tonne)			
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Madhya Pradesh	454.8	307.3	584.1	615.8	350.0	235.1	358.6	440.3
Uttar Pradesh	135.0	141.2	157.2	157.2	84.0	101.8	117.4	117.4
Rajasthan	4.8	9.8	11.7	22.6	2.5	6.5	6.3	15.6
Others	13.0	16.3	17.2	18.6	5.7	8.2	8.7	9.7
All India	607.6	474.6	770.2	814.2	442.2	351.6	491.0	583.0

Taking over of Some Functions of Food Corporation of India by West Bengal Government

2086. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has offered to take over some of the functions of the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or contemplated by the centre in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of West Bengal have requested for transfer of the foodgrains retail distribution functions to the State Government. Currently these functions are being performed by the FCI on behalf of the State Government under an agreement entered into between them in 1966. FCI is willing to handover this work to the State Government. The modalities for smooth transfer of the work are being worked out.

Taxes on Advertisements

2087. **SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received suggestion for levying taxes on advertisements published in newspapers and journals and advertisements broadcast by Radio and Television ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) No suggestions have been received for levy of tax on the advertisements broadcast over AIR and Doordarshan. However, the Second Press Commission have suggested that a cess may be levied on the newsprint consumption and a tax on newspaper advertisements and the yields from both should be earmarked *inter-alia* for augmenting the resources of the Press Council of India. Further, the 8th Finance Commission also observed that there is scope for raising revenue from levy of tax on advertisements published in the newspapers and periodicals. The Commission have left it to the Government to work out the extent and the modalities of such a levy.

(c) No decision has yet been taken in the matter by the Government.

Palm Cultivation in the Country

2088. **SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored the possibilities for saving on imports through expanding production of vegetable oils in the country by promoting palm cultivation in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. After preliminary survey conducted in areas with suitable agro climatic conditions, a project for red oil palm cultivation has been taken up in Kerala. So far, 3705 hectares have been planted there.

Another Project for the cultivation of red oil palm has been taken up by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forests and Plantation Development Corporation Ltd. So far, 1305 hectares of plantations have been raised by this Corporation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

[Translation]

Telecasts from Ranchi Doordarshan

2089. **SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that telecasts from Ranchi Doordarshan are not received properly at present as some-times pictures are visible but sound is not there and some-times pictures are also not clear and if so, the time by which an improvement is expected in the telecasts from this Doordarshan Centre ; and

(b) the time by which this station will start functioning with the increased capacity of 100 Mwts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Reports of occasional interruptions in telecasts from the TV transmitter at Ranchi, due to power supply and equipment failures, have been received. A diesel generator has been provided at the Kendra to serve as an emergency source of power supply, Equipment failures are attended to promptly.

(b) TV transmitter at Ranchi was commissioned on full power of 10 KW on 26.9.84. There is no proposal to augment the power of this transmitter.

[English]

Expansion Programme for Government Press Santragachhi, Calcutta

2090. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expansion programme for Government Press, Santragachhi, Howrah has been pending for a long time ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the expansion programme at this stage ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a).

(c) Expansion programme would depend on the total printing requirements of various Govt. organisations. In the 7th Plan provision of additional equipment and a regional Workshop for the Eastern region is under process.

Seventh Plan Proposals for Housing Programme

2091. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals (draft) for housing programme in the Seventh Plan both for urban and rural areas in the country ;

(b) the share of West Bengal ;

(c) whether specific programme is there to convert the slums in the housing programme for poor people ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b). The details of housing programme for inclusion in the Seventh Plan are still being worked out.

(c) and (d). Slum improvement is a State subject and Schemes/programmes are formulated and implemented by the States/U.T's themselves out of the Plan provisions.

Housing Problem in Metropolitan Cities

2092. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that metropolitan cities are facing acute housing problem ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and steps being taken to solve the housing problem ;

(c) how many people in these cities are living in the slums ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to provide civic amenities to the people living in slums ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). The Government recognises the present state of housing shortage. The steps for solving the problems depend on the provisions of the 7th Plan which is yet to be finalised.

(c) As per the information received from the State Govts/U.T. Adms. concerned, the number of people living in identified slums in 12 Metropolitan cities is about 123 lakhs.

(d) The Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums aims at providing basic amenities of civil life like water supply, streetlights, Community bath-rooms and latrines, drains and sewerage and paying of roads in urban slums.

Another programme of urban development is being implemented with World Bank/IDA assistance in some cities. Slum upgradation is an essential component of the programme.

Import of Feature Films by NFDC

2093. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Film Development Corporation is importing feature films from foreign companies ;

(b) if so, the number of films imported during 1983-84 ; and

(c) the profits earned by NFDC during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Film Development Corporation imported fifteen films during 1983-84.

(c) The profits earned by NFDC on all its activities during 1983-84 amounted to Rs. 62.87 lakhs.

Maintenance of Assets created through NREP and RLEGP

2094. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the maintenance of the assets created so far through the NREP and RLEGP in the villages of the country ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). According to guidelines the maintenance of assets created under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is the responsibility of the State Governments. Necessary allocations for the purpose are required to be made in the States' Budget. In the annual plan of action for the districts prepared under NREP and approved by DRDAs, the departments/agency/organisation responsible for the maintenance of works should be indicated and the financial arrangements made for this purpose should also be spelt out. Similarly, under RLEGP maintenance arrangements are required to be clearly spelt out in the project sent for approval of the Central Committee.

Housing Problem in the Capital

2095. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether housing problem is very acute in the capital ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to solve the housing problem ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHA-FOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) DDA has estimated requirement of new housing units during 1985-2001 of about 16.2 lakhs,

(c) Government proposes to undertake substantial programme of construction and augmentation of residential accommodation in the Seventh Five Year Plan, the details of which have, however, not been finalized. This will be by way of construction of Govt. accommodation for the employed, through DDA in general and by encouraging private and cooperative housing.

Allotment of Accommodation to Government Employees

2096. SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Central Government employees have been provided Government accommodation in Delhi and New Delhi ; and

(b) if not, the number of employees to whom accommodation has not been provided so far and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHA-FOOR) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) As on 1-1-1985, 72,847 employees were waiting for allotment of general pool accommodation. Due to constraints on resources, it has not been possible to construct accommodation to the requisite extent.

Allotment of Accommodation to Members of Parliament

2097. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PAS-WAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines on the basis of which the General Pool accommodation is allotted to Members of Parliament ;

(b) the number of Members to whom type VI to type VIII bungalows have been allotted from the General Pool during the last three years ; and

(c) whether the guidelines were followed in the allotment of those bungalows ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHA-FOOR) : (a) A copy of the guidelines laid down by the Govt. relating to allotment of accommodation from General Pool to Members of Parliament is enclosed as Statement-I,

(b) A statement showing details of allotment of type VI to VIII bungalows from general pool to M.Ps during the last three years, is enclosed as Statement II,

(c) The guidelines referred to at (a) above were laid down by the Government in April, '84. Most of the allotments details of which are given in the enclosed statement at Annexure-II were, however, made prior to April, '84. Even after April, 1984 some allotments have been made in relaxation of the guidelines pending approval of the competent authority, i.e. Cabinet Committee on Accommodation. Action has already been initiated for obtaining ex-post-facto approval of the CCA to these allotments.

Statement-I

Guidelines/Criteria approved by C.C.A. & P.M. for allotment/Retention of General Pool Houses to/by Members of Parliament. (CCA's Meeting Dated 24-4-84)

(i) In future, no allotment of type-VIII bungalow will be made from the general pool to any Member of Parliament without the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation ;

(ii) The Minister of Works and Housing may be authorised to make allotment of accommodation from General Pool to Members of Parliament as per the following guidelines :—

(a) Members who are ex-Governors, ex-Ministers, ex-Speakers/Chairmen, ex-Judges, ex-Ambassadors will be allotted houses of category type-VII depending on availability ;

(b) Members who were Ministers/Speakers/Chairmen of Legislature in the States P.C.C. Chiefs or who have been elected to Parliament for third term or more may be allotted houses of category type-AI ;

(c) Other Members may be allotted houses of category type V e.g., flats in North/South Avenues etc.

(iii) Members of Parliament who are already in occupation of General Pool type-VIII/VII accommodation may be advised to vacate the accommodation in their occupation and move to alternative accommodation which may be allotted to them from the General Pool/M.Ps Pool as per the criteria suggested in clause (ii) above.

Statement-II

The no. of Allotment made to Members of Parliament during last 3 Years

Type of Accommodation	No. of Allotments
E-I (VI)	5
E-II (VII)	11
E-III (VIII)	4

Junior Assistant Engineers in NBCC

2098. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of Junior Assistant Engineers in the National Building Construction Corporation and the number, out of them, belonging to SCs and STs ; and

(b) whether the backlog of vacancies reserved for SCs and STs in the cadre of Junior Assistant Engineers is proposed to be cleared and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) There are no Junior Assistant Engineers in National Building Construction Corporation. The question of personnel belonging to SC and ST amongst them does not therefore arise,

(b) Question does not arise, in view of reply to part (a) above.

Regularisation of Casual Labourers

2099. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of casual labourers in his Ministry and its offices/department/subordinate offices/attached offices, who have been made regular during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the number of casual workers who have been working for more than two years and have not been made regular and the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether his Ministry has formulated any time bound programme for regularising them ; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Production and Consumption of Sugar
by States**

2100. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the sugar consumption in each
State during the last three years ; and

(b) the sugar production and distribu-
tion to each State during last three
years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND
CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA
SINGH) : (a) A statement-I giving the
required information is attached.

(b) Statement II and III giving State-
wise production of sugar during the last
three years and the State-wise monthly
quotas of levy sugar allotted for distribu-
tion through Fair Price Shops from April,
1982 March, 1985 are attached.

Statement-I

*State-wise consumption of sugar during 1981-82 1982-83 and 1983-84 sugar
Year (October-September)*

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. Andhra Pradesh	302	379	453
2. Assam/Arunachal Pradesh	102	139	157
3. Bihar	339	386	425
4. Gujarat	411	492	598
5. Maharashtra	848	975	1188
6. Kerala/Lakshdweep	224	288	332
7. Madhya Pradesh	358	405	428
8. Tamil Nadu	340	424	501
9. Karnataka	282	315	381
10. Orissa	126	141	144
11. Punjab	326	379	454
12. Haryana	149	182	225
13. Chandigarh	14	18	21
14. Rajasthan	280	308	389
15. Uttar Pradesh	727	852	1008
16. West Bengal	400	480	531
17. Jammu and Kashmir	37	36	38
18. Delhi	116	134	152
19. Himachal Pradesh	29	34	37
20. Manipur	6	3	6
21. Tripura	9	9	11
22. Pondicherry/Karaikal /Mahe/Yanam	5	6	7
23. Sikkim/Bhutan	3	3	3
24. Goa/Daman/Diu	13	17	20
25. Nagaland, Andaman and Mizoram	6	8	9
25. Meghalaya	1	2	4
All India	5453*	6415*	7522*

*Excludes releases for APO, gate sale, CRPF etc.

Statement-II

Statewise production of sugar during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84, sugar season (Oct.-Sept.)

(‘000 tonnes)

State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Uttar Pradesh	2081	2035	1727
Bihar	344	370	225
West Bengal	10	9	2
Assam	12	8	5
Haryana	172	182	172
Punjab	149	150	146
Rajast han	23	26	22
Madhya Pradesh	57	75	74
Orissa	21	24	17
Maharashtra	3026	3025	1993
Gujarat	531	473	392
Karnataka	649	630	383
Kerala	17	19	10
Andhra Pradesh	546	513	295
Tamil Nadu	756	651	424
Pondicherry	25	26	19
Nagaland	7	6	3
Goa	12	10	7
All India	8438	8232	5916

Statement-III*Statewise monthly levy sugar quotas for public distribution**(In tonnes)*

S.No.	States/Union Territories	Monthly quota from	
		4/82 to 9/83	Oct., 83 onwards
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22696	24027
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	190	215
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	267	289
4.	Assam	8459	9190
5.	Bihar	29675	31573
6.	Chandigarh	275	328
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44	50
8.	Delhi	6104	6855
9.	Goa, Daman and Diu	470	478
10.	Gujarat	14433	15361
11.	Haryana	5462	5837
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1801	1917
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	2542	2673
14.	Karnataka	15743	16843
15.	Kerala	10796	11225
16.	Lakshadweep	65	68
17.	Madhya Pradesh	22156	23276
18.	Maharashtra	26645	27998
19.	Manipur	609	643
20.	Meghalaya	564	609
21.	Mizoram	207	240
22.	Nagaland	340	390
23.	Orissa	11166	11577
24.	Pondicherry	257	271
25.	Punjab	7085	7581
26.	Rajasthan	14494	15832
27.	Sikkim	134	154
28.	Tamil Nadu	20526	21284
29.	Tripura	876	958
30.	Uttar Pradesh	47111	50466
31.	West Bengal	23156	24435
	Total	294348	312643

Construction of Houses by DDA

2101. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the target of construction of houses by DDA since its inception ;

(b) whether DDA has achieved its target so far ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS

AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) DDA draws up the programme of construction of houses/flats on the basis of the registration made under its various housing schemes as given in the Statement attached.

(b) and (c). The DDA had completed construction of 1,05,274 houses upto 1983-84 as indicated in the Annexure referred to above. 59,019 houses are under construction and will be completed in stages by 1985-86. 30,290 houses are under process and are likely to be started during 1985-86. In addition, several new housing pockets have been recently identified which would cover about 70,000 houses to be taken up in phases during 1985-86.

Statement*Registration made Under Various Schemes by DDA*

Scheme	Category	Total No of Registration
General Housing Scheme	MIG	27,334
	LIG	23,478
	JANTA	19,530
	TOTAL	70,342
New Pattern Scheme HUDCO 1979	MIG	47,521
	LIG	67,502
	JANTA	56,249
	Total	1,71,272
Self Financing Scheme	S.F.S.	55,118

Implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act

2102. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Urban Land Ceiling Act has been implemented in all the States ; and

(b) if not, the names of the States that have not implemented this Act so far and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 came into force on 17-2-1976 in the following 11 States/Union Territories :—

Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and all the Union Territories.

The Act was subsequently adopted by the following States :

Assam	25-3-1976
Bihar	1-4-1976
Madhya Pradesh	9-9-1976
Manipur	12-3-1976
Meghalaya	7-4-1976
Rajasthan	9-3-1976

The Act has not been adopted by Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu.

Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala wanted to have their own legislations to suit local conditions. In Nagaland and Sikkim there is no pressure on urban land. In Tamil Nadu there is a State law which has been in force from 14.5.1978.

[*Translation*]

Unauthorised construction in Trans Yamuna area

2103. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware unauthorised constructions in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi are in full swing ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Some unauthorised construction has been reported in Trans-Yamuna area.

(b) The action against unauthorised construction is being taken by the Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi as per details below :

1. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have book 2406 cases of unauthorised constructions and demolition action was taken in 128 cases during the last two years. 2104 cases are pending demolition action on their turn. 1820 prosecutions under the various sections of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act have also been launched against the unauthorised builders.
2. The Delhi Development Authority have taken action under the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 in 481 cases and demolition orders have been passed in about 400 cases during this year. The unauthorised structures will be demolished by the Delhi Development Authority keeping in view the law and order situation. A number of prosecutions under the criminal code have also been launched under provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 to curb the unauthorised constructions.

Setting up of TV Relay Centres during Seventh Five Year Plan

2104. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Television relay centres proposed to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) whether entire population of the country is likely to be covered by the Television network by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if not, the population likely to be covered by Television by 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). VII Plan proposals of Doordarshan have not yet been approved. However, as a part of VI Plan schemes, low power TV relay transmitters are expected to be set up at 14 places during 1985-86.

[English]

**Amount Spent for Water Supply Scheme
in Sixth five Year Plan**

2105. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money spent for water supply schemes in the Sixth Five Year Plan so for ;

(b) the break of actual expenditure between the rural and urban water supply schemes so far ; and

(c) the details of break up, State-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) The estimated expenditure by the States on rural water supply under Minimum Needs Programme and on urban water supply including urban and rural sanitation during the Sixth Five Year Plan period comes to Rs. 3079 crores. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 919.71 crores was provided by the Centre to the States during the Sixth Five Plan period under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Incentive Scheme.

(b) and (c). The State and year-wise breakup of grants provided by the Centre to the States under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (Works Component) and Incentive Scheme is given in the attached Statement-I. The State-wise and year-wise expenditure incurred by the States under Minimum Needs Programme on rural water supply and outside the MNP (on urban water supply and urban and rural sanitation and also rural water supply schemes other than under MNP) are given in the attached statements-II & III respectively.

Statement-I

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

Funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Incentive Scheme during 1980-85

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme			Incentive
		80-84	84-85	83-84	84-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1829.72	793.23	400.00	300.00
2.	Assam	2032.57	981.03	420.00	100.00
3.	Bihar	2991.16	911.73	277.00	140.00
4.	Gujarat	1444.86	471.64	350.00	300.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1450.00	428.90	200.00	200.00
6.	Haryana	1263.00	414.70	450.00	235.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3239.51	1801.56	—	100.00
8.	Karnataka	2390.54	824.33	72.00	255.00
9.	Kerala	2666.95	1171.30	400.00	300.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4365.45	1719.56	600.00	300.00
11.	Maharashtra	2647.55	1025.40	93.00	250.00
12.	Manipur	557.67	158.36	135.00	150.00
13.	Meghalaya	1121.68	420.00	—	—
14.	Nagaland	712.96	307.18	115.00	115.00
15.	Orissa	2549.32	1037.34	450.00	400.00
16.	Punjab	676.12	276.00	150.00	200.00
17.	Rajasthan	7656.62	3463.83	750.00	400.00
18.	Sikkim	370.71	272.39	125.00	100.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	2677.52	993.53	500.00	348.00
20.	Tripur	391.07	199.75	70.00	150.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7239.23	4091.16	750.00	300.00
22.	West Bengal	3454.58	1918.40	300.00	300.00
23.	A & N Islands	44.14	38.00	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	167.00	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	23.00	—	—	—
27.	Padra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	97.72	35.00	4.00	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	35.25	11.00	—	57.00
31.	Pondicherry	48.50	17.00	—	—
Total		54144.40	23782.32	6611.00	5000.00

Statement-II

RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

Actual/Anticipated expenditure under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State Sector during the Sixth Plan

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Anti- cipated Expen- diture	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1136.06	1319.00	1649.00	2773.00	1760.00	8637.06
2.	Assam	512.98	623.60	762.36	1142.89	1378.00	4419.83
3.	Bihar	1350.00	1360.00	1367.00	1220.00	1352.00	6649.00
4.	Gujarat	992.63	900.50	986.51	1282.50	2160.00	6252.24
5.	Haryana	832.21	1203.00	1702.77	1688.60	2462.00	7888.58
6.	Himachal Pr.	793.11	1354.90	1689.71	1375.94	1375.00	6588.66
7.	J & Kashmir	1234.81	1311.12	1237.26	1307.20	1362.75	6453.14
8.	Karnataka	1261.24	1128.28	2322.00	3736.50	2172.00	10620.02
9.	Kerala	382.57	590.20	652.52	596.90	761.90	2984.49
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2231.92	2031.35	1582.90	2065.12	2100.00	10011.29
11.	Maharashtra	2280.00	3975.00	6469.00	6401.00	7009.00	26134.00
12.	Manipur	291.06	401.59	415.61	453.00	480.00	2041.26
13.	Meghalaya	296.58	371.14	386.85	395.70	400.00	1850.27

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Nagaland			206.19	231.86	242.55	259.84	301.00	1241.44
15. Orissa			556.61	592.13	643.44	716.74	725.00	3233.92
16. Punjab			337.14	427.58	337.87	594.12	1000.00	2696.71
17. Rajasthan			1328.68	1695.50	959.47	1881.00	1095.00	6959.65
18. Sikkim			82.34	78.29	127.03	148.60	140.00	576.26
19. Tamil Nadu			1100.00	1100.00	1300.00	1300.00	1500.00	6300.00
20. Tripura			156.03	199.09	223.72	300.00	310.00	1188.84
21. Uttar Pradesh			2942.99	3845.78	4037.58	4611.50	4840.00	20277.85
22. West Bengal			294.65	553.91	790.00	990.00	1630.00	4250.56
23. A & N Islands			115.86	75.92	94.55	99.05	102.00	487.38
24. Arunachal Pr.			103.35	289.19	280.18	204.91	425.00	1302.63
25. Chandigarh			—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Delhi			200.00	120.49	202.76	168.09	100.00	791.34
27. D & N Haveli			—	0.35	23.32	N.A.	9.90	33.57
28. Goa, D. & Diu			53.93	71.82	101.97	93.37	21.22	342.31
29. Lakshadweep			0.02	0.04	3.86	28.11	49.00	81.03
30. Mizoram			155.17	87.57	164.35	204.10	173.40	784.59
31. Pondicherry			18.80	17.18	21.99	13.98	23.50	95.45
Total	21196.93	25956.38	30778.63	36051.76	37217.67	151181.37		

Statement-III

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Expenditure/Anticipated expenditure during 6th Plan outside Minimum Needs Programme (includes expenditure on urban water supply and sanitation and rural water supply other than MNP and Rural Sanitation)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	(Rs. in lakhs)						Total
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1984-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pr.	1080.03	1169.98	704.13	1055.56	1744.00	5753.70	
2.	Assam	162.28	179.74	124.90	277.04	671.31	1415.27	
3.	Bihar	1350.00	1360.00	1367.00	557.52	1136.00	5770.52	
4.	Gujarat	1204.37	1372.25	1955.79	2632.42	3340.00	10501.83	
5.	Haryana	408.56	441.44	286.67	2254.18	350.00	1740.85	
6.	Himachal Pr.	59.05	118.69	87.46	76.46	215.00	556.66	
7.	J & Kashmir	583.92	530.48	503.70	576.65	762.25	2957.22	
8.	Karnataka	1104.34	1413.36	1519.02	2224.50	1396.00	7657.22	
9.	Kerala	1115.04	1092.59	996.54	1044.10	1154.10	5402.37	
10.	Madhya Pr.	790.99	726.46	889.32	1665.88	1740.00	5812.65	
11.	Maharashtra	2843.89	5611.11	7692.00	9708.34	13207.36	39062.70	
12.	Manipur	313.72	209.78	136.91	133.60	224.00	1018.01	
13.	Meghalaya	496.90	202.11	171.83	333.99	529.00	1733.83	
14.	Nagaland	73.35	93.62	150.67	122.34	99.00	538.98	
15.	Orissa	146.55	225.07	168.72	298.65	543.00	1381.99	
16.	Punjab	1730.00	1660.00	1153.96	451.00	531.00	5525.96	
17.	Rajasthan	724.62	857.02	973.23	1121.79	1305.00	4981.66	
18.	Sikkim	78.57	55.42	61.77	102.42	90.00	388.18	
19.	Tamil Nadu	2159.00	3275.76	4287.85	6398.74	7405.23	23526.58	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Tripura	72.27	90.13	91.08	88.55	148.00	490.03
21.	Uttar Pr.	2495.16	2362.72	2462.91	2308.68	2255.00	11884.54
22.	West Bengal	354.65	363.78	482.00	423.80	1315.00	2939.20
23.	A & N Island	10.59	8.00	8.50	2.77	86.00	115.86
24.	Arunachal Pr.	—	—	—	104.88	75.00	179.88
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Delhi	1841.00	2456.14	2713.24	67.27	3974.00	11051.65
27.	D & N Haveli	8.18	16.33	4.81	NA	556.50	35.82
28.	Goa, D. & Diu	240.96	257.16	502.97	628.00	1539.61	3107.70
29.	Lakshadweep	*	*	*	3.77	9.00	12.77
30.	Mizoram	50.94	41.96	80.05	200.84	286.60	660.39
31.	Pondicherry	66.87	107.36	109.70	69.93	121.85	475.71
	Total	21567.80	26298.80	29686.73	32933.67	46258.81	156745.54

* Three years breakup is not available.

However they spent 3.50 lakhs outside MNP during the period 1980-83.

New Agricultural Universities

2106. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government propose to set up some Agricultural Universities in some of the States during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, in which of the States and the courses of studies to be taught there at the Graduate and Post-Graduate level;

(c) whether any such University will be set up in Orissa also, where agriculture needs considerable development in modern farming methods; and

(d) if so, at which place and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Government of India do not propose to set up any more State agricultural universities in the States during the VII Plan. However, the Government is considering the possibility of setting up a central agricultural university in the North Eastern Hills Region.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Annual output of Foodgrains towards the end of Sixth Plan

2107. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the annual output of foodgrains targeted towards the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether that target is expected to be fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The target of foodgrains production for the terminal year of the Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. 1984-85, is 153.6 million tonnes. On the basis of preliminary reports received from the States, it is currently assessed that the foodgrains production during 1984-85 may be marginally short of the Sixth Plan target, due to inadequate rainfall and prolonged dry spells experienced in some parts of the country during 1984 monsoon season (June to September) and subsequent failure of post-monsoon and winter rains.

Broadcast on AIR and Doordarshan on the Day of Gas Tragedy

2108. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Broadcast Schedule of AIR and Doordarshan did not change till late in the day on December 3rd the day of the gas tragedy; and

(b) what were the instructions given by Government on AIR and Doordarshan to people for protection against the gas immediately after the accident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Doordarshan does not have a Kendra in Bhopal. So far as AIR is concerned, the nature and completion of the programmes broadcast from All India Radio, Bhopal and other AIR Stations in Madhya Pradesh were changed immediately after the declaration of State mourning on 4.12.1984 consequent upon the gas tragedy on 3.12.1984.

(b) Nothing was positively known immediately after the accident about the chemical composition of the poisonous gas and its effect on human beings, vegetation and water nor was expert opinion

available regarding precautionary measures, etc. After ascertaining from the State Government, the AIR Station broadcast a special bulletin at 10 00 A.M. on 3.12.1984, to the effect that the leakage had been stopped and the rescue measures were in full swing. Chief Minister recorded a special message that all possible help was being extended to every one affected which was also broadcast. Repeated announcements were made to counter the effects of rumours.

From 4th December, 1984, different programmes dealing with the effect of poisonous gas and the precautionary measures were broadcast.

Families selected under the IRDP in Rajasthan

2109. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families selected under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Rajasthan so far ;

(b) the number of families out of them which have been given grants by State and Central Governments and Nationalised and Cooperative Banks etc. to enable them to cross the poverty line and the amount of grants given ;

(c) the number of instalments and the amount repaid by these selected families ; and

(d) the number of families which have crossed the poverty line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b). During the Sixth Five Year Plan period a target of 7,008 lakh families was visualised to be assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme in Rajasthan. The number of families actually assisted from 1980-81

to February 1985 is 6,910 lakhs. From 1980-81 to February, 1985, an amount of Rs. 83.85 crores was provided as subsidy to 6.91 lakh families from Central and State Government grants under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. The medium term credit mobilised from Nationalised and Cooperative Banks for these families stood at Rs. 131.34 crores during the same period.

(c) The number of instalments and the amount repaid by the selected families are not monitored by this Department.

(d) In order to ascertain the impact of this programme in the country, an evaluation study has been undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. The report of this study is still awaited.

Findings of the Jha Committee Report

2110. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the major findings of Jha Committee on Operation Flood II outcomes, corrective measures suggested, expected date of implementation of each recommendation accepted by Government and reasons for rejection of each non-accepted recommendation ; and

(b) the measures Government propose for accelerating dairy development to minimize regional imbalances ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B' TA SINGH) : (a) The report of the Jha Committee is under examination.

(b) Operation Flood II is a major dairy development programme launched in the country. This programme has envisaged to cover all the states in the country.

**Setting up of T.V. Relay Centre
at Nalgonda**

2111. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a consistent demand of the people of Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh to set up a T.V. relay centre in that District;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a T.V. relay centre therein ;

(c) if so, the time by which the T.V. relay centre will start functioning ; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Requests have been received from time to time for providing TV service to Nalgonda district of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) to (d). More than half the area of Nalgonda District gets TV coverage from the high power transmitter at Hyderabad. Further improvement in TV coverage of Nalgonda district is expected when the transmitter at Vijayawada is commissioned on full-power of 10 KW during 1985-86.

Fast food Projects

2112. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether fast food projects have gained ascendancy over agriculture in Government's new thinking (Telegraph dated 26-2-85) ;

(b) whether in the process traditional foods are fast disappearing causing

serious health hazards, specially for the poor ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fate of some developing countries such as Korea arising from fast foods syndrome leading to set back to rice consumption and imports of wheat from USA ; and

(d) if so, corrective steps proposed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Let alone the displacement of traditional foods by fast foods, fast foods are by and large unknown to the overwhelming majority of the consumers living outside the metropolitan cities of the country. No health hazard or setback to agriculture is envisaged on this account.

Export of Surplus Wheat

2113. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to export surplus wheat and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether the surplus is due to poor purchasing power of the poor and the needy and not due to real surplus ;

(c) whether Government will ensure that the employment opportunities are created to ensure feeding of the poor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to import wheat ; rice as in the past on the fall in production due to natural reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to supply one lakh tonnes of wheat as aid to some of the drought affected African countries.

In the current Indo-Soviet Trade Protocol (Jan.-Dec., 1985), a provision has been made for export of five lakh tonnes of wheat to USSR.

There is comfortable position in respect of wheat stocks in the country and easy availability in the open market.

The Government keeps the option to export wheat from the country, if necessary and feasible.

(c) The Government have launched the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) with the objective of providing supplementary employment opportunities in rural areas and improving and expanding employment opportunities for the rural landless.

(d) There is no proposal to import any wheat or rice at present.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Schemes for Providing Houses for Poor People

2114. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the question of implementing more effectively schemes to provide houses to backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural areas so that poor persons belonging to these categories are provided with more houses; and

(b) if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) and (b) Housing, being a State Subject, all the Social Housing Schemes are being implemented by the State Governments/U.Ts. They are free to formulate and implement Schemes for different categories/areas.

[*English*]

Interest on Housing Loans

2115 SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Central Government to reduce the interest on housing loans from Banks and other financial institutions; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to implement any special scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) and (b). A proposal recently made will require examination in all its aspects.

Functioning of AIR Station at Port Blair

2116. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the present station of A.I.R., Port Blair is not fully audible within the Union Territory of A & N Islands; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to set a higher-power transmitter to cater to the needs of all the islands during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The AIR Station at Port Blair is equipped with 20 kw mw transmitter. The transmissions do not cover all the islands in the A & N Islands group. To improve the situation, the installation of a directional antenna on a separate mast has been planned. The work on the second mast is in progress.

(b) and (c). There are no approved proposals for a high power transmitter for the A & N Islands.

Indiscriminate Fishing in Eastern Coast

2117. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether various species of fish and prawn in the seas of eastern coast are fast depleting following indiscriminate fishing;

(b) whether over-fishing by the trawlers had threatened the breeding ground of prawns in the sand heads off West Bengal and Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The marine fish production from the Eastern Coast, in recent years, does not indicate a declining trend even though there have been annual fluctuations attributable to natural causes. In respect of prawns, however, there has been an increase in production.

(b) and (c). Information available does not bring out any damage to the breeding grounds of prawn off West Bengal and Orissa.

Coverage of T.V. Centres in Orissa

2118. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing Television transmission centres in Orissa are able to cover the whole State :

(b) if not, the names of areas still uncovered by existing transmission centres ; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide T.V. coverage to these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). Except for Phulbani & Kalahandi districts, TV service is available to whole or part of the remaining 11 districts of Orissa, covering a population of about 52.5%. Further expansion of TV Service would depend on the availability of resources during future Plan periods.

Production and Target of Milk Production

2119. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise annual milk production targets and corresponding achievements for 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(b) whether improvement achieved was uniform or differed region-wise,

(c) if so, the measures Government took during Sixth Plan to minimize regional differences and successes achieved so far ;

(d) the achievements in milk production in other developing countries in Asia during corresponding period ; and

(e) the inputs Government provided in Sixth Plan for increasing milk production and proposals for Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The State-wise annual milk production targets and anticipated achievements are given in the attached statements,

(b) The variation in the level of improvement achieved was more between States rather than between regions.

(c) Central assistance, by and large, has been provided to the States having low level of production and potential for increase either through Operation Flood Programme or other Central Projects. The success of these programmes will be discernible towards the end of the 7th Plan.

(d) The information on achievement in milk production in other developing countries in Asia during the corresponding period is not available. However,

in 1983 the level of milk production achieved in some of the other Asian countries are (in million tonnes) Bangladesh 1.6, Burma—0.43, China—8.54, Indonesia—0.13, Pakistan—9.66, Sri Lanka—0.26.

(e) The resources provided by the Government of India in the 6th Plan for increasing milk production were of the order of Rs. 508.0 crores in Animal Husbandry and Dairy sectors. The proposals for the Seventh Five-Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

Statement
State-wise Milk Production Targets and Anticipated Achievements

('000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Targets			Anticipated Achievements		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2500	2580	2700	2500	2630	2500
2.	Assam	543	564	585	543	564	549
3.	Bihar	2133	2235	2350	2133	2235	2350
4.	Gujarat	2464	2442	2506	2317	2442	2640
5.	Haryana	2200	2300	2400	2300	2300	2400
6.	Himachal Pradesh	356	368	385	358	370	385
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	290	310	300	270	285	315
8.	Karnataka	1350	1400	1500	1350	1400	1900
9.	Kerala	1010	1060	1120	1010	1060	1173
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2510	2640	2784	2510	2640	2784
11.	Maharashtra	1739	1870	2100	1857	2020	2110
12.	Manipur	63	65	66	63	64	66
13.	Meghalaya	60	62	64	60	62	64
14.	Nagaland	3.60	4.1	4.25	4.0	4.1	4.15
15.	Orissa	268	324	354	322	328	334
16.	Punjab	3750	3997	3800	3599	3700	3810
17.	Rajasthan	3400	3450	3600	3400	3500	3500
18.	Sikkim	19.0	19.0	20.2	19.0	19.6	20.2
19.	Tamilnadu	1900	1930	1980	1900	1900	2600
20.	Tripura	18.0	19.0	22.5	18.5	20.0	22.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6250	6468	6750	6203	6468	6720
22.	West Bengal	1370	1842	2100	2012	2040	2200

Source :—Based on the minutes of the State Annual Plan Discussions 1984-85 and 1985-86 of the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Flood and Drought in Bihar

2120. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) funds given to Bihar for providing assistance to drought and flood affected areas during the last two years ;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme at national level to

reduce drought and flood ravages ;

(c) if so, the programmes proposed for Bihar under this scheme ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The ceilings of Central assistance sanctioned to the Government of Bihar for drought and flood relief works during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

	Drought	Floods
1983-84	Rs 8.98	No request for Central assistance received
1984-85	No request for Central assistance received	Rs. 58.94

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have formulated a number of schemes for tackling drought on long-term basis. Drought-Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme, Dryland Farming Scheme, Small and marginal Farmers Assistance Programme, etc. are some of the schemes which reduce the intensity of drought. Increase in irrigated area is also a long-term measure against drought. For example, in DPAP, minor irrigation accounts for 35% of total expenditure, afforestation and pasture development 20%, soil and water conservation 18%. In other schemes also including National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Minor Irrigation, Afforestation and Pasture Development, Soil and water conservation etc. are the major components.

In the case of floods, flood control is a State subject. Requisite schemes for reducing flood ravages are formulated and executed by the concerned State Government under their State plans. The Central Government has been giving

some assistance in isolated and hard cases. In addition, Central Government has set up a flood Fore-casting organisation to provide timely flood forecast in all the major flood prone basins of the country to enable the concerned authorities for taking advance action for relief and rescue. Similarly, to give special attention to flood prone areas in Ganga and Brahmaputra basins, separate agencies, like, the Ganga Flood Control Commission and the Brahmaputra Board have been constituted by the Central Government for preparation of Master plans and for suggesting remedial measures etc. for flood control.

(c) and (d). The Drought Prone Area Programme covers 31 blocks of the districts of Palamau and Godda. Additional 23 blocks in the districts Monghyr, Rohtas and Nawadah are likely to be added during 1985-86. Under NREP Rs. 32.7 crores was allocated for Bihar during 1984-85 and under RLEGP, Rs. 71.25 crores.

As regards flood control, during Sixth Plan, about Rs. 116.48 crores was spent

in Bihar. The State Government have suggested an outlay of Rs. 350 crores during the Seventh Plan. Till March 1984, 2680 km. of flood embankments have been constructed on various rivers like Kosi, Buri Gandak, Bagmati and Kamla Balan. About 365 km. of drainage channels have been constructed and 43 towns have been protected.

Installation of High Power Transmitters

2121. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government in regard to the installation of high power transmitters instead of new television transmitters ; and

(b) if so, the places in Bihar where such high power transmitters are likely to be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Replacement of some of the existing low power TV transmitters by high power transmitters constitutes part of schemes already approved for providing wider TV coverage.

(b) The TV transmitter at Patna is at present operating on reduced power of 1 KW. Augmentation of its power to 10 KW is on hand.

Resolutions Adopted at the Meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee

2122. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of the Hindi Advisory Committee of his Ministry held during 1984 ;

(b) the details of the resolutions adopted in these meetings ; and

(c) the details in regard to implementation of these resolutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) During the year 1984, the Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry of Labour met twice-once on 26.4.84 and for the Second time on 23.8.84.

(b) and (c). Two statements giving the details of decisions taken at the above-said meetings as also of action taken thereon are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-795/85].

[*English*]

Loan for Purchasing Agricultural Inputs

2123. SHRI B.V. DESAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka has been allocated a short-term loan of Rs. 10 crores for the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs for the rabi crop ;

(b) whether the total allocation by the Centre for all the States is Rs. 134.1 crores ;

(c) if so, the amount allocated to the each State ;

(d) the reasons for granting such a low farm loan to Karnataka ;

(e) whether State Government have been asked to utilise the loan for distribution of agricultural inputs ;

(f) the other purposes for which this loan has been sanctioned ; and

(g) to what extent the amount sanctioned has been fully utilised for the purpose for which it was granted ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) The amount sanctioned as short-term loan to Karnataka for Rabi 1984-85 season (October, 1984 to March, 1985) for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, was Rs. 8 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information is furnished in the Statement attached.

(d) Allocations are made equitably based on the assessed requirements of all inputs, demand from the States and availability of funds etc.

(e) and (f). The amount sanctioned as short-term loan is to be utilised only for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs.

(g) As per information obtained from the State Government of Karnataka, the amount was utilised fully for the purpose for which it was sanctioned.

Statement

Short-Term Loan Sanctioned to States for Rabi, '84-85 Season

		(Rs./Crores)	
S. No.	State	...	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	5.00
2.	Assam	...	2.01
3.	Bihar	...	12.00
4.	Gujarat	...	4.92
5.	Haryana	...	9.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	...	0.49
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	0.50
8.	Karnataka	...	8.00
9.	Kerala	...	2.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	...	8.00
11.	Maharashtra	...	8.00
12.	Manipur	...	0.45
13.	Meghalaya	...	0.67
14.	Orissa	...	4.92
15.	Punjab	...	12.00
16.	Rajasthan	...	14.14
17.	Tamil Nadu	...	10.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	...	24.00
19.	West Bengal	...	8.00
Total			134.10

**Revision of Rabi Crop output Targets
by the States**

2124. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have left it to the State Governments to suitably revise the crop production targets for the ensuing rabi season ;

(b) whether the two-day national conference on agriculture was held in the month of September, 1984 in New Delhi ;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government had asked the State Governments to revise crop output targets and if so, the main reasons for the same ;

(d) how many States have already revised their crop output targets ;

(e) whether the final estimates from the State Governments have been received in regard to the foodgrains production last year ; and

(f) if so, the details of the same and the steps being taken to improve the the crop output during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). A National Conference on Agriculture for Rabi Campaign, 1984-85 was held on 21st and 22nd September, 1984 at New Delhi. State-wise targets of production of rabi crops for 1984-85 were fixed in an earlier Conference held in May, 1984. These targets were discussed in the Conference in September, 1984 and in view of the likely loss in kharif production in some States, they were advised to make special efforts to increase rabi production further to make up the loss.

(e) and (f). The final estimates of foodgrains production for 1983-84 have

been received from the State Governments. A record foodgrains production of 151.5 million tonnes was achieved. The steps being taken to improve the crop output during the current year include expansion of area under high yielding varieties and maximisation of yield levels with the help of monetary and non-monetary inputs.

**Unsatisfactory Progress in NREP
During 1983-84**

2125. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress made in the National Rural Employment Programme in 1983-84 was far from satisfactory ;

(b) whether the position revealed upon September, 1984 has been very slow ;

(c) whether shortfalls were mainly in the utilisation of funds, food-grains and employment generation ;

(d) whether performance did not improve in the first three months of the current year ;

(e) whether the available funds under NREP in 1983-84 were Rs. 558 crores as against which only Rs. 394 crores were used by States ;

(f) whether for 1984-85 total allocation under programme is Rs. 460 crores besides the unutilised amount of Rs. 144 crores ; and

(g) if so, whether the utilisation of funds by the State till July, 1984 amounted to Rs. 53.46 crores which was only 8.9 per cent of the total available amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDLAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (g). Statement indicating the unutilised balances, allocations made during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 and utilisation of cash funds foodgrains and employment generation under National Rural Employment Programme during the two years is enclosed,

According to the Sixth Plan the target of mandays to be generated under NREP was fixed at 300-400 million per year. This target was achieved during 1983-84 and is also likely to be achieved during 1984-85. The performance during a month or a quarter shows variation on account of various factors including gaps in reporting. In view of this a comparison on the basis of annual performance would be more realistic

under this programme. A carry-over of 25 per cent of funds from year to year has also been permitted to maintain the continuity of the programme. It may be mentioned that the plan target of generation 300-400 million mandays has been achieved during all the first four years of the Sixth Plan and is also likely to be achieved in 1984-85. Similarly against the Plan provision of Rs. 1620 crores the expenditure under this scheme in the first four years was Rs. 1323.64 crores and is likely to be about Rs. 1800.00 crores by the end of 1984-85. Thus both in financial and physical terms Sixth Plan targets laid down under the programme are likely to be achieved.

Statement

Funds availability during 1983-84 and 1984-85 under National Rural Employment Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Unutilised balances from previous year	Allocation of funds including State share	Total funds available
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1983-84	14537.93	39021.06	53558.99
1984-85	14354.68	45749.75	60104.43

II. *Utilisation of cash funds foodgrains and employment generation during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85.*

Period	Utilisation of cash funds (Rs. in crores)	Utilisation of foodgrains (in lakh M.Ts.)	Employment generation (Milion mandays)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(i) During first quarter i.e. upto June, 1983	63.97	0.33	61.75
(ii) Upto July, 1983	84.03	0.43	80.49
(iii) Upto Sept. '83	127.09	0.62	117.76
(iv) Upto Feb. '84	285.78	0.97	227.46
(v) Upto March '84	392.22	1.47	302.76
1984-85			
(i) During first quarter i.e. upto June, 84	68.47	0.21	49.04

	1	2	3	4
(ii) Upto July, '84		105.54	0.34	72.01
(iii) Upto Sept. '84		166.44	0.48	113.94
(iv) Upto Feb. '85 (as per reports received so far)		369.65	1.17	285.04
(v) Upto March, '85		N.R*	N.R*	N.R*

* Complete information not yet received.

[Translation]

**Increase in Agricultural Production
vis-a-vis Increase in Irrigation Capacity
During Sixth five Year Plan**

2126. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the increased in agricultural production has not been in proportionate to the increase in irrigation capacity ;

(b) if so, the percentage increase in irrigation capacity *vis-a-vis* agricultural production during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(c) the reasons for not increasing agricultural production in proportion to irrigation capacity ; and

(d) steps taken by Government to meet this gap ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Final estimates of crop production for kharif crops for the years 1984-85 have not been received from many States, and those for the rabi crops have not yet become due even. The increase during the Sixth Five Year Plan (upto 1983-84) is 14.7% for agricultural production and 15.9% for irrigated area (cumulative utilization).

(c) Increase in agricultural production depends not only on efficient utilization of irrigation capacity, but also on use

of a package of complementary inputs, transfer of technology, behaviour of weather etc.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to increase agricultural production, include, *inter-alia*, ensuring easy availability of all critical inputs, including high-yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, credit, transfer of improved technology, plant protection measures etc. and also adequate price incentive to the farmers.

**T.V. Facilities to Adivasi
Dominated Towns**

2127. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where Government propose to set up new Television centres during the year 1985-86 ; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide television facility to Adivasi dominated towns like Chittorgarh, Dungar pur, Banswada, Pratapgarh and Badisadari in Rajasthan and if so, the time by which this facility will be provided there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Establishment of TV transmitters at Poonch, Darbhanga, Bettiah, Korba, Singrauli, Neyveli and Ukhrul during 1985-86 constitutes a part of approved plan for TV expansion.

(b) With the completion of schemes on hand, about 44% of the population of Rajasthan is expected to receive TV service. Extension of TV service to uncovered parts of the State, including Chittorgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara districts, would depend on the availability of resources during future Plan periods.

**Increasing the Capacity of
Doordarshan Kendras**

2128. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Doordarshan Kendras the capacity of which is proposed to be increased State-wise ;

(b) whether it is proposed to increase the capacity of any Doordarshan Kendra in Rajasthan also and if so, by which time ;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration for setting up of a high power Doordarshan Kendra at the historic fort of Chittorgarh ; and

(d) if not, the time by which Chittorgarh is likely to be covered by Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Augmentation of the power of existing TV transmitters at the following Centres is in hand :—

<i>State</i>		<i>Centre</i>
Assam	...	Silchar Dibrugarh
Andhra Pradesh	...	Visakhapatnam Vijayawada
Bihar	...	Patna
Gujarat	...	Dwarka Ahmedabad
Himachal Pradesh	...	Kasauli
Jammu and Kashmir	...	Jammu
Kerala	...	Cochin Trivandrum
Maharashtra	...	Nagpur
Manipur	...	Imphal
Meghalaya	...	Tura Shillong
Negaland	...	Kohima
Punjab	...	Bhatinda
Tamil Nadu	...	Kodiakanal
Tripura	...	Agartala
Uttar Pradesh	...	Varanasi
West Bengal	...	Kurseong
Arunachal Pradesh	...	Itanagar
Mizoram	...	Aizawl
Goa, Daman & Diu	...	Panaji

(b) There is no such approved scheme at present.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Expansion of TV service in the country is carried out in a phased manner. Provision of TV service to uncovered areas of Rajasthan would depend on the availability of resources during future plans.

[English]

Central help for clearing Slums of Patna

2129. SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under which the Centre can help Bihar Government in clearing the slums of Patna and make the capital a clean city ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : Clearance/Improvement of slums is a state subject : The present Government policy emphasises on environmental improvement of slums rather than their clearances and massive relocation. Under the State sector scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban slums, implemented by various State Governments including Government of Bihar, basic amenities like water supply, sewers, storm water drainage, paving of streets-lighting and provision of community bath and latrines etc. are provided in urban slums.

Agriculture University for Sunderbans Areas

2130. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government has set up an Agriculture University at canning in Sunderbans area of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the courses of study at the Graduate and Post-Graduate level ;

(c) the number of students admitted in the First Year of the Course during the current year and whether any reservation exists for Scheduled Castes ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether there exists any arrangement for carrying the results of the various researches made at the College to the fields and train the local farmers in various spheres through extension lectures, demonstrations etc. and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Government of India have not established an Agricultural University at Canning in Sunderbans area of West Bengal.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Renaming the Delhi Master Plan

2131. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Master Plan has been re-named as "Perspective Planning Delhi 2001" ;

(b) if so, the reasons for changing the name of the Second Master Plan and what benefits are likely to be achieved therefrom ; and

(c) details of the facilities proposed to be provided to the people of Delhi under the new Plan alongwith the dates of their availability ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). The name of

Master Plan has not been changed. The document "Perspective Development Plan Delhi-2001" Prepared by the DDA is in effect a comprehensive Proposed Updating of the Delhi Master Plan.

(c) These proposals have suggested a rationalised standards for physical and social infrastructure for the projected urban population of 122 lakhs in the year 2001.

[English]

Projected Demand for Houses in Metropolitan Cities

2132. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the projected demand for houses in the metropolitan cities in India by 1990 ;

(b) whether there is any perspective plan for building of houses to meet the shortage ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : (a) Based upon the census data of 1971 and 1981, the housing shortage in 12 metropolitan cities by 1990 is estimated to be 15.49 lakh dwelling units. Information regarding projected demand is not readily available.

(b) and (c). The additions to housing stock upto 1990 depend upon the provisions in the Seventh Plan, which is yet to be finalised .

Setting up of a T.V. Centre at Kalinga

2133. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a T.V. centre at Kalinga in Phulabani district which can cater to the needs of neighbouring districts i.e. Ganjam and Korapur in Orissa ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). There is no approved scheme, at present, to set up a TV centre at Kalinga. However, a low power TV transmitter has already been set up at Korapur.

Urban Slums Improvement of Orissa

2134. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to different States for environmental improvement of urban slums during Sixth Plan, year-wise ;

(b) the aggregate expenditure incurred for environmental improvement of urban slums by different States during the above plan period in each year ; and

(c) the steps taken in Orissa for urban slum improvement ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating statewise details of outlays and expenditure during Sixth Plan period under the State sector scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums is attached.

(c) As against Sixth Plan target of coverage of 37,000 slum dwellers through an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs, more than 72,000 slum dwellers were covered during the first 4 years of the Plan. The State's target for 1984-85 is to cover 12,600 slum dwellers under the State Minimum Needs Programme. An additional target of 16,000 slum dwellers has been set under the Central Scheme of Incentive grant for additional coverage, during 1984-85, and Central Grant of Rs. 40 lakhs has also been sanctioned during the year.

Statement

The Outlay and Expenditure Under E.I.U.S During Sixth Plan (Figures of Outlay and expenditure in lakhs rupees)

S.No.	Name of State/UT.	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-15		
		Sixth Plan Outlay (1980-85)	Plan Expend.	Outlay	Expend.	Outlay	Expend.	Outlay	Expend.	Outlay	Expend.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1536.00	130.00	270.00	150.00	290.80	350.00	512.00	610.00	760.00	708.00	NA.
2.	Assam	75.00	—	—	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	25.00	24.00	—
3.	Bihar	410.00	50.00	59.00	40.00	40.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	70.00	—
4.	Gujarat	500.00	40.00	40.99	80.00	39.94	60.00	57.36	100.00	96.70	100.00	—
5.	Haryana	380.00	70.00	20.00	80.00	80.00	90.00	80.00	80.00	170.00	88.00	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	40.00	5.00	5.00	8.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	31.00	10.00	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	440.00	70.00	150.00	100.00	119.00	120.00	130.00	149.00	160.00	30.00	—
8.	Karnataka	1700.00	115.00	91.86	150.00	108.00	138.00	159.40	145.60	189.99	347.00	—
9.	Kerala	600.00	40.00	65.00	80.00	65.00	75.00	65.00	75.00	80.16	75.00	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	800.00	90.00	51.27	150.00	52.73	116.00	140.69	135.00	173.00	200.00	—
11.	Maharashtra	1700.00	172.00	321.53	300.00	447.42	450.00	452.72	1000.00	1007.00	650.00	—
12.	Manipur	25.00	2.00	1.00	5.00	2.24	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	—
13.	Meghalaya	30.00	4.00	3.83	6.00	3.94	3.00	3.00	8.00	8.00	10.00	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14. Orissa	100.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	16.50	15.00	69.99	29.00	"
15. Punjab	500.00	20.00	19.00	20.00	19.00	80.00	80.00	40.00	80.00	80.00	266.00*	31.00	"
16. Rajasthan	250.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	50.00	40.00	50.00	70.00	55.00	268.55	70.00	"
17. Sikkim	15.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00*	7.00	"
18. Tamil Nadu	2500.00	380.00	234.58	380.00	234.58	350.00	261.77	450.00	450.24	350.00	470.00*	6201.00	"
19. Tripura	60.00	5.00	1.77	5.00	1.77	15.00	6.53	6.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	"
20. Uttar Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00	200.00	1000.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	100.00*	200.00	"
21. West Bengal	2896.00	400.00	625.02	400.00	625.02	385.00	519.56	400.00	550.11	429.00	482.00*	550.00	"
States Total :	15557.00	1820.00	2235.85	1820.00	2235.85	2306.00	2389.11	2661.00	3092.42	3431.60	4531.12	3841.00	"
22. Delhi	920.00	110.00	100.00	110.00	100.00	200.00	200.00	220.00	220.00	290.00	305.00	400.00	"
23. Goa, Diu & Daman	50.00	4.00	5.15	4.00	5.15	15.00	7.10	9.00	7.36	8.15	8.07	13.00	"
24. Mizoram	42.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.90	9.70	9.70	4.00	"
25. Pondicherry	35.00	4.00	6.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	9.22	8.00	8.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	"
26. UTS, Total	1047.40	118.00	111.15	118.00	111.15	223.00	216.32	237.00	244.26	319.85	334.77	427.00	"
GRAND TOTAL	16604.40	1938.00	2347.00	1938.00	2347.00	2529.00	2605.43	2898.00	3336.68	3755.45	4865.89	4268.00	"

*Outlay. Actual Expenditure Not Received.

Proposal to Increase Allocation of Wheat for Roller Flour Mills

2135. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total off take of foodgrains from the Public Distribution System by different States for their Roller Flour Mills in 1983 and 1984;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to increase wheat allocation to different States out of Central pool under Public Distribution System for the Rolling Flour Mills; and

(c) if so, the total tonnes of wheat proposed to be allocated to different States for the above purpose in 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (ROA BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The total offtake of wheat in various States/Union Territories for Roller Flour Mills in 1983 and 1984 was as under :

	(In '000 tonnes)
1983	2952.6
1984	3077.8

(b) and (c). The roller flour mills are being allocated wheat to the extent of

their full licensed/approved capacity since August, 1984. From 1st April, 1985, as a special measure, all the roller flour mills, which are capable of enhancing production with the existing machinery, have been permitted additional grinding upto 25% of their monthly licenced capacities.

Implementation of a Special Livestock Production Programme

2136. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a special Livestock Production Programme under the Central sponsored scheme has been launched in different States for the benefit of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers;

(b) if so, the various areas in Orissa where such programme has been launched; and

(c) the details of the benefit given to the beneficiaries in those areas in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are 10 projects functioning in seven districts in Orissa. The details are as under :—

<i>Name of the Programme</i>	<i>Districts covered</i>
1. Rearing of Cross-Bred Heifers	1. Cuttack 2. Puri 3. Dhenkanal 4. Sambalpur
2. <i>Establishment of poultry, Piggery and sheep production Units.</i>	
1. Poultry	1. Cuttack 2. Puri 3. Sambalpur
2. Piggery	1. Koraput 2. Keonjhar
3. Sheep	1. Bolangir

(c) The assistance for both the components of the Programme is on subsidy-cum-loan basis. Under the Cross-Bred Calf-Rearing Programme, assistance is provided at the rate of 50% to small and marginal farms and 66-2/3% to agricultural labourers for feeding of cross-bred heifers from 4th to 32nd months of age. Under the programme for establishment of Poultry, Piggery and Sheep Production Units, assistance is given for setting up of poultry, piggery and sheep production units for which subsidy is provided at the rate of 25% to small farmers and 33-1/3% to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000/- per beneficiary. In the case of tribal participants, the rate of subsidy would be 50%, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- per beneficiary. The balance of cost of the project is visualised to be met through credit from banking institutions.

The assistance for other aspects of the programme is as follows :—

II. *Establishment of Poultry Units*

1. The size of the units are 50-100-200 layers.
2. Assistance for Marketing : Rs. 8.00 lakhs (for 5 years) per district with 3000 units.
3. Assistance for Health Cover : Rs. 2.50 lakhs for 5 years per district having 3000 units mainly for vaccination.
4. Subsidy on Insurance : At the premium rate agreed to between the State/Union Territory and insurance companies operating therein to be shared in the ratio as indicated in respect of cross-bred calves.

III. *Establishment of Sheep Production Units*

1. The size of the units are 20/30 ewes plus one ram
2. Assistance for Marketing : Rs. 6.25 lakhs per district for 5 years (each district having 3000 units).
3. Assistance for Health : Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 5 years per district having 3000 units.
4. Subsidy on Insurance : At the premium rate agreed to between the State and Insurance companies operating therein. To be shared in the ratio as indicated for cross-bred calves.

I. *Cross-Bred Heifers-Rearing*

- (i) Subsidy on health cover
 - (a) Foot & Mouth Disease Vaccine.
The Cost of vaccination is to be shared among the beneficiary, State Government and Central Government in the proportion of 50:25:25.
 - (b) Deworming cost should not exceed Rs. 4.00 per animal per year and 50% cost is subsidised.
- (ii) Insurance at the premium rate agreed to between the State Governments and insurance companies operating in their States. The premium is to be shared between the beneficiary and the Government in the ratio of 1.25 : 1.00 and if the banks participate, this will be shared among beneficiary, agency and banks in the proportion 1.00:0.75:0.50.

IV. Establishment of Piggery Production Units.

1. The size of the unit are 3-5 sows (and 1 boar for every 5 units of sows)
2. Assistance for health cover : Rs. 1,00 lakh for 5 years per district having 500 units.
3. Subsidy for feed Subsidy for feed for nourishing sows, breeding boar and piglets is also provided.
4. Subsidy on Insurance The premium rate agreed to between the State Governments and insurance companies operating therein. To be shared as indicated above.

Assistance From WHO to Provide Safe Drinking Water to Problem Villages

2137. SHRI G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to get assistance from voluntary organisations like WHO to provide safe drinking water to the problem villages in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): WHO is not a voluntary organisation but an United Nation agency. It provides assistants to the Government of India for support activities in the area of water supply and sanitation/during International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade such as training, consultancy, Research and supply of equipment.

- (i) Repairs and restoration of public properties in all the affected Districts.
- (ii) Assistance for repairs and reconstruction of private properties (damaged houses in the affected Districts).

Rs. 371,655 lakhs.

Rs. 2,065 lakhs.

Total

Rs. 373,720 lakhs.

Clarifications have been sought from the State Government. Their reply is awaited.

Flood Assistance to Karnataka

2138. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka presented a memorandum on 8 March, 1985 to the Centre for assistance in respect of flood damages in Karnataka during 1984; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka have submitted memorandum on 8th March, 1985 seeking Central assistance of Rs 373.72 lakhs for relief in the areas affected due to floods during 1984, as per details given below :—

Implementation of Palekar Award

2139. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED : will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of newspaper establishments in Tamil Nadu that have so far implemented the Palekar Award ;

(b) the number of managements which have challenged the Award in the Courts of Law ; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to settle the dispute and expedite the implementation of the Award by all concerned at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). According to the information received from the State Government, 106 Newspapers have implemented Central Government orders on Palekar Award in full and one Newspaper has implemented it in part. Only one newspaper has not implemented the Award. None of the managements in the State have challenged the Palekar Awards in the Courts of Law. State Government being the appropriate authority to secure implementation of Central Government orders on Palekar Award is taking action against the newspapers which have not implemented the orders.

Requirement of Rice, Sugar, Pulses of Tamil Nadu

2140. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the total requirements of rice, sugar and pulses for the year 1985-86 of Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Of the commodities referred to only rice and sugar are supplied to the State Governments from the Central Pool.

The State Governments including Tamil Nadu are required every month to intimate their realistic requirement of rice from the Central Pool after taking into account the stocks available with them and procured by them locally. For the months of April, 1985 and May, 1985 the requirement indicated by the Government of Tamil Nadu was 50,000 tonnes of rice each month.

As regards sugar, under present policy of partial control, the allocation of monthly levy sugar quotas is not based on requirement or demand received from the State Government, but on the basis of certain uniform norms out of the total availability of levy sugar for allocation to State Governments. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been allotted a monthly levy sugar quota of 21,284 tonnes from October, 1983 onwards. A small quantity of sugar is also allotted for CRPF,BSF personnel deployed in the State additionally.

Subletting of Government Accommodation in DIZ Area

2141. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that most of the allottees of Government accommodation have sub-let either the complete accommodation or a part of it in Delhi and are charging high rents from their tenants ;

(b) whether sub-letting the Government accommodation is illegal ;

(c) if so, whether any survey has been made in this regard, particularly in D.I.Z. area and if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to ask all the allottees of Government accommodation to give an affidavit to the effect that they have not sub-let the accommodation allotted to them and that they themselves are residing there ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some cases of the type have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A survey was made in DIZ Area in February/March '85 and about 159 cases of suspected subletting have been detected. Action under the allotment of Government Residences Rules 1963 is being taken against these allottees.

(d) No, Sir. There is no provision in the Allotment rules to give such an Affidavit.

Withdrawal of Production Unit of Films Division from Calcutta

2142. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made to withdraw the production unit of Films Division at Calcutta for Eastern India to Bombay ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether his Ministry received intimation and protest against it by eminent persons ; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (b). Government had issued instructions to Films Division to close down the two 16 mm production centres of Films Division at Calcutta and Bangalore by 31st March, 1985 for the following reasons :—

(i) Whereas it is desirable to produce short publicity films in regional

languages, the same can be done much more economically and efficiently by farming out these films to private regional film makers from headquarters of Films Division at Bombay. Even after setting up these centres, majority of the films are being produced by private agencies in any case ;

(ii) Now several States have set up their own Film Development Corporations. It is legitimately their function to produce regional short films and also organise their exhibition. In view of this development, Films Division should confine its activities to the national level only and leave the regional field to the State Film Development Corporations, etc.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received from some eminent persons including film makers. The decision to close down these centres has been kept in abeyance for the time being.

Horticulture and Forestry University for Himachal Pradesh

2143. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government on the opening of of a Horticulture and Forestry University in Himachal Pradesh for which the State Government has been pressing for a long time ;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision and the likely date by which the University would be set up ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The establishment of an agricultural university in a State falls under the purview of the State Government.

Programme to Educate Rural Masses about 20-Point Programme in H.P.

2144. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directorate of Field Publicity has undertaken any comprehensive programme to educate the rural masses about the significance and implementation of 20-Point Programme in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, review of the activities of the Field Publicity Units and the respective regions under their jurisdiction ; and

(c) if not, whether any such programme would be chalked out and undertaken at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Directorate of Field Publicity has six Field Publicity Units in

Himachal Pradesh located at Dharamsala, Nahan, Kalpa, Mandi, Simla and Hamirpur. Their jurisdiction is given in the statement attached.

Publicity of the various facets of the 20-Point Programme and its progress has been one of the themes of the programmes organised by the field units of DEP. During a Special campaign launched in Himachal Pradesh from June 28 to July 1, 1984, while nationalism was highlighted in various programmes, due care was taken that publicity for the 20-point Programme was also maintained. During the quarter ending March '85, 273 film shows, 111 photo-exhibitions and 181 oral communication programmes were organised by DFP units in Himachal Pradesh. In addition, the units gathered 4 success stories during the quarter relating to the achievements under the 20-point Programme. The Dte. of Field Publicity propose to launch a special campaign in Himachal Pradesh for projecting the progress made under the 20-point Programme through documentaries, debates and seminars, after the rural farmer is free from the harvesting season and students from their annual examinations.

Statement

The location and respective jurisdiction of the six Field Publicity Units of the Directorate of Field Publicity, in Himachal Pradesh is as follows :—

S. No.	Location	Jurisdiction
		District/Sub-Division
(i)	Dharamsala	Kangra
(ii)	Nahan	Sirmaur Solan (except Kasauli and Nalagarh Sub division) Naraingarh Sub-division (Ambala)
(iii)	Kalpa	Kinnaur (Tribal area) Rampur Bushehr Sub-division of Simla Spiti area
(iv)	Mandi	Kulu Lahul area (Tribal area) Mandi
(v)	Simla	Simla (except Rampur Bushehr Sub-division) Bilaspur
(vi)	Hamirpur	Hamirpur Una

Settlement of Financial Benefits of Retired Employees of Central Warehousing Corporation

2145. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Warehousing Corporation is settling the provident fund, gratuity and other financial benefits of its retired employees normally after a long interval after their retirement ;

(b) if so, reasons therefor ; and

(c) steps so far taken to settle these benefits of the employees after their retirement within a short period ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). There has been delay in the Central Warehousing Corporation in the settlement of the claims of its retired employees relating to payment of gratuity and provident fund in certain cases due to time taken in the verification of service records, incomplete applications received from employees, etc.

(c) The Corporation has been asked to settle such claims in future within the time frame specified in the instructions issued by the Corporation in this regard.

Shortage of Newsprint in Karnataka

2146. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether small and medium newspapers in Karnataka State had appealed to the Chief Minister to intervene to end the grave crisis faced on account of shortage of the newsprint ; and

(b) if so, the steps Union Government propose to take to avoid the shortage and the technical grounds on which State Trading Corporation is hesitating to supply newsprint ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House in due course.

[Translation]

Damage of Balconies in Government Quarters of Andrewsganj, New Delhi

2147. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether balconies of type I Government quarters in C block of Andrews Ganj are damaged ;

(b) whether electricity fittings in these quarters have also worn out ;

(c) whether Government propose to get these quarters repaired and their electricity fittings replaced ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes. Some balconies of type I Government quarters in C block of Andrewsganj had deteriorated due to old age and wear and tear during use.

(b) Only wiring has outlived its life and needs replacement.

(c) Damaged balconies have been repaired during 1984-85. Regarding replacing of electric wiring the contract has since been awarded.

(d) Does not arise in view of replies to parts (a), (b), and (c) above.

[English]

Criteria for Allotment of Government Accommodation to Officers of Directorate of Estates

2148. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for the allotment of various types of Government accommodation to the officers and staff in New Delhi ?

(b) whether officers of the Directorate of Estates are occupying C II Type accommodation in Bapa Nagar which is reported to have normally given to the rank of Joint Secretary and above ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Government accommodation from the General Pool is allotted to eligible Central Govt. officers and staff in Delhi/New Delhi in accordance with the provisions of the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules 1963. Entitlement of the officers for various types of accommodation is determined on the basis of the emoluments drawn by the individual officers on the crucial date fixed for a particular allotment year. The entitlements are determined as under :

<i>Type of accommodation</i>	<i>Slab of emoluments</i>
(A)	Less than Rs. 260/- p.m.
(B)	Less than Rs. 500/- p.m. but not less than Rs. -60/- p.m.
(C)	Less than Rs. 1000/- p.m. but not less than Rs. 500/- p.m.
(D)	Less than Rs. 1500/- p.m. but not less than Rs. 1000/- p.m.
(E)	Rs. 1500/- p.m. and above
(E-I)	Less than Rs. 2750/- p.m. but not less than Rs. 2000/- p.m.
(E-II)	Less than Rs. 3000/- p.m. but not less than Rs. 2750/- p.m.
(E-III)	Rs. 3000/- p.m. and above.

Subject to the entitlement, allotment is made on the basis of the waiting list prepared for the purpose which indicates the seniority of the officers/staff for a particular type of accommodation. However, in certain deserving cases allotment is made on out of turn basis with the approval of the competent authority under the rules.

(b) and (c). Only one officer of the Directorate of Estates is occupying a C-II accommodation in Bapa Nagar. The allotment was made to him with the approval of the competent authority. Allotments of various types of accommodation are determined on the basis of the emoluments drawn by the officers and not on the basis of their rank/status.

Anomalies in Labour Law

2149. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the speech of the Prime Minister at the National Conference on Engineering Exports organized by Association of Indian Engineer Industry at New Delhi on 22 March, 1985 in which the Prime Minister has indicated the Government's intentions to "look into the anomalies in labour laws so as to usher in smooth industrial relations" (Financial Express dated 23 March, 1985) and to state :

(a) what anomalies in labour laws are being looked into by Government ; and

(b) what steps Government are contemplating to usher in smooth industrial relations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). Labour laws have been enacted from time to time according to felt needs. With growth in the industrial and allied activities in the country, it is necessary that these laws are revised and updated in order to safeguard the interests of the workers particularly their safety, health and welfare, and remuneration due to them. This is achieved through a process of continuous consultation with the workers' organisations, employers' organisations, State Governments and in the tripartite meetings/committees. In order to ensure harmonious industrial relations, it is essential that consensus and decisions arrived at in these forum are reflected, as far as possible, in our labour legislation. This smoothen industrial harmony. Various amendments to labour laws have accordingly been carried out in the recent past and a continuous review is being made to ensure that protective provisions to safeguard the interests of workers are built into the legal framework which are necessitated by advancement/change in the technology, perception of health and safety hazards and obligations imposed on us arising out of our membership of the International Labour Organisation. Simultaneously efforts are made to secure more effective implementation of labour laws and to strengthen the enforcement machinery.

[Translation]

Construction of Market and Cinema Hall by DDA in Motiakhau

2150. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority propose to construct a market and a cinema hall along with the houses in Motiakhau; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the entire work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A plot of about 2.95 Hect. on the Desh Bandhu Gupta Road has been earmarked for providing various facilities comprising a cinema, a small hotel, Post & Telegraph Office, retail shops and offices, filling station, service station and informal shopping. The plans of the complex are under preparation and the work is likely to be started in 6 months time. It is not possible to fix the completion time as this depends on various factors and agencies.

Possession of Flats by DDA to old Applicants

2151. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA had issued allotment letters of flats to the old registered applicants many years ago but possession of flats has not been given to them so far;

(b) if so, the time by which possession of flats will be given to all such allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) No, Sir. As soon as the payments/ and required documents are submitted the possession of the flat is given. There has, however, been delay in giving the possession of 350 LIG flats in Pocket 'W' and 505 in Pocket 'N' at Pitampura under New Pattern scheme (HUDCO) 1979 because of the dispute with the contractor.

(b) 350 LIG flats in Pocket 'W' are likely to be completed by September 1985 and 505 in Pocket 'N' by March, 1986. Their possession would be handed over as soon these flats are completed.

[*English*]

Vacant Plots of Land in Maurya Enclave

2152. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of plots of land in each block of Maurya Enclave, Delhi which though allotted in 1975-76 are still lying vacant, alongwith the particulars of allottees;

(b) the steps taken by Government to see either the allottees construct houses or surrender the same; and

(c) whether any penalty has so far been imposed on them for not constructing houses on the plots allotted to them; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):

(a) 542 plots are lying vacant in Maurya Enclave (Pitam Pura). The details of the vacant/plots and the names of allottees are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-796/85].

(b) and (c). As per the terms and conditions of the Lease Deed, lessees are allowed a period of two years from the date of taking over possession of the plots, for completing construction thereon. One more year is also allowed as grace period. As such no penalty on account of non-construction is charged for the initial period of three years from the date of taking over possession of the plot. Thereafter extension of period is allowed on payment of the prescribed penalty at the rate of Rs. 2/- per sqm. for the fourth year, Rs. 3/- per sqm. for fifth year and Rs. 4/- per sqm. for sixth year onwards. If the construction is not completed within a period of 10 years, 50% of the cost of the plot is charged as additional penalty. Thereafter, the cases could be considered for determination/cancellation of plots with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor, Delhi.

Loss due to Fire in FCI Godown, Lawrence Road, Delhi

2153. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of wheat and property of Food Corporation of India was recently destroyed due to fire in the Lawrence Road Industrial Area of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the loss suffered by the FCI; and

(c) the causes of the fire ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Tax Collection System of D.D.A.

2154. SHRI G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA's tax collection system, including ground rent is unsatisfactory due to non-issue of timely bills;

(b) whether DDA is not accepting payments through all the Branches of Nationalised banks; and

(c) whether Government will arrange for collection of all bills of DESU, MCD and DDA in the same offices and also issue pass books to all customers/payees for different category of payment ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Payments are being accepted through the prescribed branches of specified Nationalised Banks covering almost all the areas/localities of Delhi.

(c) There is no proposal of the kind with the DDA, MCD, however, propose to open bank branches in all its offices so that Pass Books could be issued to all who pay their property taxes.

Permanent Posts for Isolated and Regular Transferred Category in C.P.W.D.

2155. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether permanent posts were sanctioned for different categories of isolated and regular transferred category staff of C.P.W.D. in October, 1983 with effect from the date of issue of orders;

(b) if so, their number according to each category of post;

(c) whether permanent posts had been sanctioned earlier for such staff i.e. in March, 1974 with effect from 1.4.1973; in December, 1971 with effect from 1.4.1971 and so on;

(d) if so, their number and the total number of sanctioned permanent posts as it existed for each category prior to the issue of orders of October, 1983; and

(e) the reason for not giving retrospective effect from 1st April to the orders of October, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As in Statement-I attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As in Statement II, III and IV attached.

(e) As per Ministry of Finance instructions dated 24.3.1976, conversion of temporary posts into permanent would take effect from the date of issue of the orders.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Category of posts	No. of posts declared permanent with effect from 28.10.1983
1	2	3
1.	Radio Mechanic cum Operator	6
2.	Road Inspector	1
3.	Assistant Caretaker	1
4.	Work Assistant	90
5.	Lift Operator	587
6.	Chowkidar	617
7.	Lift Khallasi	28
8.	Sweeper	360
9.	Waterman/Bhistic	2
10.	Photo Printer	2
11.	Assistant Radio Mechanic cum Operator	7
12.	Surveyor	6
13.	Fire Jamadar/Leading Fireman	6
14.	Meter Reader	6
15.	Sanitary Jamadar	1

1	2	3
16.	Technical Operator	2
17.	Assistant Sanitary Jamadar	3
18.	Farash	31
19.	Head Sweeper	7
20.	Fireman	56
21.	Sewerman	118
22.	Compounder	4
23.	Dresser	1
24.	Assistant Cook Bearer	1
25.	Building Jamadar	1

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Category of posts	No. of posts made permanent with effect from 1.4.1971
1.	Radio Mechanic cum Operator	1
2.	Road Inspector	1
3.	Assistant Caretaker	1
4.	Senior Sanitary Inspector	1
5.	Work Assistant	30
6.	Lift Operator	48
7.	Lift Khallasi	12
8.	Chowkidar	51
9.	Sweeper	34
10.	Waterman	1
11.	Leboratory Attendant	1

Statement-III.

Sl. No.	Category of Post	No. of posts made permanent with effect from 1.4.1973
1.	Caretaker	1
2.	Work Assistant	25
3.	Road Inspector	1
4.	Photo Printer	2
5.	Lift Operator	54
6.	Lift Khallasi	7
7.	Laboratory Attendant	1
8.	Waterman	1
9.	Chowkidar	58
10.	Sweeper	37

Statement-IV

Sl. No.	Category of posts	No. of permanent posts existed prior to October, 1983 orders
1.	Radio Mechanic cum Operator	5
2.	Road Inspector	4
3.	Assistance Caretaker	1
4.	Senior Sanitary Inspector	1
5.	Work Assistant	771
6.	Lift Operator	353
7.	Chowkidar	1467
8.	Lift Khallasi	75
9.	Sweeper	781
10.	Waterman/Bhistis	2
11.	Leboratory Attendent	2
12.	Caretaker	19
13.	Librarian	1
14.	Photo Printer	2
15.	Assistant Radio Mechanic-cum-Operator	6
16.	Surveyor	15
17.	Fire Jamadar/Leading Fireman	5
18.	Meter Reader	6
19.	Technical Operator	2
20.	Farash	17
21.	Head Sweeper	6
22.	Fireman	69
23.	Superintendent	1
24.	Sewerman	165
25.	Compounder	4
26.	Assistant Cook Bearer	3
27.	Superintendent (E & M)	9
28.	Junior Gestetner Operator (CO)	1
29.	Sanitary Inspector	3

**Allotment of Houses/Plots to
Rural Families**

2156. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for allotment of
houses or plots to rural families in each
State for 1984-85 ;

(b) the achievement made so far in
each State, particularly in Orissa ; and

(c) the target likely to be fixed
for 1985-86 and the amount allocated
therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHA-
FOOR) : (a) and (b). A statement
indicating the targets as well as achieve-
ments in respect of allotment of plots to
rural families for the year 1984-85
(upto February, 1985) in each State
including Orissa is attached.

(c) The targets of house-sites for
the year 1985-86 are yet to be finalised.

Statement

*Targets & Achievements of house sites in the States for the year
1984-85 (1.4.84 to 28.2.85).*

States	Target	Achievement
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,00,000	2,68,011
2. Assam	36,667	34,511
3. Bihar	17,960	17,387
4. Gujarat	40,000	60,362
5. Haryana	10,000	5,060**
6. Himachal Pradesh	— Already completed	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1,000	172
8. Karnataka	1,00,000	59,343
9. Kerala	10,000	5,968
10. Madhya Pradesh	50,000	35,740
11. Maharashtra	16,693	13,655
12. Orissa	25,000	24,495
13. Punjab	— Already completed	—
14. Rajasthan	30,000	57,355
15. Sikkim	—	—
16. Tamil Nadu	1,75,000	1,88,424
17. Tripura	6,666	5,100*
18. Uttar Pradesh	50,000	87,302
19. West Bengal	20,000	13,709

* Upto 31.12.84

** Upto 31.1.85

Note:—Scheme is not in operation in Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim
and Union Territories of Arunchal Pradesh, Lakshdweep and Mizoram.

Allocation of rice to Kerala

2157. SHRI G M. BANATWALA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly allocation of rice to Kerala from the Central pool for distribution through ration shops ;

(b) whether the monthly requirement of rice for Kerala comes to about 2.10 lakh tonnes at the rate of 320 grams per adult per day ;

(c) what is the monthly allotment asked for by Kerala Government ;

(d) whether during the period from 1977-1981 Kerala was being allotted 1.35 lakh tonnes which was later reduced ; and

(e) whether in view of high deficit in internal availability of rice in Kerala, the monthly allocation to the State will be raised to provide adequate supplies for the Public Distribution System ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala is at present allotted 1,10,000 tonnes of rice per month from the Central Pool. The State Government has, while indicating their requirement at 1,10,000 tonnes of rice, asked for a monthly allocation of atleast 1,35,000 tonnes of rice.

(d) The monthly allocations of rice to Kerala during 1977-81 were @ 1,00,000 tonnes during January-March, 1977, @ 1,25,000 tonnes during April-May, 1977, @ 1,35,000 tonnes during June-July, 1977, @ 1,42,500 tonnes in August, 1977 and @ 1,35,000 tonnes during September, 1977 to November, 1981. On rationalisation of allocations, the allocation of rice to Kerala was fixed at 90,000 tonnes a month in December, 1981 keeping in view the average offtake of about 88,600 tonnes a month during the period January-

November, 1981. The allocation was later raised to 1,10,000 tonnes per month during May-October, 1982. Subsequently, the level of allocation was @ 90,000 tonnes in November, 1982, @ 95,000 tonnes per month in December, 1982 to March, 1983, @ 105,000 tonnes a month in April-May, 1983 and @ 1,10,000 tonnes from June, 1983 onwards with some additional *ad-hoc* allocations of 10,000 tonnes a month during August-November, 1983 and July-October, 1984.

(e) Allocations to the State Governments including Kerala are being made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. These allocations are, however, only supplemental to the open market availability.

Region-wise Seniority of certain Category Staff in C.P.W.D.

2158. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the official side introduced an item No. 2309 for adoption of region-wise seniority for purposes of confirmation of isolated and regular transferred category staff of C.P.W.D. in the meeting of the Departmental Council (JCM) of the Ministry of Works and Housing in September, 1982 ;

(b) whether this item has been finalised in the meeting of the Departmental Council (JCM) ;

(c) whether permanent posts for these staff have been sanctioned region-wise in October, 1983 ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No. In October, 1983 orders were issued for converting temporary posts were shown Region-wise. In March, 1985, another list was issued showing all permanent posts in a consolidated manner. As per the present policy, confirmation is done on all-India basis on the basis of an eligibility list issued by the Director General of Works, Central Public Works Department.

(d) Does not arise.

Collection of Cess in Bidi Industry

2159. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount collected as cess from bidi workers in India ;

(b) the welfare measures taken up from cess fund to bidi workers ;

(c) whether bidi workers are not given identity cards by the private management under the supervision of labour department ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to issue identity cards to bidi workers directly by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Beedi workers Welfare Cess Act 1976 was brought into force with effect from 15th February, 1977. Upto the end of 1983-84 an amount of Rs. 11,52,87,320 has been collected as cess,

(b) For providing welfare measures to beedi workers, following schemes are being implemented :

(i) Setting up statio and statio-cum-mobile dispensaries ;

(ii) Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals ;

(iii) Grant of scholarships to the children of beedi workers ;

(iv) Build Your Own House Scheme ;

(v) Housing scheme for Economically Weaker Sections ;

(vi) Grant of financial assistance to Co-operative Societies of Beedi Workers for construction of sheds and godowns ;

(vii) Reimbursement charges to workers suffering from cancer ;

(viii) Financial assistance to school going children for supply of one set of dress ;

(ix) Scheme for organising sports, games and cultural activities ;

(x) Scheme for supply of spectacle to Beedi Workers (including gharkhata workers) free of cost.

(c) and (d). Rule 41 of Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Rules 1978 provides that the owner of any establishment, factory or contractor engaged in the manufacture of beedi shall issue to every employee an identity card.

Rule 40 (2) (a) of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Rules 1978 provides that each executive authority of any local body such as Municipality, District Board, Panchayat Boards, Block Development Units in any State or Union Territory where persons are engaged in the manufacture of beedis shall prepare a register of beedi workers residing within the jurisdiction of that authority. Instructions have been issued that certificates given by local bodies on the basis of the registers maintained by them should be accepted by the welfare fund organisation for providing welfare facilities.

The rules framed under the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employ-

ment) Act, 1966 by the State Governments provide for log books. These are also treated by the welfare fund organisation as identity cards. The Act is implemented by the State Governments. The Act as also the provisions of Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Rules are being brought the notice of concerned State Governments from time to time with the request that they should impress upon the managements to fulfil the statutory obligations for issue of Identity cards.

The Medical Officers of dispensaries have also been authorised to issue identity cards to workers. With the cooperation of State Governments and earnest efforts made by Welfare organisations, approximately 12 lakhs Identity Cards have been issued to Beedi workers.

Scarcity of Water in Karnataka

2160 SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka in the month of 1984 had conveyed to Central Government the scarcity of water in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to help the State Government in providing water to the state ;

(c) whether the State Government had taken certain decisions for obtaining

water and had asked Central Government to help and assist in implementing the schemes ; and

(d) if so, what are the schemes and how much financial aid will be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, which is concerned with drought relief has informed that the Government of Karnataka submitted a Memorandum in September, 1984 for Central assistance for providing drinking water in drought affected areas.

(b) A ceiling of Central assistance for drinking water to the extent of Rs. 7.86 crores was sanctioned by the Central Government.

(c) and (d). The works proposed to be undertaken by the Government of Karnataka in drought effected areas during 1984-85, the amount sought for by the State Government and the amount recommended by the High Level Committee on Relief are given in the statement attached.

In addition, during 1984-85, Central grant amounting to Rs. 10.79 crores was released to the Government of Karnataka under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and incentive scheme for covering identified problem villages.

Statement

The works proposed to be undertaken by the Government of Karnataka in drought relief areas durine 84-85, the amount sought for by the State Government and the amount recommended by the High Level Committee on Relief for drinking water

Item	Amount sought for by the State Government	Amount recommended by the High Level Committee on Relief
1	2	3
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
(i) Rajuvenation of 2762 handpumps in affected villages,	38.00 crores	6.43 crores

	1	2	3
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(ii) Drilling of 3412 borewells and installation of handpumps and construction of platforms, etc. in affected villages.	5,00	crores	—
(iii) Provision of drinking water in urban areas	7,00	crores	1,13 crores
(iv) Transportation of drinking water	1,00	crore	0,30 crore (Non-Plan)
(v) Borewells/High Speed rigs.	6,00	crores	Nil
Total	57,00	crores	7,86 crores

**Misappropriation of Provident Fund
Amount of DDA Employees**

2161: PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about misappropriation of provident fund amount of the employees of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) to (c). The DDA have informed that one of their staff Unions had recently alleged bungling in the utilisation of Provident fund money. On investigation, the report was found to be baseless.

**Disposal of Medical Reimbursement
Claims of N.D.M.C. Employees**

2162, SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some medical reimbursement claims of the New Delhi Municipal Committee employees have been pending since 1980 vide Memo. No. MOH/6240/D/RC/ACTT (H) dated 9th December, 1983; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the non-disposal of these claims so far and action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) No, the claims referred to have been settled.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of a New House for P.M.

2163, SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are constructing a new house for Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the new building to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). Suggestions have been received to the effect that a suitable residence should be constructed for the Prime Minister. Government have not yet taken a decision on these suggestions.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Punjab Rice to Kerala

2164. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has given any representation to the Food Corporation of India to change the Punjab rice ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, the Government of Kerala, have requested the Food Corporation of India for allotment of better quality of rice from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, in place of Punjab superfine boiled rice which requires longer cooking time.

(b) Kerala is being supplied rice from various sources including Andhra Pradesh

and Karnataka, depending upon the availability of stocks and operational constraints. Food Corporation of India has also advised their concerned units to despatch better quality of rice.

Supply of Cereals to Bihar

2165. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the annual quota of cereals *viz.* wheat, rice and sugar being distributed to Bihar under Public Distribution System through Fair Price Shops ;

(b) whether the annual quota of cereals has been increased during last five years ; and

(c) what additional items of daily use are to be distributed in Bihar under the system in the coming years ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The allocations of wheat, rice and sugar are made on a monthly basis. The quantities allotted to the Government of Bihar for public distribution during the last five years were as under :

(In '000 tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Sugar</i>
1980	620.00	785.00	323.00
1981	205.00	750.03	323.00
1982	331.00	380.00	353.00*
1983	690.00	215.00	367.00*
1984	864.00	222.00	384.00*

*Includes about 5,000 tonnes additional quantity on account of festivals.

(c) Under the scheme of Public Distribution System, the Central Government is responsible to supply 7 essential commodities *viz.* wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils, kerosene oil, controlled cloth and soft coke to the States. The States have

been given the option to add any other commodity of mass consumption which is considered essential after making arrangements for its procurement at their own level.

Supply of Rice to Kerala

2166. SHRI T. BASHEER :
SHRI K.V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has been persistently demanding monthly increase in the quantum of allocation of rice ;

(b) if so, the quantum of rice allocated to Kerala during 1984 for public distribution system in the State ;

(c) the extent of gap between the demand and the allocation ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to meet the request of the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir ; the Government of Kerala has been requesting for increase in the monthly allocation of rice from the existing level of 1.10 lakh tonnes to 1.35 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). The Government of Kerala were allotted 13.60 lakh tonnes against their demand for 16.20 lakh tonnes of rice during the year 1984.

(d) The allocations are made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. These allocations are, however, only supplemental to open market availability.

Unabsorbed Employees CFC

2167. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA ; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many employees of now defunct Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. still remain unabsorbed in alternate jobs ;

(b) how many of them are regular/casual labourers ;

(c) whether such of those retrenched employees will be absorbed in the proposed Rashtriya Matsya Nigam Ltd. ;

(d) if so, when the said Rashtriya Matsya Nigam will be commissioned ; and

(e) whether rules and regulations of recruitment would be waived for such absorption in respect of Ex-Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. employees ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to information available with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 93 regular employees of the erstwhile Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. are still not absorbed. No information is available with regard to Casual Labourers as they were engaged on job requirement basis.

(c) to (e). The proposed Rashtriya Matsya Nigam is still to be formed. The question of absorption of the retrenched employees of the Central Fisheries Corporation would be considered as and when the Nigam is set up and vacancies notified.

Intensive Cattle Project for West Bengal

2168. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government is set to take up extensive investment programmes of Rs. 31.28 crores in the Seventh Plan of which a major share will be spent on the intensive cattle development programme ;

(b) whether under a Central Government scheme, assistance will be given to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for rearing cross-bred heifers ;

(c) if so, the broad details thereof ;

(d) whether the Centre is also providing assistance for the setting up of a frozen semen project to cover Birbhum and Purulia District where there are about 4 lakh breedable cows and to a scheme whereby improved birds will be supplied at a subsidised rate ; and

(e) the Central assistance proposed to be given for family oriented schemes for Scheduled Castes envisaged in the above programme ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Planning Commission has not finalised the Seventh Plan allocation both in the States and Central sectors.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Department of Rural Development is implementing a scheme entitled "Special Livestock Production Programme". Assistance is provided at the rate of 50 per cent to small and marginal farmers and 66 2/3 per cent to agricultural labourers for feeding cross-bred heifers from fourth to 32nd month of age subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000/- per beneficiary. In the case of tribal participants, this limit of subsidy is Rs. 5000/-. The balance of feeding cost can be met by loan from banking institutions. Assistance is also provided to the beneficiaries under the programme for 'Foot and Mouth' disease vaccination, deworming and for insurance of the heifers. Insurance premium is shared between the beneficiary and the implementing agency in the ratio of 1.25 : 1.0. In case the banks also participate, this will be shared among the beneficiaries, implementing agency and the bank in the proportion of 1.00 : 0.75 : 0.50.

In West Bengal the scheme has been functioning in 8 districts, viz. Nadia, Darjeeling, Murshidabad, Hooghly, Malda, Dinajpur, Burdwan and 24-Paraganas. The expenditure on the scheme is shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Central and State Governments.

(d) and (e). The frozen semen project is still awaited from the State Government and will be considered when received. There is no programme for supply of birds on subsidised rates.

Training Programme to Raise Production of Cashew

2169. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :**
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up a special production-cum-training programme in order to raise the production of cashew ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the areas in eastern Orissa which will be brought under this project ;

(c) whether this programme also covers a 500 hectares pilot scheme to determine appropriate cashew-planting practices on coastal dune land in Orissa ;

(d) if so, its main features ; and

(e) the measures being taken further to re-capture the world cashew export trade in which India's share from 95 per cent in the fifties has presently declined considerably ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) & (b). A special programme for increasing production of cashew has been taken up with World Bank assistance in the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. An area of 53,775 ha. has to

be newly planted with cashew and 7500 ha. of old plantation are programmed to be brought under improved cultivation practices under the Project. Out of this, an area of 15500 hectares have been programmed to be brought under new planting and 2500 hectares under improvement of old plantations in Orissa. The project includes training of field and supervisory staff on improved vegetative methods of propagation and cultivation technology. These programmes have been taken up in the districts of Ganjam, Puri, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Keonjhar, Balasore and Mayurbhanj.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, Under this programme, assistance is being provided for planting and maintenance of cashew trees and for establishing wind breaks to protect them in coastal sand dunes.

(e) Export of cashew nuts from India has been reduced due to non-availability of raw-cashew nuts for processing and competition in the foreign markets from other countries. With the adoption of improved technology through various schemes and increase in production of raw cashew nut it is hoped that export of cashew kernels from India would go up.

Commissioning of T.V. Transmitter to cover Islampur, Siliguri and Jalpaiguri Areas

2170. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Siliguri in North Bengal is the gateway of Darjeeling, Sikkim and Bhutan ;

(b) if so, whether a television transmission tower will be commissioned to cater to the needs of Islampur, Siliguri and Jalpaiguri ; and

(c) whether Government will give priority to this in the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). The existing TV Transmitter at Kurseong in Darjeeling district provides service to Siliguri, Islampur and Jalpaiguri are also expected to be covered when the TV transmitter at Kurseong is commissioned on full power of 10 KW, on completion of 135 metre TV tower, during 1985-86.

Loan Amount released by HUDCO to Different States

2171. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any house building agencies like HUDCO have been given substantial assistance by Government for launching programmes of urban/rural housing during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the exact amount released to each one of these agencies, State-wise, during the past three years ;

(c) whether any stock has been taken about the amount spent by them and the exact adoption to housing units made by them during the past three years, State-wise ; and

(d) whether the amount of assistance is proposed to be increased substantially during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the nature and size of the increase contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) to (d). Housing is a State Subject and financial assistance to the States, is given in the shape of 'Block Loans' and 'Block Grants' without its being tied to any particular head of development. The State Governments are free to earmark funds to various schemes according to their needs and priorities. The total public sector outlay for Housing under the Sixth Five Year Plan was of the order of Rs. 1491

crores. Outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

HUDCO is not a house building agency it is a financing institution. The State-wise details of the loan amounts released by HUDCO during the last three

years are given in the enclosed statement. Utilisation of funds by the construction agencies is monitored by HUDCO and funds are released on the basis of the expenditure and physical progress achieved by these agencies.

Statement

State-wise Money Released by HUDCO during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 (as on 28-2-1985)

S. No.	State/U.T.	Money released by HUDCO		
		1984-85 (as on 28-2-85)	1983-84	1982-83
(Rupees in crores)				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.55	13.99	15.84
2.	Assam	0.38	0.27	0.19
3.	Bihar	1.28	0.70	3.95
4.	Gujarat	19.29	14.88	15.59
5.	Haryana	7.40	6.15	4.46
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.60	0.90	0.99
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	0.27	0.79
8.	Karnataka	8.54	12.00	4.32
9.	Kerala	9.70	5.97	4.33
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6.06	2.98	4.37
11.	Maharashtra	17.43	20.14	19.99
12.	Manipur	0.25	0.29	—
13.	Orissa	4.71	7.44	3.09
14.	Punjab	6.98	8.65	7.33
15.	Rajasthan	16.93	19.77	17.85
16.	Tamil Nadu	17.20	16.08	10.17
17.	Uttar Pradesh	16.95	14.96	10.51
18.	West Bengal	0.98	1.28	2.69
19.	U.T. Chandigarh	2.15	2.12	3.83
20.	U.T. Delhi	0.84	1.12	—
21.	U.T. Pondicherry	0.09	0.21	0.43
Total		165.40	150.17 (1)	130.72 (2)

(1) Includes an adjustment of Rs. 1.06 crores.

(2) Excludes an adjustment of Rs. 1.06 crores.

12,00 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, about the List of Business, I want to quote your own precedent, and I would like you to consider your own decision, the good decision that was given by you. Today you have admitted a Call Attention on the railway accident. It was a ghastly accident in which two trains passing with an interval of one hour underwent the same fate. What I want to point out to you is this: in 1981, on 17th August, 1981, in this very House Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and a number of others had given notice of an Adjournment Motion on the Samastipur accident...

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen that; I know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The more important thing is this. Included in the List of Business of the same day, that is, 17th August, 1981, was an item, 'Statement to be made by the Railway Minister regarding that accident'. But you made an announcement that, despite the Railway Minister's statement being put up on the agenda, the matter was of such an urgent and important nature that you would allow the Adjournment Motion given notice of by Shri Jyotirmoy Bos, on the Samastipur accident...

MR. SPEAKER: I did that; but there was one difference

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This accident, I can tell you, is of such a ghastly type that we should have an Adjournment Motion and not a Call Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: I would have allowed that. There is no denying of the seriousness of the accident. But this is something in which both the parties are equally involved...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are only two parties to that accident; no third party is involved...

MR. SPEAKER: The Railways and the travelling public. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There was a gross failure on the part of the administration (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would have done that, but...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please allow the Adjournment Motion on that. If this does not warrant admitting an Adjournment Motion, what else will? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Last time I did it...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am only requesting you to emulate your own example

MR. SPEAKER: I thought there was a difference. That was negligence on the part of the railway staff or something like that...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a greater failure on the part of the administration now. I am not asking you to support me, but I say this in support of your own decision...

MR. SPEAKER: I thank you very much for your support. I know you are right.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): People were travelling on the roof of the train. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not good. We should not violate the rule.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: There was a failure on the part of the administration.

MR. SPEAKER: It should be our duty also not to travel on the roof.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): They were all agricultural labour... (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : We should not take advantage of the situation,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Can you tell us what will be the norms for allowing an Adjournment Motion? It seems, you are determined not to allow any Adjournment Motion at all...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no such thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : ...because it involves an element of censure of the Government,

MR. SPEAKER : What is there about it? I have no such objection.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What should happen to call for an Adjournment Motion, please tell us,

MR. SPEAKER : I did last time. I can do it again. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (riowrah) : I would like to make a submission on a serious matter concerning the prestige of the nation and the prestige of the Head of State, the President of India. In the *Tribune* a newspaper report has been published maligning the President of India in a manner which affects the prestige of the country. One Gyani Kripal Singh, Head Priest, and two other *Granthis*, in their interview, have deliberately made an effort to malign the President of India; they said that the President of India has been exonerated by them of the *Hukamnama* because he had sent some officials records to them. (*Interruptions*). It is a serious matter. The entire House will have to condemn it ..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I fully agree with him, Sir.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I think, the House should take note of it and we all should condemn it unequivocally. Who are these *Granthis* to decide such things? The other

day one of the senior Members of this House and a Minister in the Council of Ministers, Sri Buta Singh, was issued this *Hukamnama*. Every citizen has a right to mix with any community, Hindu or Sikh. No *Granthi* can impose any rule forbidding anybody to mix with the Sikh community. Similarly, they are trying to malign the President of India, they are making out as though they are exonerating him. It is malicious. The whole House should condemn that... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me say something.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I fully agree with the spirit in which Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi has raised this point. But we do not want any Resolution to be adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : That was what I wanted to say. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The whole House should condemn it. They are trying to disturb the whole nation. Sardar Buta Singh has a right to mix with any community he likes. Who are they to send him out of the religion? Who are they to decide? They are not themasters of everything. They are killing Guru Nanak everyday by their actions. This should be recorded. The whole House should condemn it.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Stern action necessary to stop such kind of activities must be taken immediately so that it may be a deterrent to others.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : It has been published in the Punjabi newspapers also, not in the *Tribune* alone.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Such people cannot be called patriotic people.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The whole House should condemn it unequivocally.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
The President should not be brought into the picture. While we agree with the spirit, once you allow President's name to be mentioned here then we will be setting up a bad precedent.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:
I am only quoting from newspapers what Giani Kripal Singh has said... ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I appreciate the feelings of both Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Mr. Das Munsî, Prof. Dandavate is right and you, Mr. Munsî, are also right. I do not want to drug the fair name of the President. But I also appreciate what you are saying. How to go at it and do about it? That is the thing we have to find out. We have to find a way out because anything which goes against the interests of the nation and against the highest institution of the land cannot be allowed, as also anything which goes against our hon. Member here. He is the best of the religious persons I have seen. That is what we have to do and see how we can do this thing. We have to guard against this. No doubt about it. Some people have taken it into their heads to go against all the tenets of goodness and the religion whatever it is worth. We have to fight against it, but not this way. I cannot violate the rules laid down by you. He is not talking of President himself because we cannot take his name here. He is asking something which refers to some other people—their actions, their sayings, etc. We shall see and we will discuss about it later on. Is it not so? We must discuss it dispassionately and try to uphold the good traditions of being Indians. I appreciate it and it is a very relevant point taken by both the sides. I appreciate it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You will agree with me that in a democracy we cannot have double standards. In this part of the country we enjoy a full-fledged democracy.

What is the use of an anti-defection law? We are a party to the consensus.

This is the platform for my people...

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot force... Please sit down. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have given a calling attention notice in the previous week. They are going on closing down jute mills in West Bengal one by one. 25 mills are already closed and about 80,000 people are thrown on the streets.

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to take it up. Meanwhile this ghastly tragedy came—otherwise I would have allowed it.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI :
In the anti-reservation movement many lives have been lost...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. It is a State subject. Please sit down.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
The Delhi Milk Scheme has raised the price of milk very steeply...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You can bring it in some other way.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, in spite of the assurance given by the Food Minister regarding the quality of grains supplied to Kerala ..

MR. SPEAKER : You can take it up, but not like that. You give it in writing and I will get it looked into. You have to give it in writing.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : This is not a question between you and me, but concerns the people.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. You give me in writing first and I will look into it. Not like this. Not allowed. Now, I have disallowed you. Sit down now.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed him. I have not allowed you now, No, not allowed. You give me in writing. Mr. Suresh, you are always behaving like this. I do not like it. You give it in writing. I will look into it. Not allowed. Not a single word goes into the record. I have not allowed him. You give it to me in writing.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Dandavate, there is already a question on answered on this subject; I told him about this already this morning and said that he could refer to that and give me some reference to this. That is all. Not allowed I still disallow him. Mr. Kurup. I will name you if you do not sit down.

*(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. I have listened to you. Please sit down. You have to represent. That is all. You have represented. Now sit down.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I will name you, I tell you. Now sit down. Don't behave like this. Behave properly. Be a gentleman.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked you to give me in writing about the complaints.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. Not like this, on the floor of the House. I am not going to allow it.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the President of Sri Lanka, Shri Jayawardene, has been talking of self-determination in Kashmir and just a few days ago, a week ago in fact, Shri Romesh Bhandari seems to have visited Sri Lanka and a statement was made in this House by the Foreign Minister of improving relations. At this stage, in fact, a request for discussion on the matter of Sri Lanka has been taken up. I will request two things ..

MR. SPEAKER : We are discussing it under Rule 193. We are already of the opinion, BAC was seized of the situation and after the Foreign Affairs debate takes place, we shall see. If there is anything further left, we will do something about it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I am thankful to you for having heard me in the matter. Only my submission is, will you also direct the Home Minister to ascertain the facts ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I will find out. I will ask the Home Minister. I would have done it otherwise also.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : We shall get the facts ascertained.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The facts have to be ascertained.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall get the facts ascertained.

Now, papers to be laid.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report of the Punjab Housing Development Board, Chandigarh for the year 1981-82

Statement showing reasons for delay in laying papers

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Punjab Housing Development Board, Chandigarh, for the year 1981-82 under sub-section (2) of section 79 of the Punjab Housing Development Board Act, 1972 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 6th October, 1983 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 645/85]

National oil and Vegetable oils Development Board (Secretary) Recruitment Rules, 1984, Review and Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Ltd. and State Farmers Corporation of India Ltd. etc

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board (Secretary) Recruitment Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1178 in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1984, under section 20 of National Oilseeds and Vegetables

Oils Development Board Act, 1983,

[Placed in Library See No. LT 646/85]

(2) A copy each of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 647/85]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) of item (i) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 648/85]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 649/85]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library See, No. LT 650/85]

Mines Rescue Rules, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mines Rescue Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 325(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1985 under section 61A of the Mines Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 651/85]

Annual Report and Statement regarding Review of the Films and Television Institute of India Pune for the year 1983-84. Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English version) of the Film and Television Institute, of India, Pune, 1 for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, for the year 1983-84.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT 652/85]

Demands for Grants

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of External Affairs.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 653/85]

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Recent Railway accidents Causing Deaths of Many Passengers and Injuries to several other Particularly the one Involving Howrah-Amritsar Mail and Howrah-Amritsar Express on 5th April, 1985

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

‘The situation arising out of the recent railway accidents causing deaths

[Shri Amal Datta]

of many passengers and injuries to several others particularly the one involving Howrah-Amritsar Mail and Howrah-Amritsar Express on 5 April, 1985 and the action taken by the Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI BANSI LAL) : It is with deep regret that I have to apprise the House of the tragic incident on 5 Up Howrah-Amritsar Mail and 49 Up Howrah-Amritsar Express on 5th April, 1985 when some persons sitting on the roof of the coaches of these trains were struck in the early hours of the morning when the trains passed through Bridge No. 245 located between Sarsawa and Kalanaur on the Saharanpur-Ambala Section of the Northern Railway. As a result of this incident, 26 persons died and 21 were injured.

Roof travelling on passenger trains is an offence under Section 118 of the Indian Railways Act. Instructions exist that persons sitting on the roof of passenger trains should be detained. Accordingly, at Saharanpur, the last stopping of station these trains, roof travellers totalling 125 persons were detained from 5 Up Howrah-Amritsar Mail and roof travellers totalling 315 persons were detained from 49 Up Howrah-Amritsar Express. It appears that subsequently some of these persons unauthorisedly again boarded the train and climbed on to the roof of these trains unheedful of the danger in roof travel. For clearance of extra rush of passengers going to Haryana and Punjab from East U.P. and Bihar Railways are running special trains on two days in a week between Varanasi and Ludhiana. On the date of the incident, this special train had run ahead of these trains.

Immediately on learning of the incident on the two trains on 5.4.1985 General Manager, Northern Railway accompanied by senior officers rushed to the spot for investigations. The General Manager also arranged for payment of ex-gratia grant as also proper care of the injured

persons admitted in various hospitals. An enquiry into the incident has been ordered.

It has been reported in the Press that this incident occurred due to the roof travellers being hit by scaffolding on the bridge where painting work was going on. While the exact cause of the incident will be determined through the enquiry ordered, spot investigations made by the General Manager, Northern Railway, show that a 9 feet (2.76 metres) long wooden plank of 2½ inches (6.35 cms.) thickness was hanging, tied with ropes, from the bridge roof and which was clear from the roof of the train by 2 feet and 6 inches (0.77 metres). This plank was being used for painting of the bridge and its clearance was within the prescribed limits from the top of the coach. The bridge official incharge of the painting arrangements has been placed under suspension for not removing this plank after completing the day's work.

I am personally seized of this problem of accidents particularly those which have occurred in the recent past involving passenger trains. Everything possible is being done to reduce accidents. Only recently we have initiated a Ten Point Action Plan with stress on surprise inspections by senior officials, night checks, maintenance and operating checks, counselling of staff, holding of workshops and safety seminars. Deterrent action is also being taken against those found responsible in accidents.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Many accidents, far too many of them, have been occurring since this dynamic government has assumed power. The last two are the most ghastly accidents that could be imagined. No doubt, as the Minister says, people were travelling unauthorisedly on the roof of trains and they are liable to be punished. He has quoted the section under which they are liable to be punished. But is that reason enough to be callous about their lives? The Railway authorities did not ensure that these people did not travel on the trains. Now the Railway Minister

stated that 125 passengers were detained from these two trains which were involved in the accident at Saharanpur but they had gone back on the roof again with the knowledge that they could be hit. Is it the contention of the Minister that they were told : 'If you travel on the roof of the train you can be hit and you can die?' Is it his contention that they got back on the train roof to die like that? This kind of accident could have happened in other trains also; but it did not take place; it took place in these two trains. Obviously these two trains had reached and left Saharanpur, the last stop of the trains before the accident, at early hours of the morning. Obviously, the Railway Administration did not ensure that there was any passenger being detained. Now, the Northern Railways issued a press release which was published in yesterday's newspapers. In that paper nothing was mentioned about the detrainment of the passengers from these two trains. But the Hon'ble Minister is saying that 125 passengers had been detained. I think the facts were otherwise and a proper investigation as to how this kind of twisting of facts has come in the Railway Minister's statement is called for.

Now, even if the passengers had been detained, assuming that what the Minister he stated is correct that they were not allowed to travel on the roof, is it possible that in some trains you can detain the passengers and see that they do not travel on the roofs—but which has been done here—and then the some others you allow them to travel on the roof tops? Obviously you are careless about the life of the people. Why were these people allowed to travel on the roof? You can tell us whether they had purchased the tickets or they were ticketless? It is germane for this discussion. You alone are responsible for the people travelling on the roof. Now, even if they had purchased tickets, there was probably no place inside the compartments and if they was no place inside the train, why they would buy the tickets to travel in these trains. The Railway Minister has issued a directive to all Station Masters not to allow any person to travel on the roof of the

trains. Obviously such a directive was not issued before.

Otherwise I do not know why there is a necessity for issuing another directive. It clearly shows that the Railways do not care whether the people are travelling inside the trains or not and in most cases because they do not find any space inside after purchasing tickets, they are forced to travel by finding space on the roof. The question of their travelling unauthorisedly does not arise. The word 'unauthorisedly' should not have been used in the Railway Minister's statement. It is because you could not make available enough space for the people to travel inside the compartments, that they go to the roof of the trains. They were to go to Punjab and Haryana from West Bengal, Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, etc. They were to go to Punjab and Haryana for the purpose of harvest. They were going to do a job which is for the benefit of the entire nation. Now, you say that they were travelling on the roof of the trains. But what arrangements have you made for their safe travel? Nothing. They were to travel from Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and other States. You were running two trains every week from Varanasi to Ludhiana. I do not know why these trains are running only from Varanasi to Ludhiana. Do you mean to say that these people were not coming from further distance from Bihar, West Bengal, etc? From Howrah itself more than two trains are necessary to transport these people to Punjab and Haryana during this time. I think twice during the year that have to go to Punjab and Haryana. Unless they go there, the harvest cannot be done. The nation gains by their service. So, they are doing a national service and that should be recognised by the Railways. The Railways have done nothing so far.

In December every year, I have seen these people in Ludhiana Railway Station shivering. The Railways have not made any special arrangements for their shelter in the winter months. They should care for them. They should know how many people are required

[Shri Amal Datta]

to travel, in what routes and they should provide proper railway service for them. They should not be treated in a such causal manner. These people are doing national service and they should be rendered all facilities during their travel to those places and stay in those places. Sir, lot of things have been stated about the number of passengers who have died. There are lot of discrepancies also.

Newspaper reported that 40 passengers had died and the newspaper had said that so many dead bodies were taken out at such and such station and so many dead bodies at such and such station and so on. The next day, the Railway contradicted that statement and stated that only 26 people had died. I do not know whether the Railways are properly collecting the figures and trying to identify them. So far, only three bodies have been identified the dead say that they are paying ex-gratia grant of Rs. 1000 or so. To whom are they paying ? They have been able to identify only three and know the address of only two. What attempt has been made to identify these passengers and also see that those who are guilty of these accidents are punished ? That is the main thing.

Obviously, it was known that a wooden plank was hanging from the bridge roof, and the General Manager on his inspection found, it was there. So, it was known to everybody that it was there and now they have suspended the officer who was responsible for the bridge maintenance. Knowing that it was there, why was it not removed ? They knew that the people travel on the roof of the trains. In fact, the railways run in such a fashion that the people have to travel on the roof; even Gandhiji travelled on the roof of the train. They should have removed that plank as also detained the people from the roof of the train. Timely action could have been taken and the lives of these people could have been saved. But the railway officers were

too callous to do so. It is proved, no doubt.

An enquiry has been instituted and the Railway Minister says that he himself is seized of the problem of accidents, obviously including these two accidents. In fact, there have been a number of railway accidents and he should be seized of this properly, and if he cannot solve this problem, he should resign. I do not know whether he is thinking of that. These two accidents occurred within one hour of each other. After the first train had met with the accidents, they should have stopped the second train. This is unimaginable that such a thing should have happened.

There should be an enquiry into these accidents, in dependent of the General Manager. The General Manager himself is guilty. A person who is independent of the General Manager and directly answerable to the Minister should be in charge of the enquiry, and not as the press has stated, an enquiry to be ordered by the General Manager. That should not happen. Will the Minister take necessary steps and measures as suggested ?

SHRI BANSILAL : As far as detaining of the passengers is concerned, they were detained at Saharanpu. It had appeared on the very day in the newspapers also. It is not a new version. The passengers were detained. It is illegal to travel on the roof of the trains. The passengers should not have got up to the roof. The other thing is scaffolding. Previously, the newspapers had said that it was scaffolding. It was only a wooden plank. The height of the bridge at the particular point is 16 ft. 9 inches from the rail this plank covered 7½" from the bridge roof. The clearance between the plank and the roof of the train was 2½ feet which is within the prescribed limits and within rules.

As regards instructions not to allow the people to travel on the roof, it is not a new thing. The people were detained

not only from these two trains at Saharanpur, but from another train also, namely Jammu Tawi Express. From this train, namely 51 Seallah Jammu Tawi Express which passed just before these two trains, 250 passengers were detained from the roof. Not only these two trains. So far as the instructions are concerned, they are issued from time to time that the travellers on the roof should be detained. Such instructions are issued off and on. Instructions to all the Railways had been issued on 15 November, 1983 for taking the following steps.

Extensive publicity by educating the travelling public not to travel on roofs of trains through newspapers, posters, notice-boards, cinema slides, announcements from public address system etc. should be done. Strict instructions to the train crew and station staff not to allow passengers to travel on roofs of trains had been given. Extensive surprise checks by officers had inspectors taking sufficient number of GRP and RPF staff with them to eradicate this problem, particularly on the vulnerable sections should be carried out. Again, instructions were issued to the Railways on 24 August, 1984 to take further action on the following lines. Intensive drives should be launched to eradicate roof travel. Trains prone to roof-travel should run invariably with full authorised composition. Special squads should be posted at vulnerable check-points. Persons found travelling on the roofs should be apprehended and prosecuted under the Act. Guards should ensure that there are no persons on the roof of the train before starting the same. Intensive monitoring should be done by inspecting officers.

In pursuance of these orders in the Central Railway, 103 checks were conducted during August, 1984. 12 persons were prosecuted, 10 were sent to jail and two were fined; in the Eastern Railway, while conducting checks during April, 1984 to August, 1984, 944 persons were detected. Out of these 119 were prosecuted and the rest were accommodated as *bona fide* passengers. In Northern Railway during drives in April-May 1984,

8151 persons were apprehended and dealt with under the rules. In North-Eastern Railway during April-August 1984, 1290 checks were conducted, 5046 were apprehended and de-roofed. 58 persons were prosecuted, 30 were fined and 28 were sent to jail. In the NF Railway, during May-July 1984, 1728 checks were conducted, 12,734 persons were de-roofed and 363 prosecuted. In Southern Railway, during April-June 1984, 948 checks were conducted and only four persons were detected travelling on the roofs. In SC Railway, during the checks from 1st April to 31st August, 311 persons were prosecuted, 262 were fined and 32 sent to jail.

So, Sir, these instructions are issued from time to time and action is taken against the defaulters.

So far as the Inquiry is concerned, the inquiry will be independent and further facts can come out only after the inquiry is held.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he did not mention the point that the General Manager should not conduct the Inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that an independent inquiry will be held.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : It is really a very serious matter that during the year 1984-85, the number of railway accidents has increased and the number of passengers killed in the accidents is much more than the number in the year 1983-84. Why are these railway accidents increasing ?

12.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

One of the reasons is that Railways are still using over-aged rolling stock, over-aged engines, over-aged track and an out-moded signalling system.

There were several Committees, e.g. Wanchoo Committee, Kunzru Committee

Sikri Committee and recently, the Railway Reforms Committee. These committees made several recommendations as to how to reduce these accidents.

Of late, safety rules are being violated. Trains are even allowed to run without headlights. Last year, there was a serious accident near Faizabad. The train was allowed to move without the headlight, and about 40 or 45 pilgrims were killed. Then there was an accident, I think, in the month of November in the Byculla sub-urban train during 1980. The then Railway Minister, Pandit Kamla-pati Tripathi admitted that almost all the EMU coaches were over-aged and that they were to be replaced. We do not know how many of these over-aged coaches, over-aged engines and track are being replaced. Almost one-third of the track is over-aged. Twenty-one thousands Kms. of railway track is over-aged, and it needs immediate replacement. This should be considered while taking action.

The Railway Minister has stated that he is seized of this problem, and that everything possible is being done to reduce accidents. This is an important aspect. Violation of safety rules and replacement of over-aged rolling-stock should be looked into.

Why is there this over-crowding ? During last year, as many as 122 new pairs of trains were introduced. But the number of conventional coaches was not increased. In a train having 18 or 20 coaches, the number of these coaches was reduced. Trains are running with reduced number of coaches. That is why there is over-crowding.

Three or four years ago, a committee was constituted, called the Committee on Coach Augmentation. This committee also made certain recommendations. What are those recommendations ? Were their recommendations regarding augmentation and increasing the number of passenger coaches implemented ?

While reviewing the number of accidents, the Railway Ministry must think

over all these problems. The number of coaches has to be increased, the number of trains has to be increased, and there should be replacement of over aged rolling-stock also.

A day will come when people intending to commit suicide will not lie on the track. They will get into the train, because they will be killed in an accident.

In this particular accident a number of passengers travelling on the roof of the train were all agricultural labourers; they were coming from Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. They were forced to travel on the roof of the train because of overcrowding in the train. What steps is he going to take to reduce this over-crowding in trains, to increase the number of coaches and to increase the number of trains ? Just by issuing orders, he cannot stop overcrowding in trains. Some steps have to be taken to stop it. Several committees have made several recommendations regarding reducing these accidents.

SHRI BANSILAL : The overcrowding in the trains is not all the year round. There are particular seasons when there is overcrowding in the trains. Otherwise, there is not much of the overcrowding in the trains.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I do not know whether the Railway Minister has seen a train.

SHRI BANSILAL : For those seasons when there is overcrowding in the trains, we run special trains to clear the rush. In this particular case, we are running special trains from Varanasi to Ludhiana and Muzaffarpur to Ludhiana ; and one such special train passed through the same route a few minutes before this accident took place. Now we are going to increase the frequency of these special trains, according to the passengers available to clear the rush from there.

Regarding increasing the number of passenger trains, we are doing our best to acquire the coaches and other rolling stock subject to the availability of fund ;

whatever funds are allotted to us, we are doing our best to acquire the rolling-stock and introduce new trains. But the financial constraints are there.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, railway accidents are a matter of serious concern. Though I was not a Member of this House earlier I know that the matter relating to roof-travelling on trains had been raised and discussed in this House many a time earlier and the Railway Ministers had assured the House of doing something in the matter. But looking to the present situation, it is proved that all the necessary steps have not been taken

To my mind, there are two main reasons for the railway accidents. One is the human failure, because of which accidents occur, that is because of the carelessness of the employees and officers and the second reason, towards which my other colleagues have not paid attention, is the lack of resources. About 20,000 Km. long railway track has become so obsolete that its replacement is imperative.

By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, 20,000 km. long railway track has become due for replacement but due to lack of funds, the same has not been replaced and the main reason for derailment of the trains is this old track because the trains cannot run properly on those tracks resulting in derailment. And consequently accidents occur causing death of many persons. It has been observed that the other main reason for accidents is that there are many railway crossings, which, not to speak of automatic control do not have even an employee to man the crossing in order to stop the people and vehicles like trucks, bullock carts, cycle, etc., from crossing the railway line when the train is reaching near that spot. There are hundreds of such railway crossing in the country where no employee has been posted to man there, what to speak of providing an automatic control there. It is because of this that an accident occurred on the 2nd April between a train and a bullock cart resulting in the death of 5 persons. Simi-

larly, an accident took place on the 2nd February due to this season, which caused death of one person and injuries to three.

I think the third reason for accidents is the poor maintenance. An accident occurred on the 23rd February near Nagpur because the train caught fire but the cause of the fire has not so far been revealed. 50 persons died and 12 people were injured in that accident. It was stated in the newspapers that when the train started, it caught fire but it could not be stopped because when an attempt was made to pull the chain, it was found that the chain was missing. In the absence of chain, the train could not be stopped, with the result that the fire spread further and engulfed the whole train.

Similarly the poor testing of the parts is also a cause of accidents. One important part, Axle undergoes annual ultra Sonic Test. Recently, in November, an accident took place in Bombay because of the faulty axle test. That train was subjected to test only six months prior to this accident while the trains are generally put to test once a year. In spite of this, the axle of the train gave way resulting in the death of many persons.

At one time the Railways had automatic warning system. I do not know why that system has been removed. I would like to know whether Government will try to reintroduce that system? I do not want to dwell further on the accident of 5th April. All the Members who participated in this discussion have mentioned how it happened. The first accident took place at 5.40 and the second at 6.30. Had the officers there been vigilant, they would have managed to avoid the second accident. Had there been automatic warning system, the accident would have been averted.

Similarly, the trains which were stopped at Saharanpur were checked and the persons travelling on the the roofs were detained. One is at a loss to understand how these two trains went unnoticed and how these were allowed to

[Shri Lalit Mohan]

go. The passengers on these trains continued travelling on the roofs and this resulted in their death.

In addition, I would like to give a suggestion to the hon. Minister. This suggestion is very much called for. The Carelessness of the officers not the main reason. The deplorable condition of the Railways due to insufficient funds is one of the reasons for railway accidents. In the previous annual plan outlay Rs. 1,650 crores were sanctioned whereas the Railways raised Rs. 850 crores from their own resources. This time, when steel is costly and costs of other materials are soaring, the Railways have been sanctioned Rs. 1,650 crores and they have to raise Rs. 950 crores from their own resources, which means the Railways have been provided Rs. 100 crore less than the last year.

Sir, in such a situation, how can we expect the replacement of 20,000 km. long old track, its maintenance and also new coaches? My other colleagues have also stated that if the Railways are given Rs. 100 crores less than the amount given last year. There is no likelihood of the position improving. Therefore, I demand that the Railways should be provided with the maximum funds so that the old track can be replaced. It seems the recurrence of accidents is due to shortage of staff and lack of funds. Therefore, I would like to say that more and more funds should be granted to the Railways. This is not required only for saving people but to strengthen a major part of which our economy depends on the Railways. If the condition of the Railways is strong, the economic condition of our country will also be strong.

In this background, my first question is how many accidents have taken place since January, 1985 due to derailments, human failures and poor maintenance respectively. How many persons have died or been injured in these accidents?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are

asking some figures which are not relevant to this. Put questions relating to Howrah-Amritsar Express.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : It includes the recent accidents that have taken place. That is why it is relevant.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. Go ahead.

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : My second question is whether it is not a fact that the accident between a train and a bullock cart which occurred on the 2nd April and in which five persons died, was due to the reason that the crossing where the accident occurred was unmanned? Neither there is any automatic system nor any person has been posted there to look after the crossing. I would also like to know the number of such railway crossings in the country as are unmanned and by what time each crossing will be at least manned if not automatically controlled, so that the people using roads, the cyclists or the people going on bullock carts may not lose their lives?

My third question is whether the percentage of accidents due to human failure has increased or decreased since January, 1985.

The fourth question relates to axle test. I would like to know whether the axle, whose collapse caused the accident in Bombay, was subjected to ultrasonic test only six months prior to the accident. The accident occurred because of the axle collapsing only six months after it was put to test, resulting in the death of many persons. Is it also a fact that the automatic warning system existing in the Railways earlier was quite effective? I would like to know further whether it is also a fact that the operation of this system continued for quite a long time but later its operation was discontinued?

SHRI BANSI LAL : Sir, so far as accidents are concerned, the number of

accidents on unmanned crossings was 62 percent. This figure relates to the year 1983-84. It is the duty of the road users and not the Railways to be careful while crossing the unmanned level crossings. It is the Duty of the railway driver to sound a whistle which he complies with. So far as the accident between a train and a bullock cart referred to by the hon. Member is concerned, the details will be known only on the receipt of the report but I think that was not even an unmanned crossing. They were just crossing the railway track. There is no railway crossing at that place. Regarding automatic warning system, we are going to provide the same in Bombay and Calcutta.

The hon. Member has also asked the percentage of accidents due to human failure since January. Since 1953 more than 50 per cent of the accidents had occurred due to human failure, but the House will be pleased to know that the percentage of accidents occurring due to human failure after January has been between 40 to 50. Thus you will see that there has been much improvement in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRISATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am rather surprised at the statement given by the hon. Minister and at the reply also given by him during the course of this Calling Attention Motion. Since this Government has come into power, three things have become very prominent in the railways. Firstly they have increased the freights and fares in the railways, secondly, the number of railway accidents is increasing and, thirdly, they have dropped almost all the development projects of the railways. Another aspect is that Railways are taking everything in a very casual way. That is the most important aspect. In his reply, the Railway Minister has said that there is no rush of passengers round the year in the railways. That is not true. I will humbly request him to go to the countryside and see with his own eyes how a passenger has to struggle hard

just for getting a second-class reservation. In every train particularly in suburban trains, there are lot of passengers coming from the countryside everyday. And here the hon. Minister is telling us that there is no rush of passengers throughout the year.

Another aspect is that everytime the hon. Minister says that there is paucity of funds. Is it argument that simply because there is paucity of funds, you will create such conditions where accidents will take place and the passengers will go on dying?

Another point that I want to make is that 1st is a very important day in the Railways. People all over the country look for this date because new railway time-table comes into force from this date and some new trains are also included in the time-table. But the present Government has deprived the people of the new time-table this time. That shows the efficiency of the Railways. They are not efficient enough even to give the country the new time table at the appropriate time and to introduce some new trains. That is beyond their capacity. I know that some passengers travel without ticket or travel on the roof of the trains, this cannot be justified, but at the same time we will have to consider why people travel on the roofs. Even if they do not purchase any tickets, they can easily travel by sitting inside the coaches. It is only because there is no room to sit inside the coaches, that they are forced to travel on the roofs and then to meet with accidents.

13.00 hrs

In the reply you will see that there were two trains in which the accidents took place. After one train i.e. the Howrah-Amritsar Mail had met with the accident, some measures should have been taken to prevent accident on the second train. But that was not done. This shows the total callousness of the Railway Administration in prevent accidents.

[Shri Satyagopal Misra]

Another thing that I would like to point out is how the Railway authorities are going about for the identification of the passengers who have been killed in these accidents. In this case, people who were killed were landless labourers, who were forced to leave their countryside and go to other areas for their livelihood. I would like to know if it is possible for the Members of their family to go to the place of the accident and find out the dead body of their kith and kin. If it is not possible, then some other type of identification should be found out. In this case my humble suggestion is that photographs of dead persons should be sent to different Thanas and Police Stations where the local people can identify the pictures of their relatives.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what they are going to do to increase the number of trains and what measures he proposes to take to stop the occurrence of accidents and how the authorities are going to identify the persons killed in those accidents.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSILAL) : Sir, the hon. Member has pointed out that I should go to the countryside and see whether there is rush in the trains or not. Sir, I want to tell, through you, the hon. Member that I come from the countryside and I do visit the countryside. I think, more than the hon. Member himself does,

In regard to the rush on the trains, my information is correct that over the year round there is no rush in the trains. Rush is always seasonal.

The hon. Member has charged that we take things in a casual way.

SHRI AMAL DUTTA : Otherwise you should resign.

SHRI BANSILAL : On the contrary we take things very seriously. If you go into the statistics you will find that with the increase in route kilometre of passengers, the percentage of accidents has come down.

The hon. Member has suggested that the photographs of the dead should be sent to the areas concerned. He has given a very good suggestion and we will send these photographs to the areas where there is possibility of identifying them by their next of kin.

Earlier in my statement I had said that the inquiry will be independent. By independent inquiry I do not mean that it will be from an outside agency. This unusual accident will be enquired into by the Railway officers because the Commissioner of Railway Safety has decided not to hold inquiry in view of the fact that the persons involved were travelling unauthorisedly and illegally on the roof of the trains. Under these circumstances the inquiry will be conducted by the Railway Officers, but it will be an independent inquiry and will not be influenced by anybody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I think the Commission of Railway Safety cannot refuse holding this inquiry at all because there are many administrative aspects that are concerned with it. It is not only the question that has to be enquired that the persons involved were sitting on the top of the roof. I think this should be taken up with the Commission of Railway Safety. They cannot refuse on this ground :

SHRI BANSILAL : We will take this suggestion into consideration and see what can be done.

STATEMENT RE : REPORTED CHLORINE GAS AND SULPHURIC ACID FUMES LEAKAGE IN UNION CARBIDE LTD, PLANT AT BHOPAL

THE MINISTER FOR CHEMICALS FERTILISERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Reports have appeared in the press about the leakages of gas from

the Union Carbide plant at Bhopal on 28.3.1985 and 1.4.1985.

2. According to the information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 28th March, 1985, while a chlorine tanker for moving out chlorine stored in the factory, was being filled, some smell of chlorine was felt and the work of filling the tanker was immediately suspended. The workers who were filling the tanker were kept under observation, but no after-effects were noted.

3. On 1.4.1985, it appears that an empty tank of chloro-Sulphonic Acid started releasing some fumes on account of effect of moisture in the air on the residue in the tank. However there was no consequent ill-effect.

4. I may assure the House that the Union Carbide Factory at Bhopal is closed and necessary steps have been taken to remove the possibility of any hazard arising from the plant.

13.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (1) **Shortage of filtered and unfiltered water in Delhi and need to take immediate steps to overcome the chronic problem**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bala-sore): Scarcity of drinking water and unfiltered water in the Union Capital, Delhi, has become an acute problem for the people. Shortage of drinking water and sometimes non-supply of the same has created a big problem for almost all the people including VIPs and MPs. The posh areas are also going without drinking water. Government has drawn up a programme to bring water from the river Ganga to feed Delhi and New Delhi. This seems to have remained on paper only. The office-goers including some of the M.Ps, are compelled to forgo their bath and sometimes they cannot cook their food.

The supply of unfiltered water is still worse for the last more than a fortnight. There was no supply of unfiltered water to the lawns and other places resulting in drying of valuable plants and trees in the kitchen gardens and flower gardens etc. Even the requests of M.P.s are not headed to by the authorities taking the plea of repairs. If this is the condition before the commencement of summer which has created panic among lakhs of people, one can imagine what will be the condition at the peak of summer.

In the face of such chaotic situation arising in the Union Capital, I would request the Government to take immediate action so that adequate and regular supply of drinking water as well as unfiltered water is restored at the earliest. The hon. Minister of Works and Housing may kindly make a statement on the floor of the House regarding the action taken by the Government on this issue.

- (ii) **Need to improve the working of telephone system in Vidisha parliamentary Constituency and to provide S.T.D. facility between important towns in the area**

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha): The telephone system in Vidisha Parliamentary constituency is very defective. Subscribers are experiencing day-to-day difficulties in local and trunk calls. Most of the exchanges and rural P.C.Os, are either defective or out of order due to poor maintenance and faulty equipments. I would like to draw the attention of the Communications Minister to the following points of urgent public importance:—

1. Vidisha auto exchange is not working satisfactorily due to various technical faults and ineffective maintenance.
2. Vidisha Trunk Exchange is connected with Indor-TAX by means of operator Trunk Dialling Circuit (OTD). But most of the time the TAX system remains out of order resulting in poor trunk services to the subscribers of Vidisha District.

[Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma]

3. There should be direct telephone line between Vidisha-Sironj-Vidisha-Shamsobad and Deori-Udipua towns.
4. The Telephone exchanges of Bundi and Nasrullaganj should be directly connected with the district headquarters, SIHORE instead of Hoshangabad.
5. The microwave STD link project between Vidisha and Bhopal should be completed immediately. There should also be microwave link between Vidisha-Raisen and Raisen-Bhopal.
6. Vidisha, Mandideep and Diwanaganj are the fast growing industrial centres of my parliamentary constituency. So, the Telex facility should be extended to these places immediately.

[Translation]

- (iii) Need to allocate more funds to Uttar Pradesh during Seventh Five Year Plan for its development

SHRI RAM PIYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Uttar Pradesh is the biggest State where one-fifth of the people of the country live. Till the Fifth Five Year Plan, the State could not get its due share in the field of industry from the Central Government resulting in its backwardness. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the amount allocated by the Centre in the field of industry is a little more but due to national calamities like floods, droughts, hailstorms, etc., for the last many years, its economy has been shattered. Not only this out of around Rs. 700 crores given to the states consequent upon droughts and floods in 1982-83 and 1983-84 this state did not get anything owing to certain reasons. As a result thereof, the state had to face the natural calamities with its own resources. Many of the irrigation

and power projects undertaken during the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans are progressing at a snail's pace due to paucity of funds. Consequently, on the one hand the expenditure on these projects is increasing and on the other, the benefit to the state after the completion of these projects is being delayed. I would like to state here that Eastern U.P., Bundelkhand and hill areas which have 46 per cent of the population of the State have gone backward in many respects and it has become imperative to allocate special funds to bring these areas to the level of the development of other parts of the state.

Drawing the attention of the Central Government towards the backwardness of the State, demand that at the time of allocation of funds under the Seventh Five Year Plan, special funds should be provided to U.P. to bring it to the level of other developed States.

- (iv) Need to instal a high power T.V. transmitter at Purnea.

SHRI D.L. BAITHA (Araria) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Doordarshan Relay Centre opened at Purnea is of very low capacity. As a result of this, a major part of Purnea district, particularly Araria Sub division and part of Kishanganj Sub division, remain deprived of this facility. Assurance was given about the installation of a powerful transmission Centre at Kurseong also but that too has remained unfulfilled.

I now demand that Purnea Doordarshan Relay Centre should be converted into a powerful relay centre or a Doordarshan Relay Centre should be opened at Araria. In Patna a small unit of Doordarshan Kendra is lying idle which can be utilised by providing a Doordarshan Centre either at Araria or at Forbisingang. If it is not possible then Kurseong, Doordarshan Centre should be converted into a powerful one so that all areas could benefit from the Doordarshan programmes.

[*English*]

- (v) **Supply of air-to-air missiles by U.S.A to Pakistan and need to take appropriate and timely action in this regard**

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : The U.S. Defence Department has approved the sale to Pakistan of 500 air-to air missiles for Pakistan's fighter planes. Besides the supply of these latest air-to-air missiles, 15 ra'ar systems were also sold earlier to Pakistan.

U.S. Defence experts have said that these missiles would not only fit the F-16 aircraft but would also be integrated with Pakistani Air Force's fighter aircrafts of Chinese origin.

In view of the tension growing on our Western front also in the India Ocean because of this new developmet. I urge upon the government to give more serious attention to these developments and to be more watchful as it seems that an electronic was may be thrust on India soon.
[*Translation*]

- (vi) **Need to open Central School at Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a demand to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Ghazipur in U.P. has been pending since long. The Opium and Alkaloid Works a public sector undertaking, has sent a proposal to open a Kendriya vidyalaya there. The above undertaking is ready to make available land, building and other facilities necessary to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya. In addition to the workers of the Opium and Alkaloid works the employees of the other Departments of the Central Government will also be benefited thereby. A large number of People of Ghazipur are in the Armed Forces and Central Forces. They are often posted in areas where they cannot keep their families with them. With the opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Ghazipur, the children of such people will be able to receive education easily.

I request the Education Minister to arrange for the opening Kendriya Vidyalaya at Ghazipur from the next academic session.

13.15 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1985-86

Ministry of Education

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up Item 9. The time allotted time allotted is six hours. We want to complete this item today itself even by sitting late. The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 24 and 25 relating to the Ministry of Education for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. These cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the years ending 31st day of March, 1986 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 24 and 25 relating to the Ministry of Education."

Demands for Grants, 1985-86 in respect of the Ministry of Education Submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha,

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March, 1985	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3	4
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs. Capital Rs.
<i>Ministry of Education</i>			
Ministry of Education	60,87,000	...	3,04,38,000 ...
Education	82,05,17,000	8,40,000	4,27,72,88,000 42,02,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I request Mr. Anand Gajapathi Raju to speak.

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU (Bobbili) : I would like to draw an analogy between the Red Flag Act which was passed in Great Britain during the turn of the century and the education policy which is being followed now. According to the Red Flag Act ; on vehicular traffic could run in Great Britain unless there was a man running ahead with a flag or light in his hand. That is why, the development of the internal combustion engine was halted. Similarly, today education also is having a system which is halting and *ad hoc* in nature. Today it has become fashionable to speak about vocational education and job-oriented education. In the process, there is a definite trend towards de-education. Qualitatively, standards have plummeted and today we have more functionally illiterate people in our country than we had before. With the growth of technology, education and complication in society, even ordinary degree or an ordinary School Final Certificate is not enough for a person to find his proper place in society.

Education can perhaps be defined as a mental framework within which societal processes are perceived resulting in the growth of civilisation.

But unfortunately what we find is a process of stratification and the creation of educated unemployed.

According to the Directive Principles of the Constitution, we should have achieved universal education by 1960. But it has been postponed 1991. We now find that this also may not be possible in view of the trend and the situation that is prevalent today. The age group between 6 and 21 is a very crucial age group because they automatically become producers in society. Our population is basically younger population. We have a large younger population today in this country. But yet we find that within the age group between 6 and 21, only 20% of the population is studying in schools and a majority are left out of the mainstream. That apart, there is definitely a tilt today towards higher education at the cost of primary, secondary and high school education.

This is the trend that we find in many State ; more and more junior colleges, are being opened and consequently, the standards are falling resulting in shifting away of the resources from 6-21 group to the rest of education. Therefore, what is required to be emphasized today is both non-formal education and adult education. Non-formal education is a very important

component, but we find very little resources allotted in that direction. Non-formal education is the only way by which you can bring into the mainstream those who are not taking advantage of the educational system and yet require certain skills. Adult education is required to make our population more productive, but that is also taking a back-row seat in our country. It is disheartening to note that nearly 30 crore people in the country today, nearly half the population, are illiterate. In this connection I would like to mention that the Union Government provides a very insignificant outlay in the Plan expenditure on education ; only two per cent of the total budget is allocated for this whereas in the States you find that 15 to 20 per cent of the outlay of State budgets are given to 'Education' 'Education' was brought into the Concurrent List because people thought that some uniformity would come in, but being in the Concurrent List wherein the Centre also can legislate does not prove very useful because the outlays are very small and the burden is tremendous.

Today education has an elitist orientation, and the means-and-merit consideration has been pushed to the background. Today we find the public schools, the Dood School, the Scindia School and other schools, getting predominance our rural school which has to get more importance because our population is basically rural. So, this elitist orientation of education should be out down tremendously.

The commitment of the States has increased manifold. You find that the status of the teachers has to be improved, the teaching conditions have to be improved. Construction of school buildings, primary, secondary and high school, providing equipment, providing more books and textbooks at subsidised rates, all these things require a lot of subsidy from the Centre and yet, the Centre's outlay for education is very small. There is no transfer of resources or transfer of expenditure taking place, and this is a very disheartening feature. About the elitist aspect, I have already

spoken. Means and credit consideration has gone into the background. You find that today the higher education has become a business proposition ; seats are sold to students who have to pay money. This situation has not yet been corrected. Our Government, the Andhra Pradesh Government, was the first in 1983 to pass legislation abolishing the capitation fee. But it has not taken place in the Centre and, therefore, in some States this problem is very much there.

The State Governments have very often been subsidising printing of textbooks and note-books. But the Central Government has not come to the aid of the State Governments in the sense that there is a case pending in the Supreme Court wherein the paper manufacturers have not met their commitments towards supply of paper for notebooks and textbooks. I would request the hon. Minister to solve that problem because it will benefit the poor students. In this egalitarian set-up which we are trying to establish, means-and-merit is more important than anything else.

Then again a lot of time is spent towards experimentation in education. Education has become a particular object of experimentation. Everytime you find some-one coming along and saying, 'We shall have 10 + 2 + 3'. Then somebody else comes and says, 'We will have 11 + 1 + 3,' and the like. So it is only experimentation now. We have to get away from this path of experimentation into some kind of solid development. It is all well to say about the utility of vocationalisation. People understand that different trades have to be started. They are supposed to be started. They are supposed to be started. What happens is to-day we are going towards the 21st century wherein smoke-stacked industries will be things of the past and therefore one should train the youngsters towards getting into industry when the second industrial revolution is taking place. What is required is a multi-pronged approach. To-day everybody speaks in terms of development of vocational education. Nevertheless there is still a place

[Shri Anand Gajapathi Raju]

for classical education. Classical education has its role to play despite things said to the contrary, therefore, the educated unemployment is created in this country.

The educated unemployed are the responsibility of the government in so far as their future is concerned. Just some time back in the proceedings of this House we saw one hon Member stood up to ask, 'How long it would take for an educated unemployed boy to be absorbed into the mainstream?' The hon. Minister was not able to give any reply. He said, 'As and when it comes along.' That means that even before a person gets placement in society, even before he gets placement in the economy, he will get his retirement benefits. I hope at least that is agreed to by the Government.

Then man-power planning projections have not been made. That poses a great problem. Unless man-power planning is done and the work ethos is created and the *laissez faire* approach towards education is removed, I do not see how we can make much progress in this direction.

Therefore, to sum up, a little bit I would like to say. There is a need to provide a larger outlay in financial terms for education. There is a need to include education in the core sector of economy just like the infra-structural industries which are included in the core sector. Therefore, there is a need to include education also in the core sector because it is an investment in human capital which is more important than investment in any other type of capital.

I would like to draw your attention to one point. To-day manufacturing is becoming more labour intensive. Though people have gone for capitalisation, because of the skills and technical skills involved production is becoming more labour intensive. So there is a need to include education in the core sector. Then manpower planning is required. We must prepare for the post-industrial era, namely, training of personnel in this direction.

Then again what is important is cultivation of discipline and a work ethos among the students. You find to-day high school students and graduates refusing to go back to the farm and they refuse to till the land because they find that they could work elsewhere. They have lost through education that interest in cultivating land and in associating with the farming community which is the largest community in this country. Therefore, what one needs to-day is to create education in a situation wherein students, people, the younger population are more involved in the developments of society. In this connection I am reminded of a certain incident that took place in USA. There was a Ph.D student who did not get a job. Then he applied for a lorry driver's job. When he applied on his letterhead, he was given a reply in the negative. Subsequently he brought down his language to that of a labourer and said, 'Will you give me the job or shall I do something about your organisation?' Immediately he was given a job. That is why if a Ph.D student has to go in for a lorry driver's job, then that shows that a situation similar to that is prevalent in our country also and, therefore, the need to re-orient our education on proper and scientific lines and not keep it as an experiment, as a perpetual experiment which we find it has been.

Now, I would like to draw your attention to Kendriya Vidyalas. It seems the teachers have been agitating for a long time. There are 50,000 such teachers. Due consideration must be given to their working conditions, pay scales, etc. Therefore, in education the most important thing we should realise is that education is more important than what is commonly thought of and, therefore, the need to increase the outlay this year and in subsequent years and also go ahead with some kind of manpower planning.

With these few words I hope I have been able to put across a few points for the consideration of the Minister and the House. Thank you.

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):
I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head
Ministry of Education be reduced
by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide funds for uni-
versalisation of education in the
country.] (1)

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH
(Chapra) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head
Education be reduced by
Rs. 100.”

[Need to check malpractices in
adult education programme.] (4)

“That the Demand under the Head
Education be reduced by
Rs. 100.”

[Need to rewrite the distorted his-
tory of India written during the
British rule to safeguard the unity
and integrity of the country.]
(5)

“That the Demand under the Head
Education be reduced by
Rs. 100.”

[Need to remove discrimination
in granting scholarships for stu-
dies abroad.] (6)

“That the Demand under the Head
Education be reduced by
Rs. 100.”

[Need to supply text books Cen-
tral Schools in time.] (7)

“That the Demand under the Head
Education be reduced by
Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up an open uni-
versity at Sitab Diyara, the birth
place of Loknayak Jayaprakash
Narayan.] (8)

“That the Demand under the Head
Education be reduced by
Rs. 100.”

[Need to bring uniformity in pri-
mary education.] (9)

“That the Demand under the Head
Education be reduced by
Rs. 100.”

[“Need to implement the three
language formula] (10)

“That the Demand under the Head
Education be reduced by
Rs. 100.”

[Need to declare Patna University
as a Central University.] (11)

“That the Demand under the Head
Education be reduced by
Rs. 100.”

[Need to open a Central School
at the headquarters of Saran
district in Bihar.] (12)

“That the Demand under the Head
Education be reduced by
Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up a university at
Chhapra in Saran district of
Bihar to be named after Loknayak
Jayaprakash Narayan.] (13)

“That the Demand under the Head
Education be reduced by
Rs. 100.”

[Need to set up a National Phy-
sical Education College in
Patna.] (14)

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW (Nominated
Anglo-Indian) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head
Education be reduced by
Rs. 100.”

[Need to take steps to safeguard
the education rights of minorities.]
(15)

[Shri A.E.T. Barrow]

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the policy in respect of apprentice training and vocational education.] (16)

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a Permanent National Commission for promotion of elementary education.] (17)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Pauskura): I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to strengthen the system of elementary education both quantitatively and qualitatively.] (18)

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to democratise education system in the country and curb growing tendency for centralization.] (19)

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to effectively link vocational education with modern industrial needs.] (20)

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase elective representation of teachers and students in college and university administrations.] (21)

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase of facilities for education of women particularly among rural and urban poor.] (26)

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint more women teachers.] (27)

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar):
I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish central school at Alipurduar in Jalpaiguri, West Bengal.] (40)

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage voluntary organisations to run schools on central school pattern in Doars and Tarai of West Bengal.] (41)

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish at least one government school on the lines of central school in every panchayat under tribal development programme, in Doars and Tarai of West Bengal.] (42)

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give adequate grants for encouragement of adult education for workers of tea gardens in Doars and Tarai of West Bengal.] (43)

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to encourage female adult education among workers engaged in tea gardens of Doars and Tarai of West Bengal.] (44)

- “That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”
[Need to allot more funds to provide mid-day-meal to poor students.] (51)
- [Need to make primary education compulsory in Doars and Tarai of West Bengal.] (45)
- “That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”
[Need to propagate Hindi through cassettes.] (52)
- [Need to impart adult education to workers in tea gardens in their mother tongue.] (46)
- “That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced to Re. 1.”
[Need to have a university in Sikkim to be known as “Sikkim University.”] (53)
- [Failure to frame a policy to improve effectively the standards of education according to the changing needs of society.] (47)
- “That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”
[Need to give financial assistance for development of Coach language of cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur and Maldah.] (48)
- “That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”
[Need to give grant for the publication of collected works of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in different Indian languages.] (54)
- [Need to provide funds to open more primary schools in Sikkim to bring Sikkim at par with other States.] (54)
- “That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”
[Need to give grant for the publication of collected works of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in different Indian languages.] (55)
- “That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”
[Need to popularise Hindi by using common words of regional languages and also those from English.] (49)
- “That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”
[Need to establish a National University at Cooch Behar in North Bengal.] (56)
- [Need to encourage rural sports in every primary school.] (50)
- “That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100.”
[Need to establish at least one central school in every three tea gardens keeping in view the composite population of the tea industry in Doars and Tarai of West Bengal.] (57)

[Sbri Piyus Tiracky]

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds for opening primary schools in every tea garden of Doars and Tarai in West Bengal and give education in mother tongue, Hindi, Nepali, Kurukh, Mundavi and Kharia, as the case may be.] (58)

"That the Demand under the Head Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to initiate a scheme for having classes for educationally backward minorities and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and prepare them for Civil Services examinations and other recruitments at the all India level.] (59)

13.32 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

PROF. K.K. TEWARI (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a serious look at the educational and cultural scene of India will willy nilly impel one to traverse long stretches of history. What happened in the country regarding education is a long story but I will preface my statement by making certain observations about the background.

The European renaissance heralded the birth of science, led to the birth of a new man who was restless for new adventures and new ideas. The covetous eye of this new civilisation was on new domains which were known to them through history and stories. The European mind was perpetually baffled or fascinated by the mystery of India, its fabulous stories of opulence and riches since the time of Alexander the Great with his forays and exploits across the plains of the Indus. Somehow the European psyche had this fascination to come to this continent and

explore the possibilities of exploiting it to the maximum. So equipped with industrial revolution and the perfected power of gun powder the new civilisation—as they called it—it came and in its wake it brought untold miseries and I would say the ancestry of its modern equivalents like the balance of terror or such other concepts as nuclear nights had arrived and in their wake the predatory children of colonialism in the form of Macaulays and Hastings they had arrived and started plundering the pearls of India Shakespeare had described our land. This long story of exploitation of our culture and resources and of our traditions—traditions of very ancient civilisation spanning over millennia—came into the hands of a system which was basically colonial. Therefore, it tried to destroy the basic of our national life which was, I think, dominated by pursuits of higher learning in the field of science and other disciplines.

Against this background I would like to refer and this may sound as merely symbolic but as primitive vandalism came to India and destroyed our fabulous centres of learning like Nalanda, Taxila, Bikramshila simultaneously—I just referred to the colonial greed for expansion in the garb of new civilisation—the new centres of awareness of this European mind were coming up which were providing the ideological base to this new civilisation in the form of Cambridge and Oxford. Nearly two centuries of pauperisation of India has fattened and enriched the British colonial rule. Against this background if we view what we have done in terms of education and making education an instrument of socio-political mobility in this country I think we will have a broader view of what we have done, and what tasks await us in the future.

After independence rightly Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Indiraji emphasised the importance of education. During the last month we were talking about the impact of Indiraji on educational patterns in India. What I wish to emphasise is the fact that successive line of leadership in this country conceived of education as a powerful tool for socio-

economic change and socio-economic transformation. We have attained a vast infra-structure of educational institutions in terms of 140 universities in the country, 5,000 colleges and thousands of schools spread all over the country. But, in totality, I am inclined to believe, educational institutions have still a lot to do in this field. Education, as it is being imparted in universities, colleges and schools is, to my mind—I am speaking as a teacher—becoming increasingly archaic, anachronistic and dysfunctional. Universities are supposed to create new centres of culture, provide new linkages with different advancements and changes taking place in society. But somehow instead of becoming live, vibrant and throbbing centres of intellectual activity and creative urges among the younger generation, universities are gradually—and increasingly I should say—becoming centres of internecine battles among caste groups, communal groups and regional groups. This educational scenario as it appears is rather grim. The failure of the planners of educational policy in this regard is rather dismal. We have to conceive of education as an integral part of our total strategy of development. Education shapes not only the minds of men, but it shapes his physical environment also. Therefore, education is a total tool, it is an apparatus for advancement. Our planners unfortunately all along the line, at different levels seem to be quite oblivious of the far reaching importance of education as a factor for enriching national life. We should keep in view these drawbacks and lapses which are quite numerous. If I start enumerating these lapses of educational institutions (especially the institutions which are entrusted with the tasks of framing the policy) it will take hours. So, I will not go into those minute details. But I would like to emphasise how educational policy has resulted into a kind of sterile and fruitless exercise. On the one hand we claim and rightly so, that we have the third largest army of trained personnel in terms of engineers, technocrats and doctors etc. At the same time, we have the embarrassing situation of having the lowest rate of literacy in this country. This is definitely a situation which cannot

and should not be allowed to prolong for any more time. In this context, I must express my gratitude to the Prime Minister that he has taken into account the totality of the situation. Sir, socio-economic changes, of course, generate their own dynamics and this has become very fashionable to call these dynamics as examples of social tensions. Changes of development processes, participatory process of democratic life and our resolve to usher in an egalitarian social order and to ensure pursuit of justice, have played their roles in undergoing historic and massive changes. Perhaps, to my mind if seems, it must be the largest and the important exercise ever taken up in the annals of history of mankind where such a vast country with all its backwardness, its long history of exploitation and plunder of its intellectual and physical resources, is undergoing this mighty changes through a democratic process. This is also an instance where democratic process are succeeding. They have unleashed forces of challenge, they have organised the people, they are sowing the seeds for the participation of millions of people in getting the fruits of development such social and political organisations, organised institutions and the policy framework they definitely appear to be inadequate. In this context, we must acknowledge that whatever we have done is most helpful and we have shown the path and we have attained a very high degree of economic development. But, in the field of education, somehow two things have not been combined one is the basic pursuit of excellence, pursuit for the fuller growth of human personality and pursuit of truth. This is basically a thing which we may call a minority culture and at the same time the imperatives of development, imperatives of social justice which necessitate mass education. In the field of mass education, our failures are glaring like vocationalisation or universalisation of elementary education. In these fields, we have been failing constantly and sometimes the framers of education policy have turned a deaf ear to the situation, to the demands from the University campus, from teaching bodies and other organisations. In this context, I will refer to

[Prof K.K. Tewari]

the announcement of a new educational policy, a new policy framed by the Prime Minister. Hon'ble Prime Minister has taken into account the requirements of our country for the coming decades, although some people have made very snide remarks about our efforts to usher in our country in the Twenty-first century.

Sir, we are making preparations for embarking on the Twenty-first century. The Twenty-first century is not a very distant dream. But we must consolidate our gains and the announcement of the Prime Minister regarding different aspects of education like education for all girls, vocationalisation, universalisation of elementary education, value-based education and attempts to induct maximum degree of creative efforts in educational pursuits. In these fields I have some suggestions to make and I would like the Education Minister to be particularly responsive to these challenges, these formulations. Sir, this sovereign House would like to know about the stand of the Government of India, through the hon. Education Minister, the precise role of the Central Government in the matter of education. Sometimes, I am astounded to see this state of anarchy. In India regional disparities have grown and regional forces are taking different shapes. While the legitimate regional aspirations should be promoted and all efforts should be made to fulfil legitimate aspirations, but what has the Education Ministry, been doing all these year? When the education is on the Concurrent List, why has no attempt been made to frame a suitable legislation in this House to attain some degree of uniformity? Let us have a look at the curricula in the Universities, colleges and school. What have you been teaching upto now regarding the dangers which are raising their ugly heads? Regional chauvinism linguistic chauvinism and communal forces are now controlling University campuses in different parts of the country. Different colleges have been established by communal organisations and these communal organisations have started in some areas arming of the students for fighting their religio political battle. In this context, why has the

Education Ministry so far lagged behind in formulating a suitable approach so that a national policy on education could be evolved through a suitable legislation? Merely keeping education on the Concurrent List will not suffice. You have monstrous distortions in syllabi in certain States. Political approaches and unpermissible pernicious ideological thrusts are being given to syllabi in different Universities. The content of education in these Universities, in these States is being drained of relevance. I know, it is a polemical issue which would arouse passions in the House, but I should be permitted to refer to the deviations which can never be permitted in a secular society, a society which is professed by committed to democratic socialism and freedom of human mind. Let us see how the History books in West Bengal are being distorted. We used to be proud of Bengal; Bengal started the cultural renaissance of India. Side by side with the freedom struggle, cultural renaissance was started by great men of West Bengal and that contributed to the consolidation of the Indian people and the Indian masses and the ultimate attainment of freedom. In the same West Bengal, the campuses have turned into sterile battlegrounds of competing groups of certain political parties. Excuse me for saying this. I would like to know from the Education Minister about the funds which have been sanctioned by different educational bodies like University Grants Commission and others as also the Ministry of Education to different Universities in West Bengal. I would also like him to have a look at the list of books purchased by these Universities and libraries during the last 5-6 years. If you call for the catalogue, you will find that a particular approach, pronouncedly political approach has been adopted and unfortunately, our boys and girls in West Bengal are sought to be turned into mental cretins. Perhaps they feel that there is a natural relationship between cretins and communism. This approach must be stopped. Time at my disposal is very short, otherwise I would have gone into the details of it (*Interruptions*). I feel that meaningful education should be imparted in West Bengal.

The, with the new package of pro-

grammes on education, the Education Ministry much take notice of the challenges communal challenges, caste challenges and challenges of different types posed by the extremist groups and parties to our national sovereignty and unity of this country. Therefore, educational syllabi should be framed in such a manner that our proud traditions of history, our long struggle for freedom, our tradition of secularism, our socialistic aspirations and the democratic foundations that we have laid down in this country after great sacrifices are fully reflected in the syllabi of our universities so as to produce young minds with commitment to our social and national objectives.

Sir, I would also like to know from the Education Minister as to what he proposes to do about the lack of realisation on the part of universities *vis a-vis* the social commitments that we have made as a Government and as a people. Social commitments of universities are now perhaps freezing and an attempt is made to create (as somebody had referred) a different kind of ethos. As regards a work ethos, a certain educational ethos, an ethos of commitment, different universities are now planning differently, and about the UGC, the less said the better. I should be excused for saying this. This apex body which is supposed to evolve a national policy of education on higher institutions of learning, which is supposed to coordinate the activities of universities and colleges, about the performance of this institution, the less said is the better. Unfortunately, Sir, this body is growing absolutely irrelevant, if it has not already grown irrelevant. I must say that it requires a total overhaul because the perceptions and the vision of the people who man UGC, I am sorry to say do not somehow conform to the broad objectives of our education. The result is that the body has grown moribund and it has become defunct. I do not know whether it exists only to ensure some foreign jaunts for some worthies in the UGC. Therefore, the function of the UGC has to be gone into thoroughly if higher education in India has to be meaningful.

Then Sir, I have a word or two about the Finance Ministry. We have been

making brave statements and raising brave slogans. But honestly speaking, brave slogans cannot be a substitute for meaningful action. The Ministry of Education is now under a very competent person of whom we are all proud. Since he came, he applied his mind and he gave his undivided attention to the challenges of education. But, with these meagre resources that we see in the Plan Outlay for Education, how does he propose to translate into action all the objectives announced or partially announced? They are being prepared and formulated by an expert group. How are you going to implement these objectives? Take vocationalisation for example. Your proposal is to have a model school in every district by the end of 1990. If you look at the allocations, you will find the disparity between the claimed objectives and the fund allocation. In the first year of the Seventh Plan, universalisation of elementary education gets only Rs. 15.30 crores and adult literacy only Rs. 39 crores. Model schools in every district by 1990 has got only one crore of rupees in the first year of the Plan. This is the allocation to the Ministry of Education. For vocationalization and technical education, it is only Rs. 51 crores, as against Rs. 44 crores for 1985-86. It is surprising how the total outlay on education is only Rs. 221 crores in the Central Plan outlay for 1985-86. This works out to only 1.19% which is the lowest budget provision on education in all these years of the planning era, from 1952.

I am sure that between the Ministry of Finance and the brains trusts and think tanks in Planning Commission, there is some gap along the line, in the matter of proper appreciation of the resolve of the Prime Minister to make education a potent tool in ameliorating the conditions of the people, in ushering in the real socio-economic objectives that we have enshrined in our Constitution, and have placed before our people through our pronouncements and policy formulations.

This is on the one side: the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry find that continuous starving of Education will somehow ensure social justice and

[Prof. K K. Tewari]

speedy development of this country. There may be some confusion, in their thinking Education is a long-term investment. Therefore, the fruits of education start manifesting themselves after a lag of time. But unless you prepare the people of the country to become people who are well-adjusted, who are at peace with themselves and who have a comprehension of the complexity and magnitude of our problems, you cannot take this country ahead. (Interruptions).

I am happy that the Minister of Education has been applying his mind to the problems of teachers. The teacher as a factor in education, is perhaps the most important, dominant factor in the entire perspective of education. But the way the teachers have been treated, right from the University level down to the primary level, leaves a bad taste in the mouth.

About scales of pay, the teachers have been waiting since 1973. There was an announcement in 1973 which led to the revision of their grades. 1973 onwards, different Universities have been having different grades : e.g. in West Bengal, the teachers continue to be deprived of the UGC scales for years. That anomaly is continuing. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : A proper policy on education is necessary, so that people become more tolerant, more exposed to new ideas ..(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can reply when your turn admes.

PROF. K.K TEWARY : Now about the Central Universities I have been talking of regional imbalances. Regional imbalances are growing, and have grown unchecked. We are perhaps in the process of developing an in-built mechanism in the development process, so that regional imbalances are redressed, and growth at a uniform rate is ensured in the country. Why is this anomaly being allo-

wed, viz. that the Central Government is funding the Central Universities, or that the UGC is funding them ? Hundred-per-cent grants are being given by the UGC to Central Universities, to these white elephants which they have become.

14.00 hrs.

Bihar is the second largest State in the country in terms of population and of educational needs as well, with long traditions and history. In a backward State like Bihar, there is a demand for the last 15 years. Perhaps there is a proposal on the anvil, namely, that the Patna University, which is the 5th oldest university in the country, will be taken over by the Centre. I advocate that each State, irrespective of its size, should have a central university ; and central universities, as and when they come into existence in these States, they should act as model institutions for regional universities, so that you maintain a kind of correlation between central universities, their curricula, their activities, their approaches in research fields. These imbalances can be redressed only by having central universities in all these areas.

I must advocate that the Finance Ministry must make necessary fund available because the Prime Minister has made a policy pronouncement and figures shown in the Education Ministry's demands, are very meagre niggardly and absolutely insufficient to meet challenges that will be facing as ahead in the decades to come.

[Translation]

SHRI D P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, We are discussing the subject of education in a particular situation today. Now when we are going to formulate a new education policy, I feel this discussion will be instrumental in laying down an education policy not only for the near future but on a long-term basis also and the suggestions of the hon. Members will be embodied in the new education policy.

Today, when we are talking of the new

education policy, the question arises why such a situation has arisen that we have to think of a new education policy from a new angle? How Raju Saheb and Prof. Tewary have expressed their views. I am in agreement with them on many points. I am also happy to see how, K.C. Pant as the Education Minister. It is said about Pantji that he is "cool, calculated and considerate." From 1971 to 1976-77 of whatever be the Ministry he was in charge of that Ministry functioned efficiently. I was also a Minister in the Cabinet and I know that he had earned a good reputation. But I hope that my experience of feeling sad after my six years, tenure in the Education Ministry may not happen to Shri Pant also. I am feeling a little worried about that.

What is Shri Pant's position today? He is just like a cook in a kitchen. The commodities in the kitchen will remain the same as supplied to him. If some one thinks that huge funds should be allocated for education then he is not practical because when we consider all the items in the core sector, we feel that we should be a little tight on education also. Well, as I was saying, what is his position. He is like a cook. There are two types of cooks. One who does not know cooking properly but somehow or other manages to cook. Sometimes he burns chapatis, rice, pulses and spoils the Dishes. The other type of cook is one who is very efficient. He prepares fine dishes even with limited material and serves all the members of the family. Today Shri Pant's position is the same. Often it is said that adequate funds have not been allocated for education. I think, it is a defeatist tendency to say so. As compared to 1950, the population of the country has doubled. Had we not allocated adequate funds and developed the educational facilities, our achievement would not have been double as compared to that in 1950. I am quoting a portion from "India, 1983" which reads as follows:

[English]

"According to the available Budget Estimates for 1982-83 the total

budget expenditure of the Centre and the States on Education works out to Rs. 5,251.44 crores and this forms 9.6 per cent of the total Budget Estimates."

[Translation]

If we look at the expenditure being incurred on education by the Centre and the States under Plan and Non-Plan expenditure, we shall find that we are spending 10 per cent of our total budgeted expenditure of the Centre and the States on education and I think it is not a small amount. If we stretch it further we may be able to have a little more but the Education Ministry should not expect very huge funds. A free and frank person like we can say that whatever work is to be done will have to be done with the limited resources. We shall have to allocate between 10 to 10 3/4 per cent of the Plan and Non-Plan funds for education.

We can very well compare the position prevailing 1950-51 with that prevailing today. So far as the number of colleges is concerned, you will see that in 1950-51 there were 816 colleges all over the country and now there are 8,636 colleges. The number of schools today is 6,77,180 as against 2,86,010 at that time. Today eleven crore children are going to the schools, colleges and universities. The number of school and college teachers including technical and non-technical teachers is not less than 40 lakhs. Ten per cent of the budget is spent on 40 lakh teachers and eleven crore students. We shall have to plan like a good cook in respect of the type of education to be imparted and how to bring about improvements in it. We shall also have to plan our new education policy.

I do not want to go into figures because all the statistics have been given in books. Pantji, you will have to face a great challenge. The Prime Minister has selected a very efficient man like you for this. You are expected to give education to give education a new shape. No matter you may have to incur the displeasure of others for that.

[Shri D.P. Yadava]

The entire House knows what aim of our education should be. The Approach Paper of the Planning Commission says as follows :

[English]

"Growth, equity and social justice, self-reliance, improved efficiency, productivity, harvesting of the country's abundant human resources and improving the capability, manpower management programme etc."

[Translation]

You and we all know these things. But how should it be done? What is the nature of the education that we have imported so far? What type of education should we import in future? A deep study of all these aspects will have to be made. It is not a an issue of pertaining to any party. It is a national issue. It is not party issue, The question is what should be the type of next generation in the country and what educational and academic improvement we have to bring about among them. There will have to be an improvement in regard to the inputs. They are not aware of what is happening today. In these circumstances, we cannot build a bright future. We can hold academic seminars, conferences, etc. We can write reports. The Kothari Commission was appointed. Recently the D.P. Chattopadhyya Commission submitted a very lengthy report, Raiz Ahmed Commission also submitted its report. What are the elements creating burdles in the implementation of these reports? We feel a little perturbed when we think about these things.

Being a Member of Lok Sabha, I visit the villages and meet the people there and talk to them. I hold meetings with the people of five to six panchayats together and discuss every point with them and hear their views. Thereafter, I prepare minutes of the meeting running into five six pages. What are their views about education, you please note them. I would like to call you a National Edu-

cation Minister instead of Union Education Minister. You should be called a National Education Minister and not Union Education Minister. The following are the views of the farmers in regard to education in the country :

- (i) "The condition of the government schools is pitiable. The roofs of school buildings have either collapsed or are about to collapse. There is lack of sufficient accomodation for students. Teachers do not come in time. There is no middle or primary school in many areas."
- (ii) "People expressed their resentment over the absence of primary school teachers. Almost from everywhere, a complaint about inadequate number of school buildings has been received. The situation has deteriorated considerably due to copying practice in the examinations. It should be stopped."
- (iii) "Many representatives have expressed their resentment over the absence of teachers and non-observance of punctuality by teachers of primary schools. Great difficulty is experienced in teaching the students in the absence of primary school buildings. There is shortage of drinking water and lavatory facilities in every school."
- (iv) "There was a general complaint of the deterioration in school and college level education. There is acute shortage of primary and middle school buildings in the urban and the rural areas.

A villager complains that there is no school building. On the other hand we say that the education policy should be radically changed. Before effecting radical changes we shall have to think whether we can import good education without primary school buildings. We should answer this frankly. Everybody, whether

he belongs to this party or that party, should answer this. If teachers absent themselves from the schools, they should be given stringent punishment. Why should they not be regular and punctual? There must be a check on them.

Today, there are 33 lakh primary teachers and seven lakh high school and college teachers in the country. If there is negligence on the part of such a vast manpower and if they do not take interest in the work, I feel we cannot bring about any radical change in education.

We shall have also to see whether a teacher is capable of teaching or not. At many places, I found that the teachers were not competent to teach. We have to see how a teacher can be made competent to teach. How can his knowledge be augmented. A national programme, a national policy will have to be formulated in this respect. The teacher should be competent so that he may not impart wrong education to the children. Training of teachers, educational content and academic soundness are different things. If a teacher has no knowledge of the subject—matters, he cannot impart proper education to the children. He should have the knowledge of the subject matter. Transference of technology will come later on. There the training is also not enough. A teacher should strive to become a good teacher. Knowledge to communicate is also necessary.

Do you know what nation people have of a qualified teacher? Some people call them ill-qualified some say less qualified some say badly qualified and some say illicitly-qualified. Some people are able to obtain teaching certificates some how or other. In such a situation, you should be very cautious.

So far as model schools are concerned, we shall have to be a little more cautious in this regard, because central schools are already there. These are very popular among the people. Model schools should also be set up on this pattern. We support the proposal that there should be model schools. Funds should be made available for them.

You have done a very good thing by making education free for girls up to 12th standard. I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister for this. Funds should be made available to State Governments by you for this purpose.

In the end, I would like to refer to certain matters mentioned in your Annual report. After this Budget, you will have to consider them afresh. A lot of money is being spent by you on some schemes, like Central Schools. It needs to be reviewed. Some more funds will have to be given to maintain their standard and national discipline. There is a budget of Rs. 13 to 14 crores for NCERT. We have to see whether we are getting benefit commensurate with the huge expenditure we are incurring on NCERT and the what sort of planning we propose to do for it. All these things must be examined. You have been providing funds to a number of other installations. I submit that a review should be made within a period of two to three months. So far as adult education is concerned, our experience is that the money being spent by you in this field is going waste. A departmental review should be conducted in this respect and the Government should not hesitate to take drastic action. We should not forget that there is paucity of funds today.

You have accepted a very big challenge of making radical changes in the education pattern in the country. The term "Vocationalisation of Education" is very attractive. People say that there should be vocationalisation of education. But I would like to say one thing. A carpenter's son is a born vocationalised person. A farmer's son is a born vocationalised person. What are we going to do in this respect? Are you doing something to make the sons of these persons professors or engineers? Shall we give some training to masons? If we talk about vocationalisation, we shall definitely have to see how carpenters, goldsmiths, farmers etc., engaged in their hereditary trades, can be trained or given short term training. It should be made the bases of vocational education. It will be beneficial for you. With these

[Shri D.P. Yadava]

words, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI SUDHIR ROY. (Burdwan) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants moved by the Minister of Education. The framers of the Constitution gave the directive that within ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, free and compulsory education should be made available for all children below the age of fourteen. But even after 37 years of independence, more than 60 per cent of our people are still illiterate.

When the country achieved independence, we had 38 crores of inhabitants out of which 14 per cent were illiterate, but now number of the illiterate persons exceed 42 crores of people. In fact, more than 50 per cent of the illiterate people of the world live in India.

It is a fact that construction of a few roads and bridges and establishment of a few steel plants do indicate development, but the real development of a country lies in the development of its human resources. But it is a pity that majority of our workers, peasants, handicraftsmen are still illiterate. Naturally then we cannot increase their productivity. If people remain illiterate, how can they fight against social injustice and oppression. How can they acquire their functional skill and how can they assert their individual freedom?

During the 50s, the Kher Committee appointed by the Government of India recommended that in order to achieve the goal of universal education ten per cent of the Budgetary allocations of the Central Government, 30 per cent of the State Governments and 6 per cent of the GNP should be spent on education. At present most of the State Governments spend nearly 30 per cent of their Budgetary allocations, but the Union Government spends less than two per cent in this sphere. Hence we find that the target date for achievement is being constantly shifted. First it was 1960; then it was shifted to 1970; then to 1980 and now they talk

in terms of 1990. Had the Government that political will they could have implemented this scheme. But I am afraid that the present bourgeois-landlord Government of India have no real intention to educate the people.

Not only this, we find that in the field of education, the legacy of colonial rule still exists. Lord Macaulay said in defence of Western education that if Western education was introduced, a new class will rise that would serve as the middle-man between the foreign rulers and the native people; they would be black in colour, but they would slavishly imitate the foreign rulers in their thought and behaviour. We find that even today the Indian universities and colleges are turning out thousands of engineers, doctors, scientists, etc., but nothing is being done for the adult education. These people often go abroad for better jobs. This brain drain causes irreparable harm to the country because they are educated at the cost of the poor people's money.

A lot is being said about vocational education. Had the Government been that serious they would have introduced vocational education at the school stage. Students residing in the rural areas might be provided with knowledge of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy technology and the students living in towns might have been provided with polytechnic type of education, but nothing is being done in that respect.

I would now like to refer to the democratic management of educational institutions. The Kothari Commission, the Gajendragadkar Commission repeatedly asserted that educational institutions have democratic management. That is in educational institutions teachers, non-teaching employees, guardians and students should have elected representatives, but the Vishwabharati Act negates this very ideal of democratic management of educational institutions. In the Court of the Vishwabharati there are only *ex-officio* members and Members nominated by the Central Government.

We find that this ideal of democratic management is being upheld by the All

India University and College Teachers' Organisation, but Government is not paying heed to that. Rather the Government is talking in terms of model act for all the universities. And what is that Model Act? As per model act of the Vishwa Bharati University the teachers, students and non-teaching employees have no representation in the court or the executive council. Let me point out the plight of 25,000 teachers serving in Kendriya Vidyalayas. These teachers have no service security. Their service can be terminated at three months' notice. They have no representative Board of Management and their All India Secretary, H.L. Sonar, has been placed under suspension. He has been debarred entry into the Headquarters of the Kendriya Vidyalayas. Therefore, a Parliamentary Committee may be appointed to look into the grievances of these schools. They already observed 23rd March as a protest day and they will resume their agitation on 24th April. These Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers may be selected like Delhi teachers by the U.P.S.C.

Much is said about West Bengal I only want to point out that after the advent of the Left Front Government, mass copying has come to a stop, which was a bane in the early Seventies. No teacher is evicted, no teacher is burnt alive and no teacher is compelled to go away from his school or college. Not only this, they have been enjoying U.G.C. pay scales since 1973, and teachers belonging to all categories—primary teachers, college teachers and post-graduate University teachers—get their regular monthly salaries. The West Bengal Government spends nearly 30 per cent of its budget on education.

As regards democratic managements of schools and colleges, we find that all the educational institutions have democratic management in West Bengal and we do not know how it is stigmatised as party interference.

Then, Sir, we find that in the name of bringing about greater uniformity there is a proposal for the creation of an All India Service, viz, the Indian Educational Service. We oppose it because this would

erode the authority of the State Government as we think that All India Services increase the powers of the Central Government at the cost of the State Governments. We find that the U.G.C. while giving grants always discriminate in favour of certain Central universities. Why? The premier State universities like that of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, often suffer because of paucity of funds. Hence there are some people who say that some universities should be made Central Universities, as my learned friend just now said that Patna University should be made a Central University. But, Sir, have we anything to learn from a Central University? Do Universities like Viswabharati, Aligarh Muslim University or Banaras Hindu University have any greater performance than those of Calcutta or Bombay or Madras? Therefore, we oppose this idea of establishing more and more Central Universities. Rather, the Kothari Commission Report said that as education is a State subject, the Universities should be run according to their own principles and they should be granted a large amount of autonomy. And we find, increasingly the Central Government is denying these democratic rights to teachers to manage their own educational institutions.

I also want to point out that two West Bengal Education Bills are still awaiting President's assent. One is regarding the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. The West Bengal State Legislature passed a bill to the effect that the Vice-Chancellor should be elected by the Members of the Court or Senate. There is another Bill, that is, the take-over of trust colleges by the Government and that Bill was unanimously passed by the West Bengal State Legislative Assembly. These two Bills are awaiting President's assent and I request the honourable Minister of Education to clear these two Bills as early as possible.

I also want to point out that as there is very meagre allocation on education, most of the policy announcements made by the Government seem to be pious platitudes. Hence, I would request the hon. Minister of Education to spend more for education.

With these words I conclude.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali); Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad to get the opportunity to offer a few remarks while supporting the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Education.

I don't think it is necessary to emphasize and repeat the universally acknowledged fact that education is a very important input of development. The annual report of the Ministry has given assuring figures of enrolment and it is firmly hoped that the Constitutional obligation of providing universal compulsory primary education to all children of the age group 6 to 14 would be fulfilled by the specified date. But I am afraid, I have my doubts. Firstly, the drop-out rate is 63.1% at the primary stage and 77.1% at the middle stage.

Secondly, the non-satisfactory position about girls' enrolment is another obstacle in the way of realising the goal as admitted by the Ministry itself. I know that various measures are being taken to minimise the percentage of drop outs. "No detention" policy is one of them. According to me so long as the socio economic conditions remain what they are, it will be very difficult to bring all the children, both boys and girls to schools. Hard core of the non-enrolled children at the primary stage belong to weaker sections, socially disadvantaged and economically deprived sections. About 71% of those children who are not enrolled are girls. The nine educationally backward States alone account for 80% of the total number of non-enrolled children. Children, particularly girls of say 7 or 8 years, are regarded as assets by the poor families in as much as they are required to assist in household work. Age old traditions and misconceptions prevent the girls from attending co-educational schools after certain age. Besides, the poor conditions of schools, lack of facilities and amenities and also uninteresting curriculum fail to create interest in the children and therefore many leave schools even after the first year. Dearth of women teachers is another factor which is responsible for not attracting girls to schools. There is also the dearth of properly-oriented and motivated teachers who could arouse

curiosity among the children, lead them to think and also build up skills.

I am happy to note that the Government are aware of this deficiency. So far as the 9 educationally backward States are concerned, under a Centrally sponsored scheme, Rs 4 crores have been released to these States for appointment of 8,000 women teachers. This is indeed a step in the right direction. But much more in this regard has to be done. After all how many women teachers are working? They form even less than one-third of the total number of teachers both at the primary and middle levels.

I would submit that the Government should provide enough funds for school buildings with adequate facilities, mid-day meals and uniform at least for the girls of the poor families. I should strongly plead that whatever funds are required for this purpose should be made available.

I commend the introduction of non-formal system of education as a supporting arrangement for continuing education. This programme, as the report states, has gained momentum during the year 1984-85, the number of students covered by this scheme would be 35 lakhs out of which 29.12 lakhs are in the nine educationally backward States.

Sir, the coverage is impressive but my submission is that proper evaluation of the work at various centres should be made. Since I have not come across any non-formal educational centre nor adult literacy center in my constituency in course of my extensive tour, I am unable to offer any suggestion. All that I would suggest is that proper publicity should be given so as to attract children as well as adults.

Adult literacy programme is another commendable work by which illiteracy is being sought to be eradicated. According to the programme, by 1990, 50 millions would have been literate.

There is so much lamentation that the education system does not serve the country's needs. The Kothari Commis-

sion's recommendations are there. There is the National Policy of Education of 1968 which still hold the field. In order to make education subserve the socio-economic requirements of the country, the recommendation was to introduce a pattern of 10+2+3 in our educational system and vocational education should be imparted to students at the +2 stage. It is regrettable that even after 16 years, this recommendation for vocational education has not been fully implemented. Some States have now introduced vocational education at +2 stage but there is uniformity about the location of the +2 stage—whether it should be with schools or with junior colleges. There is no clear thinking on this point. Take the case of Bihar. About 28 schools have been selected for the +2 stage and for vocational teaching. But we have intermediate colleges separate from degree colleges. Actually, it is the junior colleges where the +2 stage belongs.

It is, therefore, not clear as to what would be the pattern hereafter. There is no dispute with regard to the need for introduction of vocational courses. Work experience is to be central to education. After all, there is need for linkage between education and employment. We should, therefore, have a uniform pattern and system of education all over the country. The Government should ensure this.

Our Prime Minister has done well by emphasising that degrees should be de-linked from jobs. I hope, the significance of this suggestion has been fully grasped. It is not merely to say that you do not want B.A. for such and such job. It means a significant shift in emphasis from academic to vocational career. Vocational schools have to multiply rapidly if the idea of delinking jobs from degrees is ever to materialise. But this, however, will not shut out opportunity to acquire knowledge after having been kept illiterate for ages. For that, we must have an open university system, not just a few open universities. If at the age of 45 somebody wants to acquire academic knowledge in a new field, let us provide for it. He will then be under less pressure to go to

college after completion of his schooling. He would choose a vocation, earn money and then seek academic excellence.

Let us refashion our university system to take care of those few who can benefit from academic knowledge at the end of a school career as well as those who after a few years of their vocational career want to better their prospects by acquiring academic knowledge. This will impart greater seriousness in learning.

The Government has been very slow in ensuring implementation of the recommendations of the Kohari Commission as also of the resolution on national policy of education of 1968. Perhaps, there has been lack of will as well as resource constraints. The Government has taken the resolve to reform education system.

I do hope Government would improve the courses of studies, as also the quality and content of instruction by providing for in-service training of teachers.

In order to make education meaningful and interesting, appropriate educational tools have to be adopted.

As for science teaching, we should lay stress on equipping laboratories.

All this will require larger allocations and strong will for executing the new policy.

The Prime Minister rightly said in this House last January that his Government has the political will to get things going. Education is the first major challenge for that political will.

With these words, I support the demands and conclude my remarks.

SHRI MULLAPALLI RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) : Sir, I am extremely happy to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education for the year, 1985-86.

[Shri Mullapalli Ramachandran]

In discussing this very significant subject, the Demands for Grants for Education, I feel it is relevant to look into the merits and demerits of the present educational system in our country. We have had only peripheral charges in the system of education now in vogue.

We have had a number of Commissions in the past, the Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar Commission, Gajendragadker Commission, Radhakrishnan Commission, Kothari Commission etc., which have given us enough expertise on how best to reconstruct our educational system. In spite of this, unfortunately, the educational system, prevalent in our country still smacks of the British imperialist system of education which had no intention of imparting creative knowledge to the Indians.

It was the enlightened vision of our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi that gave a new impetus to our education policy by bringing education in the Concurrent List by a constitutional amendment. But it is disappointing to note that nothing has been seriously done to achieve the best result in the light of the said amendment.

However, it is very heartening to see our young and dynamic Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi addressing himself to the task of reconstructing education with a view to ushering in a new social order. Ideas like delinking university degrees from jobs etc. are certainly laudable.

I shall normally have advocated a policy of total nationalisation of education with a view to putting an end to the time honoured practice of running educational institutions on commercial lines. Education, no doubt, is the sharpest weapon to bring about social change. Hence any transformation brought into the field of education will have its clear reflection on all spheres of our social life.

It is saddening to note that most of the private educational institutions have of late become centres of corruption, be

it in the admission of students or appointment of teachers/staff or even in the matter of conducting examinations.

Having been a student worker, I would fervently suggest that educational institutions shall henceforth be started only under Government as a first step to the eradication of the corrupt practices from the campuses of educational institutions.

The responsibility for financing educational institutions lies to a greater extent with the Government especially in a State like Kerala which has the highest rate of literacy and where the entire burden of paying the teachers at all levels of education rests with Government. In such a situation, nationalisation of education with a sense of uniformity in content and practice is but essential.

Certain agencies and vested interests in Karnataka are known to have issued bogus certificates for teachers' training. Hundred of students from different parts of the country have been cheated by this. Such anti-social activities destroy the very root of the noble profession of teaching. Deterrent action should necessarily be taken against those agencies and interests.

We cannot overlook the fact that it is the teachers who constitute the very backbone of the educational system in as much as it is they who are instrumental in moulding the future generation. No pains should, therefore, be spared to improve their lot and to better their training.

In this connection I would like to make a suggestion that it would be advantageous if efficiency is made the main criterion for appointment in the field of education as is being done in civil and administrative services.

Radical reforms have to be brought about to eradicate illiteracy among the people on a war footing. From primary standard onwards, special emphasis must

be given to the study of the Indian independence movement.

What we need today is a qualitative transformation of the educational system by which we can bring about socio-economic changes in the society in keeping with our cherished ideal of a socialistic pattern of society.

So, it is my sincere request to the hon. Minister of Education that he may look into these aspects while formulating the new educational policy which is to be announced in the near future.

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI (Ratnagiri) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education which are presently discussed in this august House.

While considering the Demands for Grants of Education, we have to consider the role of education in the developmental process. It is in this process that education determines the welfare and progress of the people. In a country like ours which is a developing country, it is very vital that education and research should be useful to our needs. We have taken upon ourselves the very big task of national reconstruction and the success of this national reconstruction depends on accelerating the pace of our education. Today what we want is a clear-cut, bold and imaginative educational policy. Unfortunately, our experts and those who have been assigned this work of framing our educational policy have not come to the vital issue of framing the educational policy with a view to building up the character of our students. As a matter of fact, it is said that if you lose money, you do not lose anything; if you lose health, you lose something; but if you lose character, you lose everything. In this country, in this very august House, we had to bring and pass the Anti-Defection Bill because we, the representatives of the people, who were supposed to guide the destinies of this country, we ourselves behaved in such a way that a Bill had to be brought to see that we did not go

astray or that we did not defy the mandate given by the people of this country. We have to build the character of our new generation, but in our educational policy, so far, this point has not been pressed. We have already taken note of having vocational education. We have also considered value-oriented education. But today what we are finding is that our people, educated or uneducated, are under the influence of superstitions as a result of which we are not coming to rational thinking and to rational decision-making.

In various parts of the country we find that there is student unrest. There are certain problems which are taken up on narrow and parochial lines. As a matter of fact, education has to serve the interest of communal harmony, national integration and secularism in this country. From this point of view how far has our education policy which has been in existence helped us? I am very happy to note that our Prime Minister has announced after taking over his new assignment that they will frame a new education policy for our country. While framing this new education policy we have to consider a very important aspect of our primary education. If we evaluate the present condition of our primary education we will find that there are some schools without teachers. One-teacher schools are there. If the teacher is not available, the students are there without the teacher. There are schools without black boards. There are schools without any mat for the students to sit. With this vast number of students who are dropping out from the schools and the enrolment which is less, we have to consider very deeply what is the real cause of it.

I have got the figures with me about allocation of funds to the Education Ministry. I am sorry to say that the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry have always been considering education as the most unproductive thing. As a matter of fact, from the point of view of building up our country, education is the most vital and productive effort. For education which is a very

[Shri Hussain Dalwai]

vast subject and on which we have to depend for building our new nation we are allocating hardly 2% of the total allocation of the Plan and from the Centre. Earlier it was 4% and Planwise if you see the figures, it is coming down from plan to plan. We have to see that the Planning Commission should pay more attention and allocate more funds to the Ministry of Education because we have taken up so many ambitious programmes. I must congratulate our Education Minister for taking a decision to have model schools in every district. Now with regard to model schools, if you want to have a good model school and want to implement the scheme we will require more finance and after starting such schools if their progress is lagging behind because of financial stringency, then actually we will be again making a mistake. So sufficient allocation of funds must be made and the Ministry of Education should insist for more funds.

The other point I would like to highlight is about secondary education. Here I would like to make a few suggestions. We have taken a decision and in most of the States we have adopted the plan of 10 + 2 + 3. Still there is no uniformity in this regard in all States. Then the laboratories in many of our schools are not well equipped. To-day we are in an era where science and technology have made tremendous progress. But you will be surprised to hear that even most of our very eminent institutions like the IITs, the Regional Engineering Colleges and other post-graduate institutions are using 20 year old instruments and equipments which are out-of-date to-day. In the field of science and technology there is a radical change and every five years the old instruments are becoming useless. In this regard we have to see that more well-equipped laboratories are provided in our schools and colleges and also in the polytechnics and this happens because we are not giving them the financial assistance as they require for the same.

The proposal for having an open Uni-

versity is also to be welcomed because we have made education compulsory at the primary level. The enrolment also is very much less and the percentage drop-out is still worst. So we have to find out a way to look after the interests of the students who are not within the class room, when we think of this I am reminded of a comment made. When our education policy was last adopted in 1968. It was said that the destiny of the country will be decided in the class-rooms of India. But unfortunately we are unable to bring all the students in the class room. The reason for it is that we are not attracting the students to sit in the class room. I am reminded of a story when a school teacher went to Rabindra Nath Tagore and complained that the students are going out of the class rooms and not listening to the poems of great poets like you. Tagore replied that the fault does not lie with the students but with the teacher. Sir, if you go to foreign countries you will find that at the pre-primary and primary level plenty of new things are coming up to which the students are attracted to remain in the class room. Students there prefer to skip over their meals but not their classes.

Sir, the other point to be considered is about the quality of teachers. We have to give them orientation. In primary schools we find there are unwilling teachers and unwilling students. We have to create an atmosphere of willing teachers and willing students. I would now like to highlight the very important aspect about youth. Our national policy which is now likely to be adopted and about which our Education Minister might spell out certain things before the House I would like to suggest that the children and the youth have to be considered well. We find today the student unrest has become a global phenomenon. It is because of the gap between the ideals and the actualities. We have to find out a solution to this. I am sure our Education Minister is aware of this and the new policy will try to reduce the student unrest. Students should be given due weightage in the working of the

institutions. As a matter of fact the students want to participate in politics and also in running of the institution. This suggestion should also be considered while framing the new policy. With these few words I support the Demands.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to make a few observations on the Demands of the Ministry of Education. First of all when I came to this House and when the Prime Minister first spelt out the priorities of the Government for the Seventh Plan period I was happy and impressed of the thrust he promised in the field of education. He wanted to make the socio-economic structure through meaningful education. He also suggested reforms in two areas of education—primary education and vocationalisation of education. I really welcome these programmes of the Prime Minister. But what is the result. When the Budget was presented I was shocked to find what the Budget makers have done. You will be surprised to know that the budget allocation for education in the current year is about Rs. 220 crores out of a budget of Rs. 18,000 crores for the whole plan. It is not even 2 per cent. I wonder how they are going to translate the suggestions made by Prime Minister.

15 00 hrs.

We really welcome what the Prime Minister was saying particularly in the field of Education and vocationalisation of education. The Ministry of Education has set apart a sum of Rs. 220 crores and they have to spend this on the open universities, model schools, new programmes etc. They have got a programme of free education for girls and better learning facilities to the rural children. They have give some figures. I have gone through the plan allocation for all the previous years. What I find is this. The plan allocation in this year is the lowest in the recent years. The Planning Minister is here. I wish him to take note of what I am saying. I feel that imparting education is as important as defence. Many

speakers have already stressed this point. Unless we educate the people the nation cannot prosper. What they have give is only a 'token grant' which is very meagre for the field of education.

Education is a concurrent subject, State Governments are spending huge amounts over education. It ranges from 20% to 40% in some States like Kerala. But in spite of this, what is the percentage of literacy that we have in this country? It is not even 32%. Sir, I suppose I am correct when I say that the national average is 32%. So it appears that there is something wrong somewhere and we have to find out the reason. Why should this situation be so, after a number of Commissions and Committees have gone into the matter and made recommendations? The point is that many of these recommendations have not been implemented so far. We should remember that we have to give greater attention to education at the grass root level. Particularly the physical condition of primary schools in this country is very bad. If my statistics are correct, in most of the States, nearly 50% of the schools do not have buildings. In nearly 80% of the schools they do not have lavatories and drinking water facilities. How do you expect children to study under such conditions?

So far as primary schools are concerned, in Karnataka, we have associated the local people with the running of the Government schools. We have appointed what is called 'School Betterment Committees'. We have associated the local people, the MLAs, and the Municipal councillor with the committee. These School Betterment Committees are able to do excellent work. I wish that such School Betterment Committees are formed in respect of all over the country. Also we should see that all the basic and essential equipments needed are supplied to these schools.

The need for change in the educational system of the country has been engaging

[Shri Y.S. Krishna Iyer]

the attention of the Government of India, State Governments and Educational Experts for the past few years. For many of our students, SSLC becomes the terminal stage due to the economic backwardness of these families. Many students desire to take up jobs after SSLC. For such students vocational education is very useful as they can hope to get jobs or go for self employment,

Even the Kothari Commission in 1964 suggested that at the higher secondary stage there is need for two distinctive streams—one for preparing students for advanced education in the universities and the professional colleges and the other preparing for a variety of occupations immediately after completion of vocational studies which fit them into those vocations. The National Policy of Education Resolution of 1968 agrees with these recommendations of Education Commission on Vocational Education. The Central Advisory Board of Education (which is the highest body concerned with educational policy) has agreed with the recommendations of the Kothari Commission and the Resolution on National Policy of Education.

This vocational education came into force in 1977. This vocational education is very important as suggested by the Kothari Commission and the National Policy Education Resolution of 1968. This formed really the crux of the problem. But unfortunately it has not been implemented. This vocational education has been token. In my State, though it was started in 1977, only 6000 students have been given vocational training per year so far. Unless we strengthen it, unless we implement the vocational training in right earnest and on a mass scale, it is impossible to solve the unemployment problem. I would, therefore, request the Government to sanction more funds for vocational education to the children because the funds at the disposal of the States are very much limited. The State cannot meet this expenditure on their own. Though they are spending a huge amount

on education and for other development programmes, they are not able to meet the full cost on vocational training programme. I therefore strongly feel and I would request the hon. Education Minister that he should plead with the Planning Minister for the allocation of more funds for education. I am sure the whole House will be with him in this respect just as the whole House was with the Railway Minister in asking the Planning Commission for more funds for the railway Ministry. He must take up this matter with the Finance Minister and see that proper allocation is made for this important subject.

Finally, Sir, in Karnataka, during 1979-80, we started two new universities—one at Gulbarga and the other at Mangalore. It is nearly five year since the Universities had started working and the Karnataka Government have already spent about Rs. 15 crores on these two Universities so far. The Karnataka Government has been asking the UGC for sanction of grant for these two universities. But the UGC has not come forward to sanction any amount so far for those universities, as per rules framed under Section 12(a) of the U.G.C. Act I would therefore request the Education Minister kindly to consider this case and use his good offices to get for financial grant by the U.G.C.

Sir, in regard to adult education, I have a point to make. Sir, the objective of the Government of India is to see that every illiterate is made literate by 1990. But the progress in this direction has been very slow. The funds available for this purpose are very meagre. Sir, in Karnataka, there is already a movement called 'Akshara Sena' which is working for the cause of the adult education. So, unless sufficient funds are made available, it is very difficult for the State Government to cope up with the adult education programme. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI HARDWARI LAL (Rohtak) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, unable to take part in the general discussion on the budget,

I would take this opportunity to congratulate the Finance Minister for his Budget which as he rightly claims will give a timely new direction to the country's economy. We are on the Grants for Education Ministry, I was half-afraid that the Education Minister might have gone to Punjab. I am happy that he is here to listen to our suggestions of whatever worth they may be.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(Shri K.C. Pant) : I may inform him that the House takes precedence over other business.

SHRI HARDWARI LAL : The budget provision for Education is rather meagre. It is only Rs. 221 crores in the Central sector. Of course, there is increased assistance to the States which will enable them to spend more on education. But even that will not suffice. Only we have to appreciate that in the context of the resource constraint the Finance Minister could not have made more allocation for education.

All the same, there is ground for hope and education does seem to be coming into its own, at long last. Already, it has been upgraded as a portfolio and put in the charge of an experienced man of Cabinet rank. Then, the Finance Minister says that a new policy is under preparation. Evidently, the education in the country is in a total mess. Whatever foreign dignitaries like our United Kingdom Vice-Chancellors currently in this country may say out of politeness or in a patronising vein, Changes are certainly needed. There is no doubt it. And for that reason, the Finance Minister's announcement is most welcome. But what changes are in view is the main question. Are we changing the objectives which we accepted 16-17 years ago after marathon deliberations culminating in the Kothari Commission's report ? Or, as the Finance Minister says, are we restructuring the system as such ? If we are, the Education Minister will kindly clarify as to who is on the job. Have

you appointed somebody more credible, more authoritative than the Kothari Commission ? Or is it that the men around the Education Ministry are doing the restructuring of the system ?

So far as our objectives are concerned, they are beyond question, unexceptionable. So far as the structure of the system is concerned, we have been playing with it in the past, and it is as well that we do it after the deliberations, not in a hurry. I was talking the other day to a poet friend and the activities of the National Council for Educational Research and Training were under discussion. He put his reaction to the current talk about change in his own poetic way and he said :

*Abhi aur jeeta mareez-e-mohabbat,
Tabeeho tumhari dawaon ne marru.*

I agree with him. We have been playing fast and loose in the education ever since the British withdrawal. No body knows what the changes are under contemplation. We have been talking airily I listened to the Education Minister at Shillong only a few weeks ago. He was with the Vice-Chancellor on the 17th and 18th last. We could not really know what changes he is contemplating and what changes actually are under contemplation. But since there is a recurring talk about the subject, you might kindly permit me to go back to the beginning.

We inherited a system of education from the Britishers. That has been the subject of carping comments ever since their withdrawal. It had obvious faults ; it had great deficiencies, but with all its faults and deficiencies, the system did produce men of culture and mind, men who gained international repute in their respective fields. Many of them led the country's struggle for freedom. In any case, we have been trying to change it and we have change it to quite an extent. On the very morrow of independence, we appointed University Education Commission with Dr. Radhakrishnan as its Chairman,

[Shri Hardwari Lal]

The Commission produced an instructive report we implemented only parts of it. Then came the Constitution itself with its emphasis on the rapid spread of primary education and the provision of equal opportunities in the field of education. In 1952 we had the Commission on Secondary Education and the Commission recommended the establishment of higher secondary schools and multi-purpose schools. We were unable to implement its recommendations properly. The two kinds of schools could not make good in our hands. I say "In our hands" advisably. I predict the ten plus two system, which the Ministry of Education seen be thrusting the throats of the States which are not prepared for it at all will meet the same fate for precisely the same reasons. I belong to Haryana and the State of Haryana is not prepared for this. I repeat that this system also will meet precisely the same fate. In any case, Sir, after 1952 we began to toy with the idea of implementing the wardha scheme of education and liberally spent money, money for which we have nothing to show today. The net result of experiment was a distinct dilution of the system of teachers' training. Around the middle of the fifties, we permitted ourselves to come under the influence of America in matters educational. I dare say that this was not to advantage of Indian education on the whole. This American influence is still evident and is still reflected in the ways and work of the National Council for Education Research and Training which is the friend, philosopher and guide of the Ministry of Education.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. You have already spoken for ten minutes.

SHRI HARDWARI LAL : I think I am fairly competent to speak on the subject Sir.

In 1962, there was a Parliamentary and Scientific Committee to deal with science education in schools. The highlight of their recommendation was

provision of proper buildings and laboratories in schools. Unfortunately, in rural areas, we still find that the schools are without proper buildings by and large and without laboratories. In 1963-64, there was a Committee appointed by the Government of India to work out model Act for universities. It made salutary recommendations. But the report failed to attract the attention of the Government. In 1964 the Government of India appointed the Education Commission which came to be known as the Kothari Commission, to make recommendations on national pattern of education and on principles and policies for developing education at all stages and in all aspects. The Commission undertook a marathon exercise. It appointed twelve Task Forces. It appointed seven Working Groups to go into the whole thing in great depth. The report produced was hailed in the country as a historical document, as a unique report and as a report containing revolutionary recommendations for reforming formal education. The Government of India also took it very seriously. The Government appointed a Committee of Members of Parliament, its own representatives, to consider the report and to prepare the draft of a statement on national policy of education and to identify programmes for immediate action.

The Committee said that very valuable recommendations had been made by the Commission, but we needed to spend much more on reforming education on the lines of the Commission. As a counsel of despair, they said that resources might not be available and let us depend on idealism and dedication on the part of those engaged in education. But there the matter rested for the time being. We had neither money nor dedication.

During the Emergency, Parliament amended the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, and put University education and technical education in the Concurrent List. This was a much-needed amendment. But when in August 1980, we the five Vice-Chancellors waited on the late, revered Prime Minister in a deputation on behalf of the Association

of Indian Universities and drew her attention to the chaos prevailing in the Universities, she ruefully said : "Quite right ; but some States may raise hue and cry in the name of State autonomy, if the Centre undertakes to legisla-tion for the State universities "

In 1982, however, a Committee was appointed to go into the working of the Central Universities. The Committee's report is a very severe and well-deserved indictment of the working of Central Universities and the teaching community.

Sir, spare a few minutes to go through just a few portions of the Report. I shall just read them out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wound up

SHRI HARDWARI LAL : I have come to the Lok Sabha for the first time, I have not opened my lips so far ; and I think I am saying sensible things. Kindly permit me to continue

MR. CHAIRMAN (Shri Sharad Dighe) : I have to accommodate 31 speakers.

SHRI HARDWARI LAL : The report says :

"There are persistent reports regarding the low efficiency of teaching in the colleges and many persons whom this Committee had consulted or who submitted notes were of the same critical opinion. It would not be out of place, therefore, to reproduce here a note which was received from a Principal of a prestigious College before retirement :

'A university teacher earning 12 months' salary by doing work for 2 or 2-1/2 months. The academic year practically consists of 187 days or so.'....."

After calculations, the report said that the teacher works only for 64 days out of 365 days. Then they said :

"All teachers wants to work only between the hours of 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. so that it becomes a part-time occupation with a full-time salary. Part of student indiscipline stems from this lack of contact between the teacher and the students."

Regarding study leave which the teachers get, it said :

"It practically means a 3-years paid holiday. The academic dishonesty and personal loss of integrity is most reprehensible. "Research" has become a cloak for many malpractices and much waste of public money is involved in the system. Leave rules must be tightened up and the principle of "accountability" enforced."

That is what the report said.

In no other field of national activity have we made a greater mess than in the field of education. In our over-enthusiasm, we have been countenancing full, unplanned expansion of institutions of all grades ; there has been a proliferation of institutions of all types—universities, colleges and schools.

Now this expansion has resulted in the dissipation of our resources. Institutions have been set-up without any preparation, without financial background. I am speaking on the basis of my personal experience. It has been my lot to organise two universities from a scratch. One is the Composite Punjabi Kurukshetra University, which was put up amidst a lot of fan-fare in 1956 and it remained on paper for five long years. Then there is the Maharishi Dayanand University. Permit** me to say that is the only word which I can use to qualify the manner in which these universities were put up And this can be said about so many other universities in the country. They

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Hardwari Lal]

were just put up without concurrence of the UGC, without aid from the UGC. The State Governments just passed charters, and universities came into being. An aspect of this unplanned expansion is indiscriminate admissions with the result that universities, colleges, even schools, are full of unteachable students.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : I through they had been recommended by you. How did you use the word** ?

SHRI HARDWARI LAL : I have not used it for any member of this House nor am I using it for this House. I am using it for the manner in which these universities were put up it is as well that we know all these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If it relates to the State Government, it is unparliamentary.

SHRI HARDWARI LAL : A Herculean task awaits the Education Minister and the Prime Minister they have to cleanse the Augean Stables which our educational world has become; Herculean cleanse the stables of Augean by turning a river through them. The Education Minister and the Prime Minister will have to forge strong sweeping implements. Ordinary rooms will not do. Add to all this is the most sensitive issue of Indian education, an issue which we have been ducking so far. The issue concerns the provision of equal opportunity to all in the field of education. We have been criticising the British system we inherited. We say that it was formulated for the elite. But for the elite the system still remains, to the woe of the disadvantaged 95 per cent of our population. (Interruptions) It is a very sensitive issue. I will not speak except through written notes which I have prepared because I do not want to be

misquoted by the Press or by the public outside. It is a very very sensitive issue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) : If you lay it on the Table of the House, it will not be misquoted at all.

SHRI HARDWARI LAL : This 95 per cent of our population consists of SC&ST, backward classes in which we must include the country's vast peasantry. I must pause here to explode the myth invented by vested interests that the peasant is prosperous and advanced. There is nothing of the sort. The peasantry, except a few who own very sizeable holdings, is among the under-dogs of the Indian society still.

There is the question of reservation, reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Reservations and provision of financial aid to them is a measure of mere commiseration. By this we are injuring the nation and we are perpetuating their backwardness. (Interruptions)

What we need today is to improve the village schools and to arrange, in a big way for remedial action. They must be brought up to the mark so that they can compete with others on equal terms.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is enough now.

Shri Krishna Sahi

15.31 hrs-

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education. We all agree that

the educational system of our country is suffering from a chronic malady and the seriousness of this chronic malady has been felt by our Prime Minister. That is why he has emphasised this point and announced time and again that there is a need for change in our educational system. He has felt the need for making radical changes in our educational system. There are many defects in our educational system and he has announced the formulation of a sound policy to remove these defects. With this announcements, there is now a ray of hope in the minds of the people that darkness in the field of education would be no more our Education Minister, Shri Pant, is an efficient, white and qualified person and he would prove to be a source of inspiration to others, so that all of us may rise above disputes and sink our differences regarding the kind of education to be imparted. But I have been very much pained and I share the concern expressed by my other colleagues in the house that provision for Education in the Budget is only 1.2 per cent of the total budget. The total amount is only Rs. 221 crores. Last year the total amount was Rs. 443 crores which came to 2.8 per cent of the total budget.

Mr Chairman, Sir, our population is growing at the rate of 2.3 per cent every year, prices are also rising and when we talk of making revolutionary changes in our education system, this amount looks like a drop in the ocean. Sir, I do not want to go into the background of our educational system. I do not want to enter into a discussion on how much money had been wasted in so far as our education is concerned and how much money was utilised in a proper way. In the recent past, a convocation was held at Lucknow, which was addressed by our Prime Minister. He had said that what the country needed today was that our education should become the medium for fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of our people.

We talk of taking the country into the 21st Century, but how could it be possible? We would have to search and select talents for this purpose and we

would have to check brain-drain from our country. The most important thing today is the universalisation of education. It is a matter worth consideration. We would have to pay special attention towards women's education, because we feel that half of our population should be made aware of the problems facing the country and our society.

We would have to pay special attention towards women's education. I would like to say that the announcement of our Prime Minister to provide free education to the women upto a certain level is a welcome step and I hope that the girls would take inspiration from this and it would provide encouragement to them.

I would like to suggest that girl's high schools should be established at Block level and there should be a uniform pattern for them. Such girl's high schools should also have hostel facilities. The hon. Minister and all the hon. Members represent the meal areas here, 80 per cent of our people live in the villages and we are still at a stage where the people of the country side believe in superstitions and do not want to send their girls for studies outside. There is no residential facility for them. They do not have enough money to send their girls for studies in cities and metropolitan areas. I would, therefore, request that girl's schools should also have hostels. You have referred to the setting up of Pace-Setter Model Schools. We welcome your announcement in this regard, but I would like to say that you should make such arrangement for girl's schools also. You should select a place for such schools in every district. It would be a great achievement and it would provide great help for their advancement. We have more than 360 districts in our country. It would be commendable if such an arrangement were to be made in each of them.

In the Fourth Five year Plan, special attention was paid to women's education and many programmes were formulated for this purpose, but it appears that these

[Shrimati Krishna Sahi]

programmes would not prove to be successful. That is why there is only 25 to 27 per cent literacy among women even after 37 years of independence. It is a very serious matter.

Now I would like to mention a few points about which the hon. Minister may think that these are state subjects, but in 1976...*(Interruptions)*. I have just now started speaking. When you have given so much time to other Members, lady Members should be given some extra time...*(Interruptions)*...

I was saying that when the constitution was amended in 1976, education was brought on the Concurrent List. It is the collective responsibility of the Centre and the State Governments that there should be uniformity in education. Government should pay attention towards this aspect. I would like to say that education at the Block, Sub-division, District and state levels is on the decline; it is not making any progress. It is very good that we take about Puse Setter Schools. But what is the situation in the primary schools? When we go to the villages, we find that there are no black boards and no furniture in the schools. Moreover, the condition of middle schools in very pitiable. The teachers do not consider it their duty to teach the students. The children do not consider it their duty to study and Inspectors of schools get a fixed amount of Rs 5 to Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 per month per school and they conveniently get their salary. This is the situation at the primary level.

The number of students passing through unfair means is on the increase. We are producing second class students thereby and they would become teachers of a similar category. The Prime Minister had, therefore, said in his convocation address at Lucknow that a second grade institution produced second grade students. I would, therefore, like to say that there is need for bringing about an improvement in the attitude of the teachers.

I would like to request the hon. Minister that mushroom growth of private educational institutions should be checked these institutions produce doctors and engineers. Persons take admissions in these institutions by giving very huge donations. They do not have any merit. What would happen after the giving of huge donations? The bridges constructed by such engineers would give way and the patients treated by such doctors would go in their eternal journey. Such institutions should, therefore, be banned...*(Interruptions)*...

I would also like to say that our syllabi are outdated. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that there is a history book entitled "History of India", written by James Mill and V.S. Smith, which is still prescribed in the syllabus in many Universities of our country. In this book it has been said that Hindus and Muslims are two nations and that their culture and civilization cannot be the same. I would like to say that such books should be banned. When we take of the unity and integrity of the country, we can imagine the adverse effect such books can have on the minds of the children.

There is another book entitled "History of Freedom Movement", written by Ramesh Chandra Mazumdar, in which it has been said that the movement of 1857 was a rebellion of *goondas* and *suffians*, whereas we consider this national movement of 1857 as our first war of independence...*(Interruptions)*... Now as you are not giving me any more time, I would like that our Minister should pay attention to these suggestions. Had I been allowed more time, I would have touched some more points.

With these words, I express my thanks to you and support the Demands for Grants presented in the House.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, I think my hon'ble colleague Shri Madhav Reddy for giving me

some of their time and I earnestly hope that you will accede to this donation.

We are hearing a lot of things about the new national educational policy which is yet to be fully elaborated. But if this Education budget gives some inkling to those policies, I am apprehensive. Before I go into those policies, I shall first sympathise with the hon. Minister because in the last year's Revised Budget, the allocation for education was 9.6 per cent of the total Budget. This year there is a great elevation. It has gone up to one per cent, if my calculator has not betrayed me, which I believe has not. So, you are on the high reaches, by 0.4 per cent.

Coming to the policies a lot is being said about universalisation of elementary education. That seems to be your goal by 1990. This is very good because, after all, the principal finances for this universalisation of elementary education are left to the States. Everybody knows that. But the Centre also claims that they are playing a big role in it. But in what way? In your Report itself, you elaborate non formal education being the principal sphere of the Centre's contribution for the universalisation of secondary education. In this non-formal education sector, let us see the present allocations. In the non-formal sector, to be quick, non-formal ordinary centres, non-formal exclusive centres for girls and appointment of women teachers, are the fields in which you give grant to the educationally backward States. Now, all put together, last year your budget was Rs. 21,79,00,000 whereas this year, with the new education policy, it is Rs. 12,20,00,000. That means Rs. 21 crores is reduced to Rs 12 crores. Here again, the women seem to be the greatest sufferers, probably they do not need non-formal education since they are the first in formal education. So, you do not allot even a single pie for exclusive centres for girls in non-formal education sector. Here last year in the revised Budget Rs. 2 crores and 68 lakhs were provided. That is not a big sum. And for the appointment of women teachers Rs. 4 crores and 14 lakhs were provided last year. This was, I

believe, such a huge allocation for women teachers that even that sum has been scaled down to Rs. 3 crores 70 lakhs. So this is your great drive towards universalisation of secondary education, at least towards primary and elementary education. This at least seems to be the bulk of the Centre's contribution. Naturally if this is indicative of the future educational policy, heaven fall on you.

SHRI K.C.PANT : Do you believe in heaven ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : That is why I said heaven fall on you and I didn't say on us,

Secondly a lot of things have been said about the new scientific approach in your drive towards 21st century. I shall come to some of those.

Before that I would say I do not know whether it is a drive towards 21st century or not, but definitely it is a drive for two-strata education. My friends on the other side have described the situation of many of the primary school buildings and the secondary schools having no blackboards and what not. Now, in your new drive towards the two-strata education, you will select 250 schools for computer literary studies to start with. What about lakhs and lakhs of ordinary schools? Where will they go? In your drive towards the 21st century you are now planning only for one thousand schools. Not only that, what is your drive towards the new Central Schools? Some people are very much enamoured of these schools. What do you want really? You want in each district one Central School which you call a pacesetter. And during the Seventh Plan you want to have 750 more such schools all over the country with one medium of instruction naturally English. That means throughout the Seventh Plan your drive will be only for the elitist schools and you do not bother for the multitude of schools in distress. That is what you are aiming at. Naturally these schools will eat up lot of your resources. That

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

is way I say that the indications are for two-strata education—education for the few and for the multitudes it is misery and misery added.

Now, some more trends are also in evidence. While you do not intend to disperse the resources towards the large number of schools, the drive towards centralisation as far as control is concerned, is very much in evidence. I give two examples from what are happening in the meantime. One is with regard to the recruitment of teachers in the college and university level. In the recently held conference of Vice-Chancellors a proposal has been mooted, which I believe is with the blessings of the Government, that in future for the appointment of college and university teachers there will be an all India examination. Who will conduct this? UGC, UPSC, Association of University Vice-Chancellors and their organisations. They all together will conduct these examinations. So, for the recruitment of teachers in the colleges and universities the States will have nothing to do. There will be an all-India service of this kind from where our own State colleges teachers will have their teachers appointed. This is being projected.

I would like to know your opinion about it, as to what the policy is in this regard and whether it has your blessing. I believe this has your blessing because already in the case of both junior and senior scholars you have already introduced an All India Test without any more depending on the universities or the colleges from where their names will be forwarded and about the tests for research scholars—I am not an educationist, Mr. Barrow is here and our honourable Vice-Chancellor is here, they will tell you about it, but as I understand here I.Q. tests will be taken, even the physical tests etc. will be taken. I do not know really whether they are taken to find out how smart they are. I do not know whether smartness is required for research or not. This you will tell us. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW: I.Q. tests are out of date.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I oppose centralisation. In this regard there is another interesting fact. You are proposing Open University. Without knowing what actually will be done in the case of Open University, I do not want to make a universal comment, but one thing has come to my notice that these open universities are going to affiliate colleges. This is what is written here. I have no time; otherwise I would have read out from the Report. But why? Open Universities are supposed to be universities where those who did not have any other opportunity will study. Why should open universities have affiliated colleges? Why should the rights of the State universities be taken away in that way? So, this actually seems to be centralising the administration, as I said.

Another thing which I find here is elective process vs. nominated process in the composition of the management or, what should I say, the administration of the academic bodies. Already the Vishwabharati Act has been referred to. I do not want to repeat again all this, but there the right of the teachers and the right of the students to elect their own representative in the Court has been taken away. They will be nominated only. More than this, there is the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference which has been clearly a drive towards this end. Everywhere you are trying the same thing. Even in Britain they are going more and more towards elections. Are you less 'democratic' than imperialist Britain? I do not know. Moreover, the teachers have, in future, to go through police verification for being taken in Calcutta University Senate which is composed of various parties, not one party only has unanimously disapproved of this idea. I would like to know whether police verification of teachers will be abandoned or whether it will come to stay.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Are you afraid of the Central police or the State police ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : All police. (Interruptions).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : She prefers political verification, not police verification.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : That is what you prefer, not I. I believe in the elective process and the proper examination held by the proper universities. Ajee Samrat Kali She Bandi Kutire Rajar Pratidwandi. "Who Knows". (Interruptions).

Another important point is delinking jobs from degrees. This is being said all the time. Some said it is a good idea. But now I am afraid that with the system that is now prevailing, delinking of degrees from jobs may mean neither jobs nor degrees. That is what is precisely plaguing us very much. That is the situation now. In 1983-84, the percentage of enrolment in the age group of 6 to 11 was 93.3%. That is what has been claimed in the report, leaving aside all the drop-outs. I think Nirmala Ji would support me as to how much drop-out was there. Even leaving aside drop-outs, the percentage comes to 93.3. But in the age group of 11 to 14, the percentage of enrolment, according to your report, is 50.7%. It means 43% has come down during that period itself. What then is your base in the elementary education and in the secondary education? Can scientific temper be created with the existing literacy or enrolment percentage of 50% in the age group of 11 to 14 years? I would like to know whether this would be a realistic basis which could give scientific temper. (Interruptions).

Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister of Education to examine the question of constituency a Primary Education Grants Commission which is being demanded for a long time to make a real improvement in the elementary education.

[Translation]

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI (Balija) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education. I express my thanks for the opportunity given to me to speak on the Demands.

Unity in diversity is the unique feature of our country well known throughout the world. Varied flowers have been strung in the garland of this unity and the common bond of culture has imparted a special relation to the people of this country from times immemorial. Our cultural bonds are the basis of our emotional integration. For such a large country, there is undoubtedly a need to make basic changes in the educational policy. The decision taken by our Government under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and our Education Minister to make important changes in our educational policy is a welcome step. I appreciate this decision taken by them. I would like to give some suggestions for bringing about reforms in the field of education on priority basis.

At present the schools and colleges of our country have become Degree awarding centres and Degree-holder youngmen and young women are facing unemployment. The foremost need in the field of education is to vocationalise it so that the problem of unemployment could be solved. Our young boys and young girls do acquire Degrees, but they face the problem of unemployment. It is, therefore, necessary that all the students coming out of the colleges should not only obtain Degrees from the educational institutions, but also receive training for becoming self-reliant. There should be such an arrangement in the educational system that after the completion of education, the students should be given vocation training in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation nursing, job of a compounder, bee-keeping, poultry farming, commerce and technical education, so that he could earn his livelihood.

15 57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Prof. Chandra Bhanu Devi]

Education should be such as could remove unemployment. It is possible only when students are given vocational education which may enable them to choose their occupation and earn their livelihood by making maximum use of their talents.

What the medium of education should be is an important issue, which cannot be ignored. While giving due importance to the regional languages, it should be ensured that Hindi becomes the link language and develops fully as a national language so as to further strengthen the national unity.

It has been seen that only the children of Central Government employees get admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas. My suggestion is that the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas should be increased in all parts of the country and admission to these schools should be thrown open to the common people also. It is necessary to expand the network of Kendriya Vidyalayas and to develop them under a time-bound programme.

At present, there are only five I.I.Ts. of national level which cannot meet the requirements of such a large country. My suggestion is that the number of I.I.Ts. should be increased and, especially, in a backward State like Bihar, at least one I.I.Ts. must be opened.

It is also quite necessary to make efforts to make the syllabus intelligible and simple. Today, our children are so much burdened with books that they cannot carry their load. They go to schools loaded with books far more in number than their age. As a result, the standard of education goes on declining. Apart from it, moral education should also be added to the syllabus so that national character could be built.

In my view, at present, most of the talented students do not get scholarships.

In the new educational policy, special attention should be paid to it so that more and more talented students could get scholarships. In order to ensure that the scholarships are given to the deserving candidates, Scholarship Control Boards should be set up at the State as well as the central levels.

In view of the increasing importance and requirements of the Public Sector, it has also become necessary to expand management training programme. At present, this requirement is being met by the Indian Institutes of Management at Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Calcutta. Such training is imparted there only. But, they are not sufficient to meet the needs. The number of such institutes should be increased. By opening branches of these Institutes in different parts of the country, managerial talent can be identified and encouraged and their co-operation taken in nation-building.

At present, the only centre of Planning and Architecture if located in Delhi. My suggestion is that this School may be granted a national status and its branches opened in other parts of the country as well.

I am fully confident that under the leadership of our hon. Education Minister, radical changes will be brought about in the field of education culminating in making the country stronger.

*SHRI UMA KANTMISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak in Sanskrit. I had delivered my speech in Sanskrit with your permission in the Seventh Lok Sabha also. Today, I am putting forward some views in the celestial language Sanskrit in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education, in respect of the educational system in India.

The present educational system in India was introduced by Lord Macaulay. After the Britishers strengthened their

foothold in this country, Lord Macaulay introduced an educational system here which was mainly helpful in filling up posts in the lower services and in the clerical grade, thought it was also helpful in producing many statesmen, social reformers, writers, jurists, scientists, engineers and technicians. These people led the independence struggle of the country and after achieving independence rendered great service in the economic, social and political upliftment of the country and enhanced the honour of India. But the number of such people had been negligible. Today, most of the educated youths are running from pillar to post in search of jobs after completing primary, secondary and higher education. Many educated unemployed boys and girls having lost hope of a good career are engaged in illegal activities. The educated youth have become aimless. For them the aim of education is to get certificates and Degrees somehow or other and then join the Government service or some other service in some corporation or work under some individual.

Previously, the ideal of education was very high. A saint has said :

“Education generates humility, humility makes one worthy, with worthiness comes wealth, *dharma* is attained through wealth and ultimately comes the pleasure.”

But now it is only the pleasure which is sought after. Today, everything except pleasure has been forgotten. Education makes one enlightened. It develops one's personality. It makes one self-reliant. Education generates a sense of self-respect. But to day, the education is leading the youth to wrong directions. From the ancient times, the aim of education in India has been to inculcate the spirit of sacrifice in the individuals and not the amassing of wealth. Education is meant for self-realisation and not for hypocrisy. But these days, everything is top syturvy.

It is a matter of pleasure that our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has announced that he would bring

about certain changes in our educational policy. Our educational policy should be such that the youth of the country should become self-reliant and patriot. The educated people should rise above religion, caste, language, parochialism, and protect the unity, integrity and independence of the country. They should be aware of the importance of man and should have sympathy with the weaker sections of society. They should be free from discrimination and hatred. They should adopt the norm of small family and follow the Family Planning Programme and ask others also to follow it. They should know that the aim of all religions is the same and, therefore, they should follow and propagate secularism.

A uniform national educational system should be developed and all the States, the people of different religions and the people speaking different languages should adopt it. In this educational system, the teaching of history, geography, mother tongue, national language, agriculture yoga, vocational and industrial training including textile training, importance of family planning, equality of all religions, history of Freedom Struggle, general science, etc., should form the syllabi at Secondary Stage. The need of Degree should not be there. Training should be imparted to students in the subjects of their aptitude. Talented students among them may be selected for the administrative service, medicine engineering and other technical training. Only the talented student should be eligible for admission to colleges and institutions imparting such training. The medium of education should be the mother tongue, the Official Language namely Hindi or the regional language. The teaching of English could continue as an alternative language, but it should not become the medium of instruction. Learning of English is essential in this country also, but the domination of English must go. The domination of English language impedes the development of Indian languages and the Official Language.

In the present educational system, due protection should be given to the

[Shri Uma Kant Mishra]

Sanskrit language which is the repository of knowledge of ancient sages and saints. It is a language which embodies great ideals, epics and ancient knowledge. The Sanskrit language which symbolizes Indian Culture should be protected and developed. Neglect of Sanskrit means neglect of India.

In the proposed educational system, such subject should be included in the syllabi as may give inspiration for building India in accordance with the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

I do hope our beloved leader Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, will ensure that radical changes are brought about in the educational system of India to take the country into the 21st century.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our hon. Prime Minister has emphasized on education's organic link with the productive forces of the society. He has stated that we shall reorganize vocational education to align it with industry, agriculture, communications and other productive sectors of our economy.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan has given importance to the pressing priorities, namely, universalisation of elementary education and literacy of adults. Our achievements are no less, but at the same time they should be further enhanced.

In this connection I would suggest that all these matters like essential learning equipment, physical education, children's literature, school buildings, teaching students national integration, training of teachers necessary to impart education, reorientation of education, should be looked into. The curricula that are going to be introduced must be such that those who teach have sufficient learning about the same. Education management also requires re-thinking.

In secondary education, 10 plus 2, computer awareness and vocationalisation of education have been stressed. But some States have no infrastructure for these, and this requires immediate attention.

It has been stated that importance has been given to value-oriented education. I would suggest that, from the stage of primary school, education should be imparted in such a manner that students become aware of national integration. Also communication technology in the school system should be given priority.

Much has been said about want of school buildings in different States. Is it not the duty of the State Governments also to look into it? The Centre gives some subsidy or assistance. But it is the State Governments which have to play a greater role as far as construction of school buildings is concerned. In this connection I would invite attention to the steps taken by the Orissa Government; they have gone a long way in this matter.

About open universities, there has been some criticism. I would like to point out that open university will be within the reach of the common man.

I would suggest that, to solve the population problem, population education should be encouraged—to encounter the built-in deficiency of the family planning programmes. Population education is an intervention strategy to supplement family planning programmes. The curricula in the school stages should be streamlined to incorporate population education. For this purpose, a Council of Experts should be appointed to advise on the steps to be taken for streamlining the courses in the context of population education.

Our education should create an environment for raising the issue of women's studies in the curricula. A Women Studies Centre should be established in every State under the aegis of the Central Women Studies Board in order to appreciate the position of women in relation to their manifold roles in society.

About the importance of education in colleges and universities it is necessary that science and technology should be given priority, so also space science and computer system.

It was said that Universities will get sufficient funds from the Centre and UGC especially colleges situated in backward areas and in Adivasi and Harijan areas. Also it is said that for women education they will give sufficient funds. But I invite your attention to one factor. In Ganjam district of Orissa there is Berhampur university. Though it is in a backward area inhabited by Adivasis and Harijans it is not getting the same attention as it should receive from the University Grants Commission. The colleges, and more so, the private colleges are not getting sufficient grants. On some technical grounds or other, they are deprived of the grants which they richly deserve.

As for University education, universities ought not to be only institutions to conduct examinations and declare the results. They must do research into the culture and history of that area. It must do research into the writings and works of great poets and writers, both dead and living and the works of such great writers and poets should be translated into the different languages so also in English. I invite your attention to one thing. In Orissa there was a great poet—Kavi Samrat Upendra Bhanja. His writings are on par with great poets even Kalidas and permit me to say that his description of nature is superior even to that of Wordsworth. Berhampore University have requested the University Grants Commission by a resolution in the University Senate for financial assistance to create a chair in his name so that his unpublished works can be published and they can be translated into different languages and to do research on Bhanja literature. In fact one of his works, *Lavanyavati* has been translated in Sanskrit, in which language the hon. Member who just preceded me spoke and is greatly appreciated in Germany where there is a Sanskrit University and Sanskrit is a speaking language. So I am pleading that the

works of our eminent writers and poets should be translated in different languages and research should be done into their works. In this way we will have greater communication of literature and ideas of different regions in India. This government has decided to give a new thrust to our education policy and in this direction the steps taken by the hon. Education Minister and our Prime Minister are praiseworthy and we should see how best this policy is going to be implemented.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW (Nominated Anglo-Indian): I would like to congratulate the Government for two things. Firstly, education has been put in charge of a Cabinet Minister Secondly the Cabinet Minister is of the stature both mentally and physical, of my hon. friend, Shri K.C. Pant and thirdly, Sir, we have to thank you that Education is second on the list for discussion and is not squeezed in or squeezed out at the fag end of the Session.

Sir, I had hoped there would be a new trend in the budgetary allotment reflecting to some extent what is going to be the new educational policy but to say that I am disappointed is an euphemism.

The image is the old image. I cannot describe it better than describing it in terms of the dream which King Nebuchadnezzar had. It was not a dream but a nightmare and the result was when he got up next morning he forgot the dream. He sent for the prophet Danial and told him what his dream was :

“As you watched, O King, you saw a great image. This image, huge and dazzling, towered before you, fearful to be hold. The head of the image was of fine gold, its breast and arms of silver, its belly and thighs of bronze, its legs of iron, its feet part iron and part clay. While you looked, a stone was hewn from a mountain, not by human hands; it struck the image on its feet of iron and clay and shattered them. Then the

[Shri A.E.T. Barrow.

iron, the clay, the bronze, the silver and gold, were all shattered to fragments and were swept away.”

This is the image of our education system. The very basis, of our education system is of clay. Our primary education is of clay. I don't say our university education is gold because all that glitters is not gold. I find the old trend is still in our budgetary allotment.

It is true that primary education is a State subject but it is very hard to explain to the public or to friends from abroad when they say that you have Article 45 which is a Constitutional Directive, which is a pledge, and this pledge has not yet been redeemed so many years after the Constitution has come into effect to try and tell them that technically it is a State subject and the Centre is not responsible you know what they say. This is not a reason but an excuse. I am sorry to say our budgetary trends are the same. Only Rs. 8.5 crores have been given to nine backward States to help in the universalisation of elementary education by 1990. It has been given for non-formal education, I agree, because you are leaving the formal education to the States. But what will be given to university education is Rs. 180 crores in the Plan and non-Plan Sectors. I am trying to point out the imbalance. It is like the image which I described just now, a tottering image of feet of clay and you keep pouring your money into university education.

It is the Centre's responsibility, I believe, because of the Constitutional Directive under Article 45 and because Education now is a concurrent subject, to see that primary education, the feet of clay of our education system is strengthened.

The other speakers have talked about schools without buildings. I have mentioned before that there are about 1,85,000 schools without teachers and 1,50,000 schools without blackboards.

Mrs. Mukherjee spoke about the number of dropouts, the rate is alarming? We are giving only Rs. 75 lakhs for Pre primary schools, the objective being to prevent dropouts at the Primary stage. But what guarantee is there that there will be teachers in the Pre-primary schools when Government cannot ensure teachers in primary schools. What guarantee is there that there will be teachers in Pre-primary schools? What guarantee is there that teachers in the Pre-primary schools are going to ensure that the children stay on in these schools and do not drop-out? There are one-teacher schools but we have no training methods for multiple-class teaching. I went abroad and studied what is called 'Open Plan Education' which is different from the 'Open University System'. With one teacher 3 or 4 classes can be taught similar training methods in this country.

Sir, there is an organisation called NCERT—it is a long high sounding name for which Rs. 13 crores is allocated I have the highest respect for the persons working there and for their ability. But the whole concept is based upon that of a university organisation. I am talking about the structure of NCERT. There are lecturers who do not lecture; Readers who do not teach, and Professors—I do not know what they profess, because, they do not direct any research. That is the structure of this organisation, which is meant to deal with school education. I ask in all sincerity and in good faith, how many of the men and women in NCERT, have school class-room experience? Sir, I suggested some years ago to one of our Education Ministers that persons who draw up syllabuses for our schools should teach in slum areas and in our rural schools because then only will they know the difficulties of competing the syllabuses. NCERT has recommended syllabuses based on 5½ to 6 hours work a day for 220 to 240 days in a year, but even in Delhi schools do not work for more than 5½ hours a day and the total number of working day is not more than 175. There is hardly any provision for laboratory equipment and yet laboratory equipment is necessary for completing the syllabuses prescribed. My point is this, An organisation like NCERT should be

doing field work, not working in air-conditioned atmosphere. In America, when they wanted to re-structure the teaching of mathematics, they got their top physicists were sent to work in schools.

I am making a positive suggestion to the hon. Minister he should establish a Permanent National Commission for Primary Education for implementing the Constitutional directive and NCERT should be the limb of the Commission. It is only with the help of the States and with the help of National Body entrusted with the task of primary education that we will be able to strengthen this area of education which is of vital importance.

Sir, with regard to vocational education, I am glad that the hon. Prime Minister has said that there is going to be one industry established in each district. This is the time to review and restructure the whole pattern of our vocational education system.

It is a piece of educational folklore to believe that vocational bias in education is going to solve the problem of unemployment.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : But that is the foundation.

SHRI A.E.T. BARROW : My foundation is better than the foundation that government has laid down. Sir, I say that in countries like Japan, vocational training did not build industry but industry built vocational training. Industry must be harnessed to foster and promote vocational education.

I am giving the framework of what is being done in some advanced countries like Germany. There are four main constituents in my scheme. The first constituent is : Industry and Commerce.

Vocational education without being closely linked with industry and increasingly commerce, which has an electronic base, will fail to promote any economic growth. The second constituent is State

Education Departments. The third constituent is Trade Union and the fourth constituent, Parents.

The age group for imparting vocational training will be after 10 years of education, that is, the Post Secondary Stage; the vocational educational will be for a specific number of years.

What will be the main features of the Schemes ?

(a) Industry and commerce will be required by law to provide apprenticeship training with all facilities, buildings, equipment, materials, teachers, supervisory staff, etc. in particularly skills required by the particular enterprise, for a certain number of days a week.

(b) The funds will be found by Industry and Commerce.

(c) Suitable stipends will be paid to apprentices by Industry and Commerce.

(d) Each State Education Department will, by arrangement with the enterprise concerned on a day-release system, provide general education to the trainees.

(e) Trade Unions will be required, by law, to participate in the scheme and they will also participate in the management of these institutions.

(f) Parents will be required to sign contracts on behalf of the trainees with these people. Apprenticeship Act will have to be re-examined and it will have to be amended.

Suitable legislation will have to be passed to implement the Scheme. The scheme is being tried in West Germany. It has been implemented in West Germany. Other countries have sent study teams to see how the scheme is working and they are going to implement it. The advantages of this scheme are that apprenticeship and education are carried on side by side. I am very keen that edu-

[Shri A.E.T. Barrow]

cation must be there. Then, Training is related to specific skills required for a particular enterprise; employment in the industrial and commercial fields will be guaranteed, which is not at present. Changes in technology will be followed by changes in methods of teaching, training etc. and changes in the equipment which will be required. Lastly, the cost of the training will be borne by industry and commerce. The training will be done in a workshop environment and not in simulated environment as is being done at present and there will be guaranteed employment.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education, I would like to touch some points. First of all, I would like to draw government's attention towards primary education. The condition of primary education is deteriorating day by day. Last year also, while speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education, I had mentioned about U.P. where 50 per cent of the primary schools are without buildings and are being run in the open even today. During rains, no education is imported in these 80 per cent schools. 50 per cent primary schools remain closed for about four months during the rainy season. Besides, there are many schools around which there is not even a single shady tree. The result is that students have to study in the open in the scorching heat in summer and in the cold in winter. It is a matter of great regret that we have not been able to pay due attention to primary education. Much is being said about education in this august House and outside, but unless due attention is paid to primary education, we shall not be able to raise its standard. The standard of education being imported in primary schools is going down day by day. If its standard is compared with which existed 20, 25 or 30 years ago, you will find that it has gone down considerably. Besides, there is total lack of requisite equipments in the primary schools. There are no

curries for students to sit upon what to speak of furniture. Even black-boards are not available there. Chairs for teachers are also not made available. There are no drinking water facilities in primary schools.

16.39 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN in the Chair]

On the one hand there are schools, whether run by Municipal Boards in cities or by the District Councils in rural areas, in which more than 95 per cent students start their education, and on the other hand there is the public schools system under which less than 5 per cent students get education. No doubt these schools provide good education but they charge heavy fees. People are willing to pay donations for getting admission there. In these schools the medium of education is English. People have to make great efforts to get admission to these schools. In view of this, the question of equal opportunity in the field of education does not arise. Therefore, I would like to tell the Education Minister that the educational policy proposed to be formulated should be implemented from the primary school level. Unless it is implemented from this level, it is not going to prove very beneficial. Governments neglect of the education imparted at the primary stage is the reason why a large number of students go to schools. There is compulsory education upto primary standard in our country, but a large number of students are not in a position to join schools and thus they are not able to get education. Unless education at this level is improved, no progress is possible in the field of education. Hence, I want that public schools should be done away with. Unless public schools are done away with, equal opportunity for getting education will not be available.

AN HON. MEMBER : If public schools are done away with, then we shall also be finished.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Public schools should be done away with and a

policy should be laid down under which students of a particular area may get education in that area itself. They may not have to go away from their homes to get education. I feel only then people like the hon. Member, who has just now advocated that the public schools should not be done away with, will pay attention to raising the standard of primary schools. Otherwise, they will send their wards to good schools and you will never pay attention towards the primary schools, where 95 per cent of the students of the country receive education. I, therefore, want that the public schools should be done away with. A legal provision should be made that the people of a particular area should receive education in the schools in that area itself.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the standard of middle level education is also going down in our country. I come from U.P. These days, High School and Intermediate examinations are being held in U.P. Sir, you come from Kerala. I do not know what the position in your State is; but large-scale copying is resorted to in our schools. Our education Minister also comes from Uttar Pradesh. I hope he is aware of this.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Even copying requires intelligence.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : There is no need for intelligence in copying. After ten years there will be no intelligence left. Copying is being resorted to in High School and Intermediate examinations in all the examination centres. It is being done openly. The number of such centres where copying is not allowed. Every small you can yourself imagine what the standard of education of those students who pass examinations in such a way will be. Therefore, I suggest that the examination system should be radically changed. There should be a new educational system in which the knowledge imparted to the students may be tested properly. Without this, no improvement can be brought about in the field of education. Today, teachers help

the students in copying. I am sorry that Government have not paid attention to it.

Now, I will speak on higher education. My reference is towards university education.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : You are not referring to technical education.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I shall leave that to you.

Today, several universities in the country are lagging being in completing their academic sessions. There used to be provisional admissions in the Jawahar Lal Nehru University. In that provisional admission marks-sheets or Certificates were permitted to be submitted within six months. But that system has been discontinued. Since several universities are lagging behind in completing academic sessions, a number of students will not be able to get admission in the Jawahar Lal Nehru University. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to pay attention to the affairs of the Jawahar Lal Nehru University particular.

Lastly, I would like to urge that the number of Central Universities should be increased. The management of several Old Universities should be streamlined. For this, there must be a Central University in every State. The Old Universities should be converted into Central Universities. It is imperative to give the status of a Central University to the Allahabad University and I would request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I rise to support the Demand for Grants. I have some suggestions; but I know that within the limited time, it will not be possible for me to speak in detail even on a few important points which I would like to place before you.

I wholeheartedly welcome the idea to have a National Education Policy. We have received a document from the

[Shrimat Phulrenu Guha]

Education Ministry. I support the document, but I feel that there is some scope for improvement in this document. First of all, I would like to speak about the syllabus. The syllabus should be based on national integration and communal harmony. From childhood, children should know about India, know about the different States, the religions, languages and culture. They should feel that they are Indians, that India is one, and that all belong to India. But within the same framework, each State may have some liberty to develop its own ideas.

Here, I would like to give an example. I am not bringing in a State subject, but I would like to explain my idea with an example. When the West Bengal State Government decided to abolish the *Sahaj Path* of Rabindra Nath Tagore from the syllabus, we fought democratically, and we were successful. I may also mention that Sarat Chandra and Vivekananda were replaced. I do not think any comment is necessary. If there is a national policy, this type of a thing will not come up and we can work within that framework. I request the Education Minister to consider holding of camps. Usually, children of one school go out for camping. But I suggest very strongly that these camps should not be organised with the children of one school only or on one-school basis. But these camps should have children of different languages, religions, and castes. City children should be taken round to villages. They must know about the villages and the village children should come to cities. In this connection, I like to say that in a very small way we organised camps with children of different languages, relations, castes and also of States and we were very successful. I suggest that the Education Minister must consider this point.

The Government has decided to remove illiteracy, but if voluntary organisations are not allowed to function, how can we think that removal will be possible? There is a rule that the application of State organisation is to be forwarded by the State Government. In our state, organisations have to apply through

Panchayat. You can realise how much time they will take. Panchayat will take its own time to forward the application to the District and then the District to the State Government for onward sending of the same to the Union Government. The result is sheer wastage of time and energy as at each level the application is required to be pushed through. Under the circumstances, how is it possible really to function? In this connection I would like to mention that we understand that quite a big sum of money was returned from West Bengal in the last year's budget to the Union Government. At the same time, the applications from a number of organisations were not sent to the Centre. So, I would request the Education Minister to think about it how this system can be changed of something can be done.

Now I come to the massive number of women illiterates, the number of whom continued to grow and the widening gap in men's and women's enrolment in different types of education. Only free education for girls will not enable the girls to joint schools. Education for girls has been free in West Bengal and Rajasthan, yet these States has been declared backward in Girls' education. A girl is pulled out of school to look after her younger sisters brothers because the mother has to go out to work or the girls have the compulsion to earn for the family. As the condition exists in our country we must have a policy to open creches and *balwadis* along the girls' schools. Otherwise, nothing will be done. Girls' education needs a push. Not only has the absolute number of illiterate women gone up during the last ten years, but the number of women per 1000 males among illiterates increased from 1330 in 1971 to 1427 in 1981. Worse still is the situation of women from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other deprived categories.

I may remind that the recommendation of the National Commission on Women's Education (1958-59) to reduce women's educational handicaps were accepted by the Government but many of the recommendations are still not implemented.

The Committee on the Status of Women in India reviewed women's educational development in detail in 1975. In Parliament, in this very House, it was resolved unanimously that comprehensive action should be taken to remove the disabilities and disparities suffered by Indian women in education. Again I must say much is to be taken up.

Women's issues should be incorporated in the existing courses, so that all students are exposed to them. They must become the concern of the various departments. Women's problems and concern must be incorporated in the content of education. Through education students should have the idea of women's equality in every sphere of life. Subjects like Home Science, Child Development and Nutrition remain confined to girls. Our idea is to be changed and Child Development, Home Science, Nutrition etc., should be included in our general studies.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up now.

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : It should not be thought that these subjects are for women only. Our text books should contain more materials on women, their present position, their rights and their status.

I am sure that the Government recognises the need to infuse some idealism among the youth, and one of the ideals must be the ideal of equality between men and women.

I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education wholeheartedly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri E.S.M. Pakeer Mohamed.

[Translation]

*SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED (Mayuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, welcoming the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education for the year 1985-86, I wish to say a few words.

Sir, if the democratic functioning of Government is to take deep roots in the country, then education must be given prime importance. I have no hesitation in saying that education is the foundation for the superstructure of political, industrial, economic and social growth in the country. This is one of the compulsions that made the central government include education in the Concurrent List of our Constitution.

Our young and dynamic Prime Minister has taken the country into a new era and the confirmation for this can be seen in his making girls' education free upto 12th class. The girls constitute the largest single group of non-enrolled children and the drop-out among them is also alarming. I would like to enumerate two decisions which go to prove the competence of our hon. Education Minister. They are :

- (1) The hon. Minister is introducing a scheme to re-imburse the States to the extent of loss on account of not charging the fees for girls' education ;
- (2) The Central Government will give grants at the ratio of 90:10 to the States which set up non-formal education centres exclusively for girls.

It is really regrettable that in this year of 1985 9 States are found to be educationally backward. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Education that intensive efforts must be made for educational progress of these 9 States.

We will not be able to contain population explosion unless education is spread to all the nook and corner of the country. Even after 38 years of Independence, illiteracy is to the tune of 60% in our country. I suggest that in that the Seventh Five Year Plan, separate allocation must be made for adult education, which should be intensified.

It is also unfortunate that we have not met with success in vocationalisation

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E.S.M. Pakeer Mohamed]

of education. In 1966 the Kothari Commission recommended vocationalisation of education. This aspect was given due importance the 1968 Educational Policy of the Central Government. In 1976 the 10 plus 2 educational system was introduced to achieve this laudable objective. Even today some States have not adopted this 10 plus 2 system. The Annual Report of the Ministry candidly accepts the failure in this matter. The consequence of this failure is acute overcrowding in colleges and other institutions or higher learning. The crawling pace of vocationalisation of school education is also due non-involvement of local industry in a big way. In this background, I welcome the decision of the Government to set up a model school in each district during the Seventh Five Year Plan and in this model school two-thirds of the seats would be reserved for rural children.

Besides this, in all the States the Open School project should be implemented. Presently, the Central Board of Secondary Education is implementing only one Open School Project in which 8000 students have been enrolled. This is the best form of non-formal education. I suggest that in all the States the Open School Project should be taken up for implementation.

Sir, the National Council of Educational Research and Training is paying attention to reform school education. No attention has been paid to reform collegiate education, the standing of which has declined very much. The University Grants Commission is concerned only with sanctioning grants to colleges; it does not concern itself with revamping collegiate education. I suggest that a high level committee should be constituted to go into the standard of college education and suggest suitable recommendations for improving the content of college education.

In Primary Education the drop-out is considerable. Bearing this in mind,

our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R has introduced the nutritious meals scheme. He does not want the children, who according to him are the blossoming buds of humanity, to wither away for want of food. This has brought down drop-out at the primary school level. Even the UNESCO experts have commended this scheme for universal application. Many articles have come up in educational journals abroad. I suggest that this scheme should be implemented in all the States so that drop-out at primary level is eliminated.

I am grateful that our dynamic Prime Minister has stressed the importance of vocationalisation of education. Before I conclude, I would stress that moral education should begin at the primary level itself in order instil in the young minds the awareness about the existence of God, patriotism and fervour for a purposeful life.

With these words I conclude my speech.

17.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are today discussing a subject which is and has been in the Concurrent List for some time. Today this Government have said that they will bring universalisation of education by 1990. Today primary and secondary education mainly vests in the State Governments. And the way the things today are, I do not think universalisation of education would be achieved even by 2000 A.D.

Some of the hon. Members have pointed out that there are several schools in the countryside which do not have teachers; many schools do not have buildings and yet many other schools do not have even furniture, black boards and other equipment which one needs for teaching. I would like to point out that education at the primary

and elementary levels in many States is controlled by local bodies or under the control of State Government agencies. I find that in many of these schools teachers do not go to the schools for teaching. In several cases, the teacher is used by the local petty politicians, sometimes even by MLAs and MPs, in such a manner that he has hardly any time for teaching.

17.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Unless we take the teachers from the clutches of these people, education will not improve in rural areas, districts and talukas.

The status of the teacher is very important in our country especially in rural areas, districts and small units which he represents. After all, who is a teacher? The teacher is one who grows a generation which is going to bear the future of our country.

Apart from emoluments and other things that a teacher gets and which are very meagre, what I am trying to say is that apart from the duties that are assigned to a teacher, a certain responsibility is also fixed on him. Teachers are not actually associated in the decision-making process of the educational institutions, and actually many things are thrust over the teacher's head. In many cases we find that even the headmasters do not have powers to replace broken furniture or even to take small decisions that are necessary for the smooth running of a small institution.

There is no recruitment policy that is followed uniformly as far as recruitment of teachers is concerned. I personally feel that unless their status is improved, the value of education will not improve in our country. My predecessors have spoken a lot about vocational education. Mr. Barrow has made certain suggestions about vocational training. I would only like

to mention that if vocational education has to have any kind of impact, it has to be done at least from the eighth standard level and jobs have to be de-linked from degrees. As my hon. colleague has said, vocational training should be given on apprenticeship basis, in concurrence with certain industries or other trades, and precedence to those who are trained in these disciplines, should be given over those who have degrees from elitist educational institutions.

Education is a subject which has been discussed for several years. Several committees have come and gone, several Reports have been placed on the Table of this House and they have been discussed here also. It is all very well to announce a new educational policy, but what is your new educational policy? It is not the new or the old policy that matters, it is the thrust that you give. After all, it all depends on the priorities you give from within your policy framework. Today you are thinking of having model schools in every district. What kind of model schools are these? I was told that some responsible people in the Government, while talking to officials of the Education Ministry, had indicated that they would like to have Doon type or Sherwood type of schools in each district. We have enough drop-outs from these schools and wayward children who are holding our country to ransom. I think we can do without them in future.....
(*Interruptions*)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : We have lot of induction from Doon.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : I hope, the Education Minister, who is also a wise man, will understand these things and will also give a direction to see that along with education, our cultural heritage is also carried through. Education does not mean getting a degree or studying the textbooks alone, education means something more also. Culture has been bifurcated from Education Ministry. Culture was originally and has always been a part of education, but now it is with Sports. This itself is symptomatic

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

of the disease that our educational system is suffering from today. What has culture got to do with sports. I would like to know. What I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister is to stress on mental culture and not on physical culture, a lot of which we have been seeing in various forms during the recent years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is thinking of setting up a National Commission on School Education. I think this suggestion has also been made by one of the hon. Members and I would like to support that suggestion.

There was also a Report which was supposed to have been prepared by the National Commission on Teachers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this Report has been prepared and whether it has been submitted to the Government and, if so, what they are going to do about it.

I would not like to take much of the time of this House because many hon. Members have already spoken on the subject. I just wanted to make these few points here. I thank you for the opportunity that you have given to me and I would expect the hon. Minister to clearly state the direction in which he is going to lead this country as far as education is concerned.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chitorgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Education Ministry. Education is an important subject for our Government whose aim is the welfare of the people. We are going to spend Rs. 229 crores on education in this year's Budget and looking at the Budgets of all the States, I can say that in the States also every year the expenditure on education has been increasing. In 1947, when we got independence, we were spending only Rs. 2 per head on education whereas today we are spending Rs. 66 per head. Even then, the question before us is whether the education

we giving to the children is proper and useful. In this connection, I shall say that the answer to this questions is in the negative, because our Prime Minister has himself admitted that and has already announced that a new educational policy is under consideration and that it would be based on four points, i.e., delinking of Degrees from government service, setting up of model schools in each district, establishment of open universities and the imparting of vocational training. Welcoming these four points, I would like to express my views before you.

Change in the educational policy is not new. From the very beginning, changed in to educational policy has been suggested—some time by the Kothari Commission, some time by the Radha Krishnan Commission and according to the outline of the new Educational Policy presented to us, as we have come to know from the newspapers, a Committee has been constituted by including three experts who will give you suggestions about the changes to be brought about in the education policy. In this Committee, Shri P.N. Srivastava, Shri P.L. Malhotra and Professor Moonis Raza are members. In the connection, I would submit that all these three experts are from Delhi and their thinking is limited to big cities whereas in our country 80 per cent of the people live in villages. They are not fully aware of the problem of education in the rural areas and of the schools in the villages. They are unaware of the conditions prevailing in these areas. I, therefore, request that for the important changes you are going to bring about in the educational policy, you should not depend only on the bureaucrats of the Education Department. You should invite scholars from all over the country for an open discussion and only then make changes in as important and basic a subject as education.

In the present educational system, one noteworthy thing is that even after such a long time since independence, we have not been able to eradicate illiteracy from our country. According to a Report of the World Bank, 72 crore People in the world are illiterate and out of them 34

crores are in India alone. You can very well imagine the situation. My submission is that when in the Directive Principles of our Constitution we have accepted the concept of providing free and basic education, we should try our best to implement it. For this, then if we have to make a special provision, we should do it.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan, you have fixed some target for providing primary education and adult education by 1990. I welcome it—and submit that our education policy should be flexible so that changes would be made in it according to the heads of the society. Today, we see that the educated people are drifting from their ancestral professions. A farmer's son after getting education starts shunning farming. A carpenter's son after getting education does not want to enter this profession. Therefore, I request that we should formulate our new policy keeping in view the slogan of "Shrama eva Jayate" given by our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi. Only then we shall be able to mould our policy of education according to our needs.

It is not that our educational policy is altogether faulty, because many of the world famous scientists are the products of our educational policy. How can we forget the names of Dr. Khurana, Prof. Raman and Chander Shekhar who got their education here and became internationally famous?

Similarly, many of our scientists and doctors are working in the Gulf Countries and also in some other countries. Therefore, we should formulate our educational policy by bringing changes in the present policy. The first and foremost aim should be to impart such education as may strengthen our national integration.

With the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, you have brought 'Education' in the concurrent List. My suggestion is that when 'Education' has become a concurrent subject, you may keep primary education as well as Higher Se-

condary education as a State subject and college and University education as Union subject and for this, even if you have to amend the Constitution, you should amend it so that a feeling of national integration may be inculcated and education can become uniform and we may have a uniform syllabus, pattern and examination system.

Today, our universities have different systems. A Tamil Nadu student cannot adjust himself in Rajasthan an Arunachal student cannot adjust himself in Gujarat. Unless there is uniform syllabus, we shall go on considering the question of bringing about changes in our educational policy.

When we have a body like to Union Public Commission, why should we not think of having the institution of University Service Commission? Selection of the teachers, like Vice-Chancellors, Readers, Professors, Lecturers etc. for the universities should be done through a university Service Commission and they should be posted to different parts of the country by the Commission itself.

Negligence towards higher education cannot be tolerated in the country for long. You have thought about the setting up of open universities. Your Open School Project has been successful up to school level. Similarly, by starting Correspondence Course in Open Universities we shall be able to lessen the students' such into the universities. Centres of Open Universities should be set up in every State so that along with Correspondence Courses, Contact Programmes by the Professors could also be arranged.

Student unrest is a world-wide phenomenon today. Why is it so and what are the reasons therefor in our country? The main reason for it is our defective educational policy. One reason for it is the uncertain future of the students. They do not know what will they do after completing their studies.

Today, anti-reservation agitation is going on in Gujarat. There is an agita-

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

tion in Assam also. This is because there is a big question mark before the students so far as their future is concerned.

There is such a heavy crowd of students in the colleges that the relation between the teacher and taught has been reduced to a relation between an audience and a tape recorder. The hon. Minister should try to find out ways and means to improve this situation.

Only students with good percentage of marks should get admission in the universities. Students who have failed once should not at all get admission in the universities; they should rather be admitted to open universities.

Today, one of the problems before us is the disruptive tendency of the students. To check this tendency, I suggest that N.C.C. and Military education in colleges and universities be made compulsory. This will create our second line of defence also.

The clouds of cold war are hovering over the entire world. The borders of our country are surrounded by the enemies. 'An empty mind is a devil's workshop.' If the students are given education in Military Science and N.C.C. training, it will render a double benefit.

At the same time, I would like to say that nationalism and moral education should be added to the syllabus of these educational institution and Universities.

Today, we face the gigantic problem of environment. Study of environment should be added to the syllabus. At the same time, education about population should also be included in the syllabus.

Now, I would like to say something about the Three-Language Formula. This is being talked about since a long time. But, it has neither been accepted by many of the States nor by the universities. It is quite necessary to teach our local language, state language, our national language Hindi as also English, German or French.

Sir, you have said that you will add a provision of the education of children in the age group of 6 to 14 years in the Directive Principles of State Policy. Why should we not think about pre-primary education? The Hon. Minister must pay attention to pre-primary education. The selection of Teachers for primary education should be made after a thorough consideration, as the teacher is like a burning lamp responsible for lighting many lamps. If the lamp itself does not burn, how will it light the other lamps? Therefore, their selection should be made after a thorough consideration. There should be orientation courses for their training.

Sir, I welcome the proposal of model schools which was mooted just now. But, the question is what their form would be. My suggestion to you is that our original *Ashram System* had some merits and the form of the proposed residential schools should be linked with the 'Ashram System', so that we could make this model school a model by blending the old and the new and being other schools also under it.

Sir, apart from this, our system of teaching is also very monotonous. A child has to on read a large number of books. There are no practicals. Therefore, education should be linked with practicals. Every subject should have some practicals.

Sir, you have made arrangements to teach through the medium of Doordarshan via INSAT. But, a reply was given in this connection in the morning today that very few places have been systematically linked with this programme. Our secondary education should import vocational training. We talk about 10+2 Scheme, but this 10+2 pattern has not been introduced at many places due to financial constraints. Therefore, I would like to give a suggestion that you should consider what kind of vocational education we should have. Apart from imparting education on workshop training, home science for girls, training in Veterinary Science and handloom can also be given.

Sir, I heartily welcome decision taken by you regarding five education for girls upto Higher Secondary level, because educating a boy means educating only one individual whereas educating a girl means educating the entire family. Therefore, your step is welcomed. At present, the percentage of educated women is very low. My suggestion is that college education should be free as has been done in Rajasthan. If you make education upto college level free at all places, it will be a very appropriate step.

Sir, today, there is need to nationalise education. Teaching shops have been opened all around. Small Schools are being opened every where. Thus, money is being collected unscrupulously in streets and *mohaltas*. Therefore, you will have to amend the law in this regard.

Today, your law does not restrict all these activities. Anybody can open a school upto 8th standard without securing permission from the Director. But, if we impose some kind of restriction, these teaching shops will be closed. Therefore, we shall have to think about education at all levels. Pre-primary, primary, Secondary and college education are all very sensitive subjects. You should frame your policy after inviting a debate on the subject and giving it careful consideration so that we could solve this vital problem facing the country.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education.

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK (Buldhana) :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands of the Education Ministry.

Our late Prime Minister, Indiraji, had once remarked that all children are not born with the same natural endowments, but every Government should be able to give to every child all opportunities to develop their potentialities and capabilities to the fullest possible extent. I am

confident that this Ministry under the leadership of hon. Minister of Education, Shri K.C. Pant, will try and make every effort for the development of potentialities of every child to the fullest possible extent.

The election of Rajivji as the Prime Minister of our country has brought in a hope for an effective restructuring of the education policy. The first address of our prime Minister to the nation has made it clear that he wants to give the country a system of education under which vocational education will be aligned with industry, communication, agriculture and other productive sectors of the economy. Today, we are witnessing that there is a tremendous development in science and technology. Many things which are of now origin as well as techniques which have come up just a few months ago become obsolete because of a tremendous development in science and technology. The society and the culture are also changing very fast. Therefore, it is our duty to match our education policy with the changing society so that we can meet the needs of society.

The Ministry of Education has already initiated a comprehensive and an indepth review of the present education policy. I welcome such a decision of the Ministry. In the past few years, the Government has made sincere efforts to give proper education to the students. We have seen that there is an improvement in the primary education and the secondary education. We have seen, according to the figures that I have with me, that education is improving both at the primary and the secondary level. Today, we are expecting that about 50 per cent of our population in the age group of 11-14 years will get education at the secondary level. But at the same time, it is very unfortunate that at the higher secondary level as well as at the degree level, the proper administration has not been there and, therefore, we could not achieve good results.

The Ministry has also recently announced that the Government will give

[Shri Mukul Vasnik]

free education to girls upto higher secondary level. Many steps have also been taken to give adult education as well as education to handicapped persons. Other things, such as, scholarships to the poor, the weaker sections and the downtrodden sections of the society are also good signs showing that the Ministry has a will to look forward towards having an educated citizenry. Edmund Bruke once said that "an educated citizenry is more powerful for the defence of the country than any standing army."

The present Ministry has approached in that very same direction. Nevertheless, it is also a fact that in many spheres we have seen that the administration is not proper. Education to the masses is a very gigantic task and it is not easy to meet that task. The country today demands an education system which will help in the realisation of the national goals. What are our national goals today? Our national goals are to achieve increased productivity, achieve social and national integration, accelerate the process of modernisation and cultivate social, moral, and spiritual values and also help in achieving the aim by offering a job with a degree or a diploma. The past few years have brought to light that the education system lacks in properly inculcating in the student the principles of the Constitution, the great human values referred to in the Preamble and nature of the democratic socialistic society which we desire to create. The history as well as the culture of the country has not been brought to the student in the proper manner. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to make a thorough review of the curricula for the schools as well as for the colleges and to try to give the country uniform curricula so that we can achieve the unity of the nation. It is of vital importance that energetic action should also be taken to produce books and literature, in regional languages, particularly of science and technology. It is a fact that the books of foreign authors on science and technology are not available to the students in regional languages and, therefore, books of foreign authors

must be published on a large scale in regional languages. The expansion of facilities in higher education should also be planned broadly in relation to manpower needs and employment opportunities. Manpower planning will help in the proper utilisation of our limited resources bringing down the wastage to the minimum. It is a fact that there is a growing need for technical manpower as well as for medical personnel. But, at the same time, we must be cautious while taking steps to start new colleges. Private medical and engineering colleges must be discouraged. Colleges which are denied the grant by the Government must not be allowed to be opened because education in private engineering as well as medical sector is very costly and private institutions cannot meet such expenses unless and until they gather the necessary finance in the name of exorbitant tuition fees or in name of capitation fees. The standard of education in such institutions also is bound to deteriorate if necessary finance is not available, and students coming out of such colleges are frustrated because they fail to compete successfully with the students coming out of Government colleges and out of these colleges which get the grants from the Government.

I also wish to suggest that for national integration and national unity, we must encourage cultural exchange programmes in every State on an inter-State basis so that students from one State are able to go to other States and are able to meet the students of that State, can understand the culture and the language of that place and such type of programme will help in the long run. It must be implemented as soon as possible. At the same time, nothing will help to achieve the optimum level unless and until proper coordination between the colleges, the primary, secondary, higher secondary schools and universities is there. Therefore, such complexes of educational institutions must be encouraged as this will help in the improvement of overall education.

Sports and other extra-curricular activities play a very vital role in the development of one's personality. In this direction, many steps have been

taken by the Ministry, and in the Demands also many things have been mentioned. But I wish that more finance be made available for the development and encouragement of sports and cultural activities such as music, debates, dramas and youth festivals in schools and colleges at the State level as well as at the national level.

I also wish to request the hon. Minister that the merit students coming out of each faculty must be given awards on a national level. One student from each faculty, must be selected and may be given an award by the President. This will serve as an incentive for the other students and will encourage the student community to improve their standards.

Steps must also be taken to improve the health of the student community. Health centres must be there in every University and record of the medical history of every student must be kept there. We can also make available the blood group of that student in such health centres and we can provide other medical facilities to the student community.

A few months back a thinking was going on in the meetings of the Vice Chancellors in many of the States that elections to the students' unions in the colleges and universities must be banned. Such a thinking is not proper. We are living in a democratic society where every person has been Constitutionally given a right to vote to choose his own representative. The democratic principle, must be developed in a student right from the college stage so that he can be a good democratic citizen of our country.

Lastly, I would say a few words about the financial provision for education. It is very unfortunate that such an important subject does not get enough finance. Only five per cent of the total budgeted outlay is provided for education. It will be necessary to increase considerably the total expenditure on education if massive and urgent

steps for educational development are to be implemented. We spend thousands of crores of rupees on building bridges, hotels and other structures that are to be used by the citizens. But we spend not even a quarter of that amount directly on the healths and consciousness of the citizens who will be using those constructions. Any restructuring of education must, therefore, begin with re-defining the Plan priorities in the Seventh Plan even if it means cutting back into other sectors.

With these words, I once again support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and I thank you, Mr. Depuey-Speaker, for having given me this opportunity to speak.

STATEMENT RE: PROMULGATION OF TEA COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF SICK TEA UNITS) ORDINANCE, 1985

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh to make a statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. I do not know the contents of the statement, but I am only raising a point of order regarding the procedure. I am quite conscious of the fact that, when he proposes to make the statement regarding promulgation of Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Ordinance, 1985, the spirit of article 123 of the Constitution is being violated. I am deliberately using the term 'spirit of the Constitution', not only the provisions of the Constitution. As there is a fine distinction between 'privilege' and 'propriety', there is also a fine distinction between 'provisions of the Constitution' and 'the spirit of the Constitution'. Article 123 says :

"If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require."

"...An ordinance promulgated under this Article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament. But every such ordinance..."

All that is there. No doubt it is said 'except when both Houses of Parliament are in session.' That is there. So our hon. Minister can argue like a lawyer that out of the two Houses, one House is already adjourned. When we discuss the Demands in the lower House, it is always the convention that the other House adjourns and when the discussion on the Demands is over, then again the second Chamber actually holds the session. So, technically, one of the Houses is not in session and to that extent, he may say that issuing of an ordinance even when one House is in session and when the other is adjourned, is perfectly permissible. That is as far as the Constitution is concerned. But the spirit demands that when it is already in session, when the Lok Sabha is in session and only because it is discussing the Demands and only for that reason, the other House has adjourned, really speaking they ought to have brought the ordinance before the meeting of the Parliament session and they ought to have made the necessary provision by bringing forward a Bill and I am sure that if the matter is of such a vital importance that this House is not going to be divided on the provisions of that Bill, without any difficulty and without disturbing the normal agenda in the Budget session, we would have fully backed up that Bill. Therefore, this extraordinary procedure of making a statement on the promulgation of an ordinance when the House is in session could have been avoided. Therefore, on grounds of propriety and on grounds of the spirit of the Constitution, I oppose this procedure that is being followed by the Minister.

Again, wherever the question of President's satisfaction is there—that clause is there—President's satisfaction is subject to the satisfaction of the Cabinet because, according to our Constitution, President functions with the aid and advice of the Cabinet. It is collective responsibility and even President's satisfaction, with all his likes and dislikes, is not a subjective satisfaction. It is a satisfaction that is also guided by the satisfaction of the Cabinet. Therefore, we cannot say that the President has gone through all these provisions and that he is satisfied that a situation exists when such an ordinance should be promulgated. I do not accept that. Therefore, on grounds of propriety and on grounds of the spirit of the Constitution I object to this type of procedure being followed by the Minister in coming forward with a statement before the House, when the House is in session, regarding promulgation of the ordinance. I hope you will give due weight to the point of order I have raised.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla): I heartily support Mr. Dandavate and I request the hon. Minister to go through the correspondence that took place between the then great Speaker, Mavalankar and the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In the last sentence Speaker Mavalankar said—I cannot quote because I do not have it here—that ordinances cannot ordinarily be issued by the President when the Parliament session is quite at hand. Here Parliament session is in session and here is a Minister who makes this Parliament to approve that ordinance. This should not be done. This is an affront to the dignity of Parliament. President has powers but he is not above the Parliament. That is the question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Just to substantiate what he has said, on one occasion, when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the Home Minister, he used to say and he used to advise his colleagues, "When the session is already expected to take place within a few weeks, do not unnecessarily promulgate an ordinance. That old man is sitting there...". He was referring to Speaker Mavalankar.

"He would take very strong objection. On two occasions he has almost expressed strictures against us on bringing forward ordinances on flimsy grounds. Therefore, be careful before an ordinance is brought." That was Sardar Vallabh-bhai Patel. Those were the days of Patel and Nehru

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Prof. Dandavate and others are there.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Then about the notice, it is a very bald and sketchy notice. There is no indication as to whether the Ordinance has already been promulgated or is yet to be promulgated in the late afternoon. We are guessing about it. You read this notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Regarding the point of order I have to say that there is no point of order. Prof. Dandavate has himself said that technically there is nothing wrong and only in spirit it is wrong. According to the provision both Houses should be in Session but Rajya Sabha is not in Session. The precedent is there.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, this House is also guided by the traditions, conventions and propriety and not merely the provisions of the Constitution.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The President also acts to the satisfaction of the Cabinet and when the Cabinet feels about the Ordinance, therefore, ..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, this Cabinet gets satisfied very easily.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : .. when the Minister explains he will explain about the urgency. So, there is no point of order.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, the point has been made that it is an

affront on the Constitution. But, Sir, that which is provided in the Constitution cannot be an affront. The point has also been made that it is violation of the spirit of the Constitution. So far as the contents of the Ordinance are concerned perhaps there might be unanimity in the House. So, the spirit of the Constitution is not violated. Prof. Dandavate agrees with the contents of the Ordinance in spirit had his objection is also technical. He is not objecting to the Ordinance in spirit. So, I now proceed with the statement.

Statement

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : As the House is well aware, the management of four sick tea units namely Pashok Looksan, Vah-Tukvar and Potong was taken over by Government under the provisions of the Tea Act after continued mismanagement and neglect coupled with reckless investments and encumbrances had led to a state of deterioration which threatened their very continuance and the employment of about 3000 workers.

Government has invested considerable effort and money to nurse the tea units back to health with a view not only to safeguarding the interests of the workmen therein but also for exploiting their full potential for augmenting the production and manufacture of different varieties of tea which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country. Further investment of large sums of money is necessary for re-organising and rehabilitating these gardens for attaining the objective fully. It is necessary for Government to have an effective control over the affairs of the gardens to enable further investments of such large sums of money and also to protect the large investments already made.

In the circumstances it has been decided to nationalise these tea units. In view of the urgency of the matter and as the Council of States is not in Session the president has been pleased

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

to promulgate The Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Ordinance 1985. I am placing on the Table of the House copies of the Hindi and English versions of the Ordinance.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : As for precedent, there has been a precedent ; The National Security Act, 1984, dated 5th April, 1984 was passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already mentioned.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That atrocious National Security Act was brought.....

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There was real emergency. What I wanted to inform Prof. Dandavate was this. Extension initially was for 5 years. Once we came to the conclusion that it was necessary and it was expiring on 10th April 1985, there was no point to keeping it pending and a decision was taken.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If one more precedent is required, even without a Cabinet meeting being held, when emergency was proclaimed, the President had signed the Ordinance proclaiming emergency. That also he could have quoted. But these are bad instances and these are bad traditions that they are following. Please take note of that.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (General)
1985-86—Ministry of Education—contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of Ministry of Education.

Now, Prof. Saifuddin Soz.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : I was prepared for the catastrophe of expressing my ideas at the fog end of this session. What else could I do.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are 4 or 5 persons who want to speak in the same group.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I get 4 minutes less than what you allowed to Prof. Nirmala Kumari.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They adjust according to time. They have been given 4 hours. In that they have adjusted. I want to finish this today itself.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, I am not going to repeat what others said and therefore I will take only 10 to 15 minutes, not more than that. Last year it was our demand, perhaps, that the Ministry of Education should be under the charge of a Cabinet Minister. Since that demand has been conceded, to that extent, the Prime Minister, I must say, deserves our appreciation. But to those who say that everything is good about education, I would say this :

"Tan hama dag dag shud

Panbah kuja kuja naham"

When the body has so many sores and wounds it is very difficult to apply balm ; and you are giving 'Samarthan' so lavishly !

Now that our demand has been conceded and there is a Cabinet Minister to supervise the affairs of education, Mr. Pant's existence must make a qualitative difference in education. I must congratulate him one thing. From the very beginning he has been accepting it as a challenge and he has been talking of reforms. I am wanting to avoid what my colleagues have spoken already on both sides. I want to give a few suggestions provided the Minister comes forward with an open mind. I said this last year also. But perhaps nobody takes

note of what we speak here. One of the Members of the Rajya Sabha whom I will not mention, said that Parliament has become irrelevant. Discussion on education is totally irrelevant. I am sure he will rise to the occasion. I am quoting figures; these are authentic figures. Out of budgetary receipts amounting to Rs. 47,946 crores his department is Rs. 513 crores, approximately this comes getting to 1.06% of the national budget. This must be the poorest in the world. The hon. Minister wants to do many things, to guide and coordinate and promote education in all its aspects, to determine coordination and development of higher education, etc. It is a long list. I am rather obsessed with the fact that education is not getting proper deal from the Central Government, from the Ministry of Finance and, therefore, my first plea with the Education Minister is that he should take necessary steps because he is serious about restructuring the educational system in the country and bringing in reforms. He must take this up vigorously with the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, and budgetary allocation cannot be this small that is, 1.06%. A number of years ago, Dr. Amrik Singh, the then Vice-Chancellor of Patiala University had said in an article in the *Illustrated Weekly of India* "The mess that is education" and he had asked "if you spend about 3% of the national budget on education how can you achieve results in education in India?" But I think it is actually 1.06%. Why I mention this is that in the budgetary allocation perhaps education is the casualty because you want today everything under the sun.

*"Hazon khalishen aisi keh
har khalish pe dam nikle,
Bahut nikle mere arman,
lekin phir bhi kam nikle"*

It means that you want to bring in everything and you want to do everything possible under the Sun because of demonstration effect from foreign countries and therefore money sources are frittered away.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : This applies to both of us.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : How can it apply to me. I am a person having no authority. How could you apply it to me ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Are not your views finding expression ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sardar Sahib, do I not have a right to speak ?

[English]

So, Sir, I am rather very serious about it and rather very emotional about it and may be, you may call me a bad man and I should not be emotional for everything.

SRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : No, no. This is unparliamentary.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I see ahead that somebody may do something.

It is not unparliamentary as long as I speak for myself.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this should be expunged from the records.

[Translation]

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Do not worry, I am also with you. Why do you worry?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : See Sardar Sahib is also with me. (Interruptions)

[English]

I am a little emotional about it because I see that education is a basic need for economic development which you are going to achieve. But education has never been geared to social change, economic development, political development. I have read a report which has been brought

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

out under the guidance of the Ministry and that report also confirms this fact that during the last three decades, education has never been geared for socio-economic changes in this country. The perspective in policy formulation was prepared by NIEPA in 1984. May be the new Director who is a dynamic person and is a man of conviction, has produced another report. I do not know. But as far as the 1984 report is concerned, that report tells us how during the past 30 years you have never geared the most important factor for economic change in this country. The report says :

“The facts enumerated have indicated that a high rate of increase in industrial production is 6.1% per annum as compared to a low rate of growth in agricultural production, 2.7% per annum, over the last three decades of planning conforming to the pattern of student enrolment at different levels of education. It was observed that the rate of increase in enrolment as well as educational policies at lower levels were much below the rate for secondary and higher education.”

See the report produced by NIPA. It has suggested a correlation between reforms in education, and the economic development that you have been envisaging in this country. Your rate of growth in industrial sector is 6.1 per cent and in agricultural sector, it is 2.7 per cent. There is something radically wrong with education. Your enrolment higher levels is comparatively satisfactory, the number of drop-outs is tremendous at lower levels a great chunk of student population goes out of schools. The figures relating to drop-outs make a considerable difference to the process of economic development, not only to education,

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :

It is already more than 6.00 p.m. The House should adjourn now. Yog have allotted six hours for this. We may discuss it tomorrow, so that all the Members who want to participate may get a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I had already announced before we took up discussion on this Ministry that the House would sit late and pass these demands. The House has already adopted the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee which mentioned that the House may sit late beyond 6 p. m. on Monday, the 8th April, 1985 to complete the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Education.

Therefore, it has already been decided and I had informed the House also.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : As I was explaining, education is basic to agricultural development, to the nation's development. Already a great harm has been caused to the process of development in this country, because it is not a joke that our rate of growth in the agricultural sector is 2.7 per cent. Since there is a survey, a report before the hon. Minister, he must rise to the occasion and take steps, harness his resources and make his contribution not only to education, but to the national economic development.

I would, therefore, like to make a few suggestions. Firstly, do not have any more Commissions. Somebody was asking for a National Commission on Education. These terms sound laudable, but I would suggest to him most sincerely that there should be no more Commissions in this country, but there should be a receptive mind, piercing eyes to see what other people who have produced voluminous reports have said about education. Since I have requested the hon. Minister not to appoint any more Commissions, I invite his attention to what the Kothari Commission had to say about education. I cannot mention the entire thing, but out of many salient features of that report, I would mention only three :

“(i) Introduction of work-experience which includes manual work, production experience etc. and social service as integral part of general education at more or less all levels of education.

- (ii) Stress on moral education and inculcation of a sense of social responsibility, Schools should recognise their responsibility in facilitating the transition of youth from the work of school to the world of work and life.
- (iii) Vocationalization of secondary education."

There is a long list, but I have mentioned only three recommendations. The salient features taken as recommendations have become a casualty. All the three are failures. No vocationalisation, no stress on moral education and no work experience. We heard during Mahatma Gandhi's time about basic education. That was a failure not because of Mahatma Gandhi, Zakir Hussain or Radha Krishnan, but because we had not attached importance and priority to education. We did not provide inputs to education. Therefore, that was a failure. Then we heard about social education. Then we came to work experience. Work experience too was a failure. I can say this from my personal experience. It is a failure because there is no stress on vocationalisation, as Mr. Barrow explained it in detail. Somebody said that it must be introduced from Eighth Class. That is not possible. But at the 11th Class, at the higher secondary stage, vocationalisation should be made very effective. I do not want to go into details.

Then I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister one resolution on national policy of education. Somebody must be representing Mr. Pant here, perhaps Mr. Poojary. This is very important and I am very touchy about it. Therefore, I request that it should be communicated to the hon. Minister of Education, Sir, on 24th July 1968 there was a resolution and it indicated 17 principles to reform education. I am not going to talk about the other 16 principles. I am stuck at the very first of the recommendations and that recommendation is about free and compulsory education. Free and compulsory

education for all children upto the age of fourteen should be provided by the earliest possible date and suitable programmes should be developed to reduce the prevailing wastage and stagnation in schools. Now here is the Minister and if he really wants to reform education he must commit himself and say that he will rise upto this expectation and make education free and compulsory for this age group. You have indicated a date, I remember Mr. Pant's predecessor who had stated last year that by 1990 she would ensure to bring into the fold of education eleven crores of people and make them literate. I am not casting any aspersions, She was very sincere about it. Then I raised a point and asked about the drop-outs in that channel. Perhaps she had no figures. And I do not know why they had reduced the stress in respect of monetary allocation for adult education whether it be by design or by calculation or by planning. If it were by planning and more funds would go to compulsory elementary education, then I would have a sigh of relief. Universal, free and compulsory education is the answer to the malady that is plaguing us.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I agreed to your request and allowed you some more time, You have exceeded even that limit. Please conclude now.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will drop everything else, but just allow me minutes only. I have separately moved a resolution regarding abolition of private and public schools. I wish the hon. Minister were here. Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Shri Pant and their colleagues have been talking of basic reform in education. Perhaps they want a revolution. They can have no revolution if they have public and private schools. When I moved the resolution earlier and it has not yet come up for discussion, Somebody had whispered into my ears and said, "Are you against public schools? But they are doing very good service." I said, "How many public schools, do you think, are like that? May be five per cent? The rest of them are private schools with vested interests." Therefore, I want that education for all children coming from all walks of life to be similar and uniform in this country, If you want socialism and

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

if you want this country to be great. Therefore, I remind the hon. Minister about the salient recommendation of the Committee of the MPs that there should be uniform education.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now. You have conveyed whatever you want to convey.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Finally Sir, I want to talk about teachers. I will not go into details. Teachers are not getting a better deal. They have problems, but nobody cares. They should have better grades and better emoluments. When they go to rural schools, they should have housing facilities.

Unfortunately, the hon. Education Minister is not here. Mr. Poojary will, I hope, convey this to him. The Education Minister must be told that there is nobody to listen to the teachers.

There is a circular issued by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan that representatives of teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas cannot enter the office of the head of the Sangathan. More particularly the entry of the General Secretary of the All-India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association has been banned. This attitude is not correct. Teachers should be heard; only then you can reform education.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Soz, you have made your points. The Minister will take note of them. Now I call Mr. Birinder Singh.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, I raise a point with you. Mrs. Shaktawat spoke perhaps for 25 minutes. You compare the time. It does not matter; Somebody will speak for a lesser duration. These interruptions are not good. (Interruptions) Hon. Member should not decide this on party lines. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No discussion. Please sit down. I will not

allow any discussion among the Members. Now Mr. Birinder Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH (Hissar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the debate on education is going on in the House and many hon. Members have expressed their views on the subject.

The Prime Minister has announced that he would give the country a new educational policy. The entire intelligents and other such people are viewing the importance of education in the context of India of the 21st century and the nature of the educational policy at that time. The country has made similar efforts for social and economic progress whether these efforts were made by Government or by voluntary organisations.

Today, the Members, whether they are from the opposition or from the treasury benches, raise the question of bringing about improvement in the educational policy. Many committees had been constituted in the past in this regard and their recommendations received. The political parties have always highlighted the question of improving the educational policy from public platforms laying that a new educational policy should be given to the country. Renowned economists, sociologists and intellectuals of the country have also been saying the same thing, but no concrete suggestion was even put forth by any side as to what kind of change or improvement was to be brought about in the education system.

It is true that during the post-independence period of 37 or 38 years, many Colleges and Universities have been set up and a number of schools have also been opened, but, I cannot help saying that the bigger the size of the city, the better are the educational facilities there and on the contrary, as we move away from the cities, the facilities go on shrinking. As I was saying, there had been a mushroom growth of educational institutions. Educational institutions for higher secondary classes have sprung up in villages and towns. About 200 years

ago, the Britishers gave an educational system to this country in the name of arts college. Its aim was to educate the people of India only to work in the offices. Till independence, we aspired to get Degree under that educational system and our aim was only to join Government service after completing education.

Sir, today, there is imbalance in the education system. There are no facilities available to those children in the villages who want to become engineers, technocrats, doctors, etc. These facilities are being enjoyed by the people residing in the metropolitan cities for the past three generations. The standard of education is declining today. Government want that more development should take place and more children above six years of age, whether they belong to the hilly areas, desert areas or tribal areas, should go to schools. After their enrolment, figures are produced to show that the number of school-going children has increased. But when an assessment is made afterwards, it becomes clear that the aim of imparting universal school education could not be achieved as there had been a large number of drop outs.

Sir, today when we are discussing the new educational system, I would like to say that although the students of several schools get through in the examinations with very good marks yet there is great need to impart sufficient training to a person for becoming a primary or higher secondary school teacher. For becoming a doctor one has to study for more than five years and only then he gets the M.B.B.S. Degree. For becoming an engineer also, the period of study is five years. Also, a five years' course has been prescribed for qualifying as an advocate. But, for a primary teacher, a training period of only 9 month is considered sufficient. I would, therefore, like to suggest that with a view to produce capable teachers, five years' training should be prescribed after graduation. Today, a matric, J.B.T. is considered qualified to teach the primary classes. This is not enough. So far as the building of the foundation of a student is concerned, if we do not get good teachers,

we cannot achieve this goal and the educational system over which Government are so much concerned, would fail.

Some hon. Member have made a reference to the public schools and private schools in the country. It will not be proper if public school system is restricted to certain areas only. You will not believe but it is true that a fee of Rs 300 is charged from the students of second, third and fourth classes in a public or private school. It is true that these public schools may prove successful in providing good education to some students and Government may not think of doing away with them. But under the new education system proposed to be introduced by the Government, it should be mandatory on the part of the management of a school, which is located in a Metropolitan city or at some good place and where children are getting good education, to open a branch of that school in a remote corner of the country so that the local poor children could benefit from the new education policy... (Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up now. I request all the hon. Members to cooperate with me, because we are having only one hour to discuss these Demands. There are many more members who want to speak, who have to be given a chance to participate in this debate. Only if you cooperate with me I can call the others. Otherwise the same pattern will continue. I will have to call the hon. Minister to reply at 7 O'clock. Please take only five minutes. You have already taken ten minutes. Mr. Birinder Singh. Please wind up now.

[Translation]

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that if we are not able to abolish public schools meant for affluent classes, we can at least ask them to open such schools at places where poor children

[Shri Birinder Singh]

could get education. It will be a very good thing. It will help raise the standard of education there because teachers do not like to go to rural areas ; they do not like to teach there. If this is done, the local children of rural areas will be able to get good education ...*(Interruptions)*...

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik, only five minutes Madam,

SMRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Please give some more time. The other hon. Members have taken more time. We have been sitting here.

SHRI VS. MAHAJAN : This is injustice. What is this ?

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : We have been waiting from the morning.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am very sorry to say this. There is no injustice. I want you all to follow the time-table. Otherwise how can I conduct the business ? You have to understand. You have to be brief. Everybody wants to participate. I have to give a chance to every hon. Member to express the ideas. I am very sorry. Only five minutes, not more than five minutes, please.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Sir, I rise here to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education.

Right from the very beginning of the present Government, our Prime Minister has rightly emphasised the vital need for educational reform. For the last three decades the debate is on to bring about a thorough change in our pattern

of education but very little has been done. The new Government has faced the problem squarely and has appointed a Committee whose report will be shortly before us. The report of the Reforms Committee is eagerly awaited. This will provide the foundation for conceptual and structural changes in our educational system.

The Central Budget for 1985-86 for education has been presented in this background. Quite naturally, fundamental changes are yet to be incorporated in this Budget document. But I hope that after the report is discussed, debated and accepted, important policy changes and corresponding financial allocations would be made. Criticism has been voiced that the financial allocation for education sector is meagre and that with this meagre allocation no substantial innovation can possibly be brought about. Education and health are still looked upon as 'soft' sectors. This is most unfortunate because it is really these two sectors that represent a direct investment in the human being

I find that the Budget presented in Parliament contains many innovations and refreshing changes while concentrating on the priority programmes and fundamental objectives. Universalisation of elementary education by 1990 and coverage of all adult literates under the Adult Education Programme by 1990 are the two fundamental priority programmes. It is sorry to note that India is the world's most illiterate country. Here 60 per cent of the population is still illiterate and 75 per cent of the illiterates are women. Out of about 900 million illiterates adults in the world, 350 million illiterate adults are in India. The drop-out rate is also higher in India.

I must say that it is a very welcome decision to increase the involvement of voluntary institutions in these spheres. Right emphasis has been placed on non-formal education. I would, however, urge that for nine educationally backward States, Central assistance should be increased from 50 per cent to 90 per

cent as in case of non-formal educational centres exclusively for girls.

I would like to state here that two schemes in particular are very useful, namely, early childhood education scheme to reduce drop out rate at elementary stage and the scheme for enhancement of enrolment of girls in rural tribal and hilly pockets of educationally backward States. Although the financial allocation of Rs. 75 lakhs is very meagre, I urge that it should be increased substantially to tackle the urgent programme in vulnerable areas.

In Orissa I find that in the Adivasi areas the drop out rate at elementary level is as high as 90 per cent. To meet this problem the State Government has introduced a new scheme of establishing residential primary schools. It involves construction of low cost houses and also free boarding and lodging. But it is difficult to manage this scheme by the State Government with its limited resources. I would urge that this scheme should be fully supported by the Ministry of Education and this can be adopted as a model at the national level for other States.

I would personally be very happy if greater emphasis is placed on development of Sanskrit studies and education. Our classical heritage needs to be strengthened. Sanskrit Universities should get much better encouragement and funding support relaxing the usual norms of UGC. In Orissa the country's third Sanskrit University has been established three years ago at Puri by the State Government. I would urge that the Central Government and the UGC provide immediate funding support for its development; otherwise, it will be difficult for the State Government to run it.

The U.G.C. often faces the criticism that more than 50 per cent of its assistance goes to a handful of Central Universities and institutions whereas numerous Universities and institutions throughout the country do not get adequate support. I think much greater financial

support from U.G.C. is called for to Universities in the educationally backward States. In this context, the question of creation of new Central Universities comes up. In my view, it would be desirable to have at least one Central University in each State before new Central Universities are created in the States which already have one or more Central Universities. This is more urgent for educationally backward States. Regional educational imbalance is as serious, perhaps more serious, than regional economic imbalance.

Now, Sir, I would like to say something about the Centre for Advanced Study in psychology. As you know, the Centre of Advanced Study in psychology in Utkal University in Orissa is the only Advance Study Centre in the country since 1979. The Department has been getting all high recommendations since 1960 for making an assessment of the requirement of the Centre for a further period of five years commencing from 1.4.1984. The U.G.C. high level team visited this Centre and recommended the continuation. Subsequently the continuation of the Centre has been allowed only up to 31.3.1985 pending final decision of the U.G.C. I do not understand why final decision has been pending. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this issue and solve the problem.

I would also request the hon. Minister that in the curricula the subject of freedom struggle and its significance for national integration should be included. Besides, India's ancient heritage and culture should also be included in the textbooks so that parochial and communal interpretations of our composite culture should not be curbed. With these words, I fully support the Demand.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I express my thanks for having permitted me to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

of Education. Our young, energetic, dynamic Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has said many times that he is contemplating or his Government is committed for a change in the educational pattern. There always used to be a lot of difference between what they say and what they do. Usually there used to be now correlation between what they say and what they do. This we have been experiencing during the last 37 years of our Independence. If what they say is really going to be true, then this would have been reflected in the Budget. The paltry amount of only two per cent that has been allotted in the Budget clearly shows that they have no idea of bringing about any reformation or radical change. Neither Shri Pant who may be very efficient, nor any other Minister who may be even more efficient, than he, can bring any reformation or radical change with this paltry amount of two per cent. Hence, I request the hon. Education Minister to fight with the Finance Minister and with the Planning Minister, not physically but verbally, to get more funds so that the reformation can be brought, otherwise it would be only a hysterical slogan to say that we can push the country to the 21st century, just as we have been telling about socialism and socialist democracy.

Education has become a very costly affair in this country next to standing for election. It has become the biggest affair for the parents. Parents ran from pillar to post. They carry money, they carry recommendatory letters, but finally a few are able to get seats in schools and colleges and many of them get disappointed. So, fundamentally there is something wrong in the educational pattern. Therefore, the concept of change in the educational pattern is really welcome, if it is in the true sense. In my constituency of Central Madras, in one of the English medium schools, a boy has to give a donation of Rs. 50,000 to get admission in L.K.G. You can understand the cost of education. This capitation fee should be totally abolished. If any move is brought about to abolish

the capitation fee, I will be the first person to support it. It is because the people who cannot get seats on merit pay capitation fee of a lakh or two and get into the medical and after professions. So, the standard of education is brought down. You say on the one hand that uniform policy of education will be brought about, on the other hand you are encouraging mushroom growth of polytechnic and engineering colleges. I do not know about the other States but in my State, Tamil Nadu, there is a mushroom growth of polytechnic and engineering colleges. If you give Re. 10000 you get an admission into the polytechnic and if you give Rs. 2 lakhs you get an admission into the engineering colleges. Naturally deterioration in standards can be understood. So, the Government of India should take a stern step to bring down the number of colleges. No college should be allowed to be opened unless it has enough infrastructure or laboratory arrangements.

You have made arrangement of free education for school girls up to higher secondary standard. I am proud to say that it had been implemented during the period of late Kamraj in 1957 up to the tenth standard. Then it was extended upto PUG standard by my leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi; and subsequently it has been extended up to college level by our hon. Chief Minister, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran. I would request the Government of India to help those States which are encouraging free education so that they can extend this type of education up to professional colleges level also.

I want to mention one point about the standard of education. In Madras University a student, son of Madras High Court Judge gained only 14 per cent marks in the first evaluation; in the second evaluation also he got 14 per cent and in the third evaluation he got 85 per cent and got into an engineering college. This is a sad story.

Another point I want to bring to your notice. Never in the history of Medical

education it has happened that a foreign examiner was brought to an Indian university for Master of Surgery examination. For the first time in Indian history an examiner was brought from the United Kingdom to examine Master of Surgery students in Madras. For the first three days the students found it very difficult to understand the language spoken by the UK doctor. So, first three days all the doctors failed. Subsequently they were able to get his words. So, I would request the hon. Minister if the Government is really serious to bring about uniform education policy it should try to see that standards are maintained and that it should also carefully watch the educational institutions and universities whether the policy is properly regulated or not.

Whenever a change in pattern of education is brought about, you should consult the educationists, Vice-Chancellors and State Chief Ministers. At the same time the regional interests always should be protected.

Another point that I want to bring to your notice is about setting up of medical university. In the Seventh Lok Sabha also I had pleaded for a medical university similar to the agricultural university or technical university to be set up. When Shrimati Sheila Kaul was the hon. Minister, she said there been no proposal submitted by the State Government. When I subsequently enquired from the State Government, our Hon. Minister for Health, Dr. Hande, categorically said that he had sent the proposal. Then I understood from the Health Minister a couple of days back that the Central Government had refused to allot funds for setting up a medical university in Tamil Nadu. When you go for advancement and the latest technology, you should try to encourage this type of setting up of medical university. There is nothing wrong in that. When you allow setting up of agricultural university and technical university, there is nothing wrong in setting up a medical university.

Finally I would request you to see that the standards are maintained at all

levels. No political interference on any account should be allowed. So, kindly keep up the same standard of education and allow more funds particularly for Tamil Nadu. We are encouraging every aspect of education. Therefore, there is all the more reason for allotting more funds for Tamil Nadu.

With these words I thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for permitting me to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhour): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while expressing their views on our educational system, many hon. Members have given some suggestions. It is a matter of happiness that the young Prime Minister of our country has made an announcement about formulating a new national education policy. It is a challenging task for the Ministry of Education and I would like to submit to the Education Minister that now that this announcement has been made the question arises what shape is to be given to this policy and what type of planning is to be made. All this responsibility now devolves upon him. I would like to say that as a chariot needs four wheels to move, so also the chariot of education needs four wheels and these wheels are the students, the guardians, the teachers and the management. Like a good charioteer, you have to maintain a link between these wheels. Besides, you will have to see how the present situation can be improved. Even after 37 years of Independence, the discipline in students has deteriorated. The same is the plight of the standard of education. Admission of students has also become a problem. You will have to improve the situation. In addition, you have also to remove indiscipline which has cropped up among the teachers. You will have to examine the policy of the managements running the educational institutions today and see whether they are misusing education. You will have to see all these things. The role of the guardians also will have to be improved.

If we want to raise the standard of

[Shri Jagdish Awasthi]

education and meet the educational requirements of the country, it is necessary to give a good shape to primary education. The condition of our basic education in rural areas is deplorable and several friends have expressed concern over it. What they have said is true. The educational standard in rural areas is nil. There are no school buildings, jute mats are also not available there. The condition of teacher is also not satisfactory. There are no proper arrangements for imparting education.

On the one hand, we talk about an egalitarian society and on the other, as our several friends have also said, there are convent schools and public schools in our country in which children of the rich study. Everybody knows that they charge high fees. In this way these schools are creating a new class. These schools are called public schools, but their functions are contrary to the interest of the people. Sir, the entire thing has become ridiculous. On the one hand the guardians pay high fees for the admission of their wards and on the other hand they are interviewed also. Two or three days ago, it was reported in the press that in a convent school at Kanpur, interview of 500 guardians was held at the time of admission of their wards. About 95 per cent of the guardians failed but their wards passed the test. Since the guardians had failed, their wards could not get admission. It is an irony. It is also very ridiculous. A strongly urge upon the hon. Minister to abolish these schools. If you want these schools to continue, then some sort of control must be exercised on them. Neither the State Governments nor the Central Government have any control over them. Similarly, privately run Montessori schools at primary level have become commercial institutions as has been said by our many friends earlier. You have no control over them also. These have also become commercial institutions. I would like to submit to the Education Minister that if he wants to base his educational policy on the announcement made by the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, he will have to take firm steps to improve the education at the primary level as the education

at the primary level is the very foundation.

I would also like to point out that in the universities, where higher education is imparted, there are irregularities in connection with the rules regarding admissions. There are many loopholes in these rules, as a result of which favouritism and corrupt practices are resorted to. This aspect is well known to every Member. The hon. Education Minister should pay attention towards it and bring about an improvement in the situation. I would also like to say that out of five Indian Institutes of Technology, we are fortunate to have one in our area. These Institutes produce talented graduates but it is the other countries which are taking advantage of the knowledge of these students. Our country is not benefiting from them. This brain-drain should be stopped. You have provided them with autonomy but their governing bodies do not include any representative of either teachers or employees. If you want that these Institutes should function properly, their governing bodies must include representatives of these categories also.

You give grant-in-aid to Industrial Training Institutes run by the State Governments. The students coming out of these institutes, after completion of their training, do not get jobs. The implementation of the Apprenticeship Act is not proper. The Education Minister should pay attention towards it so that the students coming out of these institutes could get employment.

Adult Education Programme should be expanded. It is unfortunate that there is not cent per cent literacy in the country even after so many years of Independence. Today only 33 per cent of our people are literate. The remaining 65 to 70 per cent of the people are illiterate. We have made an announcement that by expanding education, we shall be able to achieve the target fixed for adult education by 1990. I would like to say that at least up to 1990, you should achieve the target of providing education to all the persons in the age group of 15 to 18 years. Government may allocate a little more

fund for it, if need be. You know that U.S.S.R. and China made their people literate within a period of 5 years after revolutions in their countries. It is unfortunate that a large part of our population is still illiterate. Hence, you should pay attention towards achieving the target fixed for adult education.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Education and hope that the suggestions given by me will be implemented by the Government and the announcement made by Shri Rajiv Gandhi in respect of National Education Policy will be translated into practice so that the country could make progress.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Respected Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the new Government has been talking of preparing the country for the 21st century. Many young men of my generation are eagerly looking forward about this promise given by the Government. But I am afraid that this hope of the younger generation will be let down as in the past. However, we can be proud of one thing. That is, we will have the rare honour of taking the largest number of illiterates in the world to the 21st century.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : By that time, the number will be minimum. We are trying for it.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Let us see how far you would be successful. The most important thing for all of us is that the human capital should be properly harnessed and put to use for any major break-through in our country. But unfortunately, that is not being done. Instead, policies are pursued that will condemn the Indian population to illiteracy. We therefore reject the proposal and philosophy behind this demand and sincerely plead for a review of our educational policies.

There were discussion in this august House every year regarding these educational policies. We know what ails our educational system. I would like to ask

who is responsible for the 70% of illiteracy in our country, for the massive growth of public schools in our country and for the medium of instruction which is still continuing in a foreign language. I did not know whether the ruling party members who accuse the opposition for every distress in the country will accuse us for this sorry state of affairs in the field of education also.

Contrary to the hopes and aspirations of the people during the freedom struggle, the rulers of Independent India refused to adopt a mass-oriented education policy. Education stands at the lowest priority in the Government policy. In all the Five Year Plans, excepting the First Five Year Plan, education stands at the lowest priority. In the First Plan, the amount allocated to education was 7.3 per cent whereas in the Sixth Plan, it came down to 1.46 per cent. But for the lip service done at public platform, education remains as an unwanted child of the Government, falling very low in its priorities.

I would like to know what is the programme for eradicating mass illiteracy. Of course, we welcome the announcement made by the Government that girl students will be provided free education upto XII standard. But what about the problem of drop-outs? Regarding girls' education itself, various steps taken by the Government could be traced back right from 1967 onwards. Why did these steps not materialise? The very fact that the Ministry is still planning new measures and new ventures shows that the steps adopted earlier were not enough to attract girls to schools. Giving education to girls is the most important thing. Let me quote Nehru. He once said :

“Education for a boy is education for one person whereas education for a girl is education for the whole family.”

A mere announcement that the education for girls upto the XII standard is free will not induce them to go to schools. What is needed is free clothing, free mid-day meals and subsidised text-books and

[Shri Suresh Kurup]

note-books for them. These things should be provided for both the girls and boys as well as to retained students in classes.

Coming to the medium of instruction, ours is the only country, the only people who have to carry the burden of a foreign language for their learning and thinking since childhood. This crippling obstruction has dwarfed the mind of our nation. Some hon. Members from the ruling party were quoting Tagore. Let me also quote Tagore in this context. Tagore once said :

“All educational food is digested and assimilated through the chemical action of mother tongue. The mother tongue acts like mother’s milk.”

It is a pity that even after so many years of Independence, we have to carry the burden of a foreign language as the medium of instruction.

Again, the hon. Members from the ruling party are eager to show their regard for Mahatma Gandhi. The other day, they were competing with one another to show their regard for Khadi. I would like to remind them what Mahatmaji’s stand was in regard to the medium of instruction. Mahatmaji once said :

“The medium of instruction should be altered at once and at any cost provincial languages should be given the rightful place. I would prefer even temporary chaos in higher education to criminal waste that is accumulating.”

I do not know whether they are ready to follow the words of Mahatma Gandhi in this regard.

Of course, the class character of our rulers is very well reflected on the policy of education. The Government consciously and deliberately encourages public schools. These five-star schools are creating havoc for our educational system.

You are creating an elite class to whom the higher echelons of our society are reserved. Government schools are being constantly neglected. No proper funds are being allocated to Government schools for their proper functioning.

What about universalisation of education ? I do not know whether the Government thinks that the people of this country are fools. I would request the hon. Minister to show at least the courage to say that we have dropped the plan of universalisation of education. Now the target year is 1990. Do you think that this economic target can be achieved by 1990? At this pace of development, it is humanly impossible. I am sorry that our rulers are not studying the very good examples of developed countries like the United States, Soviet Union and GDR. You will find that the industrialisation and growth of economy in every developed country in the world was preceded by universalisation of education.

Therefore, if our rulers want our country to grow into the 21st century, illiteracy should be eradicated. Everybody is agreed on this point. But what measures are you going to take to achieve this end?

Universalisation of education means that mid-day meals, free clothing, subsidised school text books and note books should be provided in the schools.

Universalisation of education means, proper importance should be given to adult education.

All these years, our rulers have been neglecting these genuine demands of the people and in this Budget also, there is no provision to carry forward the work of eradication of illiteracy.

So I again request through you the hon. Minister to review our over-all policies on education.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MANORMA SINGH (Banka) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education. I have been allotted less time and, therefore, I am at a loss to know what to speak. But even then I shall touch some points at least. The Prime Minister had said that there was a need to delink the Degrees from the jobs. Therefore, in view of this, education has been entrusted to a Minister of Cabinet rank. This was raised hopes among the people that this time some improvement will be brought about in the education system. Today, the standard of education is deteriorating. This aspect has to be considered very carefully. Our country is making progress rapidly in many fields but is lagging behind in education. Therefore, I would like to urge upon Government to bring about improvement in this field. All parents, whether living in a village or a city, want to give good education to their children. Today, the parents are very much conscious about the education of their children and want that they should get good education so that they may make progress in life. Through you, Sir, I would like to urge upon the hon. Education Minister to effect improvements in the field of education.

19.00 hrs.

The situation in the villages of Bihar particularly has become the worst in the matter of education. There, the condition of the primary education has reached such a sorry state that whenever we visit the villages, the guardians of the students come to us and make complaints that the teachers do not pay attention towards teaching and no classes are held in time. The most shocking state is that most of the school buildings are without roofs, most of the students there study under the trees, shivering in cold during the winter, sweating in the scorching heat of summer, and drenching during monsoon.

The time at my disposal is short, so I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to pay attention to all these things. The Prime Minister wants change in the educational system and desires that the

children of the country should be imparted good education. The hon. Minister should see to it. Regarding Bihar, I can only say that there the standard of education has fallen very much. No teaching takes place in high schools. The teachers are not punctual with the result that the students go astray. Today a big question confronts the society at large as to where our children are drifting. Today, the strikes take place often, demonstrations are organised and incident of one type or the other occur daily. So, we should take remedial steps and make the future of the children bright.

I would also like to submit that in the present circumstances, it has become imperative to exercise a check on the teachers because by remaining at one place for a long time, they have started taking interest in the politics of the village. The result is that they do things arbitrarily. They suffer from the notion that there is nobody to take action against them. The Government officials never visit the villages. They do not try to know whether classes are held by the teachers in time or not.

I would also like to say something about women's education. A lady Member from Bihar has also said that one girls' high school must be opened in each block. I want that besides this, hostel facilities should also be provided to the girls as mothers are very particular about the education of their daughters these days. The reason is that at the time of marriage the first question asked is whether the girl is educated or not. Hence, I submit that suitable steps should be taken in regard to girls' education. Our Education Minister is quite competent. He should issue orders about setting up of a girls school, with hostel facilities in each district.

I would like to touch one point more. After matric there should be arrangements for job-oriented courses, because even after passing B.A. or M.A. our students remain unemployed. They have to face the problem of unemployment. If after doing matric, they become deft in some trade, they will not become a burden on

[Shrimati Manorma Singh]

the society. Instead, they will start their own work.

The second big question before us is that previously Government used to give financial assistance to schools, but the conditions of high schools have become very bad since the schools have been taken over by the Government. Attention should be paid towards this matter.

I would also request that a provision should be made for giving scholarships to the poor students to enable them to continue their studies.

Free education should be provided to the Harijans and the Adivasis in the backward areas so that they may not feel that, as they belong to weaker sections, they are being neglected.

With these words, I submit to the Education Minister that the people of the country have high hopes of him. He should take effective steps to bring about improvements in the field of education.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) : Much has been said by members from both sides. I have got some doubts which I want to express.

The universalisation of education by 1990 is perhaps only a good wish of the Government because how is it possible in a vast country like ours? Ours is one of the greatest democratic countries of the world and it has the largest number of illiterates. Then we know more than 50% of our population still live below the poverty line. They are struggling for their life. How can you push these people into schools—for adult education, for children's education and all those things? It is only a good wish, I think, because if a person or a family is struggling for its life, when they do not have even drinking water or any shelter and when they do not have even two meals a day, how can you enthruse these people to go in for education? How will they all

be covered by 1990? How will you get the result that all the people will get at least primary standard of education?

We have the percentage every year of the number of literates in our country. It is said 46% of our population is literate. Actually speaking, what is the scale of calling a man 'a literate'? Is there any certificate for them or just if he can write his name, he is called a literate? Last time when census was going on, I asked some boys who were working on the census work—"Whom do you consider a literate? What is the correct criteria? Is there any standard given by the Government to you?" They said that these who can at least write their name can be called literate. So in that way our literacy is 46%. When we take them to primary standard of education, our illiteracy figure will still go down to 20 to 25 per cent.

These good wishes, I think, the Government will think over because ours is a profit-oriented social culture. We follow a scheme of profit. We always work for profit and are self-centred. In the self-centred society people do not think of the society. Every one in the society wants his own. So there is a doubt if the government will be successful in their thinking about universalisation of education by 1990.

Then there is a doubt which many hon. members have also expressed—that education has become an expensive affairs and it is not possible for the parents to get education for their children. Then those who have got education—what is their conditions? According to Government's own figure 9018.3 lakhs boys are on the live register of the employment exchanges. So what for should the parents be encouraged for education? So right from the beginning our thinking was wrong. That is a wrong starting and it will be wrong still and ruining our country. What has our education produced after 37 years of Independence? Easily you can say in the country-side and in the towns itself those educated parents who had great hope from their children and sacrificed for their education you have

given them five-star attitude and they are not looking after their parents.

Further what have you for the primary education? Even bonded labour have children and how do you propose to bring this programme to them. Child labour is still going on in match-making, pencil making and other industries. Children are exploited and forced to work. So, Government has to tackle this problem from all angles. Government of India has neglected this patriotic man making industry. The patriotic man should be made for the good of the country and the people. So, the expectation of the Government is nothing but to bluff the nation.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister has announced his intention to start a national discussion on the new educational policy. I welcome his announcement and I hope that all the educationist politicians and social workers will be involved in the process because the more they are involved the better it would be for the implementation of the policy.

As regards education that is the teaching-learning process under which the accumulated knowledge of mankind is transmitted by one generation to another and with the provision of proper facilities the latter is encouraged to push the frontiers of knowledge as far as possible, is a vast subject. Besides it bristles with difficulties and problems.

I would like to confine myself to a few points which are of significance at the moment. As regards primary education we cannot forget the responsibility which has been placed upon us by the Constitution. I must say we have failed to fulfil that responsibility. Suffice it to say that when we became free the number of illiterates in our country was 24 crores. Today the number is 34 crores. I will not go into the details but would like to make a few suggestions. First of all I suggest that we must adopt ways and means of making primary education

compulsory. We talk nowadays of making it universal. This is a way of shirking our responsibility. Making education universal is making it accessible to students but the problem is one of making the students to come to school. So, we must make it compulsory excepting where it is physically impossible.

My second suggestion is to consolidate and expand programmes of adult education and pursue them with greater vigour. Thirdly, to begin education of children at the age of three and not six as we understand under the Constitutional obligation. Education at this stage is of vital significance and it should not be ignored by Governmental agencies. It should not be neglected by Governmental agencies. Fourthly, more importance should be paid to non-formal methods of education. Without resort to such methods it is not possible to achieve the objective of 100% literacy.

Regarding secondary education we must accept the fact that we have failed in vocationalisation of courses at the plus two level. This means the pattern has been a failure. I hope that the implementation will improve in future which will make for rapid economic development of our country.

As regards the Sixth Plan, it lays emphasis on consolidation of existing facilities by tackling the problem of non-viable institutions and preventing the proliferation of new ones. One must admit that not much has been done in this field. The universities continue to recommend affiliation of colleges though they have not got the wherewithal and the means to make them viable. Affiliation of such new institutions are recommended to the Government and the Government gives them affiliation without proper scrutiny and because they follow populist policies. To what extent these things are happening, I can tell you, but I have no time to go into it in great detail; if I speak more on it, you will be surprised at the situation prevailing in our country. Now the result is this. The colleges come into existence and the UGC comes to its rescue. The UGC is a body which

[Shri Y.S. Mahajan]

has been charged with the function of coordinating and maintaining standards of teaching and examination at a high level. It gives grants to colleges and it enables the colleges to build their buildings, laboratories, libraries and playgrounds. The scales of teachers have been improved and a number of services have been rendered to the student community also. In this indirect manner UGC has helped in improving higher education. But as regards the quality of higher education, I must say there has been a dismal failure. The responsibility for that lies somewhere else and not on the UGC. With the growth of widespread corruption and communal and casteist elements the educational system has become thoroughly rotten. Large number of colleges are in the hands communal bodies, so, students develop social prejudices which militate against national integration. Some of the managements are so bigoted that they have even placed guns in the hands of youngsters. Apart from this external threat to national integration, there is internal disruption from within, that is, the staff. A large proportion of teachers is busy all the time exploiting external sources of income. It may be agriculture in rural areas; it may be running a small scale industry in town; it may be speculation in land values in urban area or running of private coaching classes. When the teacher spends most of his time and energy in this way there is very little energy left for any creative work in the institution in which he is employed. With managements which are communal minded and with a large proportion of teachers (whose centre of gravity is outside the educational field) what can you expect?—Nothing but disaster; nothing but favouritism and corruption; a precipitous fall in standards of teaching, widespread use of mass copying during examinations, non-accountability of the Faculty, strikes at the crucial hour of examinations, indiscipline, and finally riots, when even the Vice Chancellors get beaten up and colleges and universities have to be closed down. To correct this anomalous condition we have to emphasise examination reforms accountability on the part of faculty and value oriented educa-

tion, though this may sound rather old fashioned. We must inculcate social responsibility, tolerance and secularism so that our democracy can survive tolerance and secularism so that our democracy can survive and we can contribute to world peace and intellectual understanding. It is for the Minister of Education to frame a new design of education with these objectives and implement the policy without any further delay.

One of the serious handicaps of education has always been the paucity of funds. No serious reconstruction of our present educational structure which is largely obsolete and dysfunctional is possible without a considerable addition to its resources. The budget demands now being made are not adequate. So, one important suggestion which I would like to make is this. The fee structure of the technical and other colleges has been frozen over the last 15 years or 20 years. Since then the Government has been spending about 5 to 6 times more on a given number of students. Last year, we amended the University Grants Commission Act and have given powers to the U.G.C. to determine the fee structure of all institutions of higher education, technical or otherwise. Why not revise the fee structure according to some rational norms? If we do not do this, we will be spending most of our resources on those who are in the school and colleges systems and little on those who are outside though those who are outside are more than those who are inside and are denied of even the facilities of elementary education without which life is short nasty and brutish. Our system this involves discrimination and social injustice on a vast scale. The problem of resources, therefore, is crucial. Sir, I hope the Government will take all these facts into account and the U.G.C. will fix the fees accordingly. We know many of those who are inside can pay exorbitant fees outside in Engineering and Medical colleges. They can also pay higher fees here also and bear the burden for the sake of social justice.

Lastly, Sir, I welcome the announcement made by our Prime Minister emphasising universalisation of elementary edu-

cation, delinking of degrees from jobs, vocationalisation, adoption of new technology and teaching moral education etc. If these ideas adumbrated by the Prime Minister are given a concrete shape and the programmes are pursued vigorously, I am sure the young men and women of this country would be prepared to usher in the 21st century full of hopes to fulfill the aspirations of our policy makers.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views in support of demands for grants of the Ministry of Education. As you are aware, there has been a constant demand for the last 15 to 20 years by the educationists and other people connected with different institutions to bring about radical changes in our National Education Policy and the Central Government too had promised from time to time to formulate our National Education Policy according to the needs of the country. We are glad that our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi admitted frankly on 5th January, 1985 that in the changed circumstances of the country and keeping in view the ever increasing needs, we should formulate a new National Education Policy which may provide justice to all communities and in higher standards may be established. The new National Education Policy should be such as may help imparting education of high standard to our younger generation for overall development of their personality resulting in brightening their future. We can term it value-oriented education. Similarly, he has made a mention about vocationalisation of higher education after making technical changes in it with a view to achieve the aim of employment-oriented education. All these criteria have been clearly mentioned in the Education Policy referred to by our Education Minister, Shri Pant. If we want to achieve our targets and if we want to bring about radical changes in our National Education Policy, necessary funds must be provided in the budget

to give a practical shape to these proposals.

The present budget in respect of Ministry of Education is higher by only Rs. 60 to 65 crores compared to last year's budget. A provision of Rs. 445 crores was made in 1984-85, in respect of education as against Rs. 510 crores this year. You have formulated a scheme for setting up a model school in each district. You have also provided for free education for girls up to Higher Secondary and Intermediate level. The above funds are definitely inadequate for this purpose. We shall need more funds. In order to complete this job on priority basis, the Ministry of Education and the hon. Education Minister will have to make more efforts so that they can meet all the requirements during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Instead of speaking much on the primary education or higher education, I would like to draw your attention towards technical education now. It is a matter of happiness and pride for all of us that keeping in view the advancement the country has made in the field of technology and also that the need for science and technology is increasing continuously, our first Prime Minister, late Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru had set up five I.I.T.s in 1961 under an Act of Parliament and these I.I.T.s produced efficient scientists and engineers, who earned fame not only in their own country but in foreign countries also and placed India in the front line in the field of modern technology. These I.I.T.s are more than 20 years' old, but no attention has been paid to modernise them. The plant, machinery and equipment installed 10 to 15 years ago are the same since their installation. No change has been made in them from technological point of view. If we want to introduce the same new technology in our country as is being demonstrated by our scientists in other countries, we will have to introduce these technologies in the institutions also. It is essential that all the I.I.T.s and the Laboratories of Regional Engineering Colleges should be modernised

[Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma]

and all those technologies, which our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi desires, should be developed and advanced methods adopted in the fields of Electronics, Ocean Development, Space, Telecommunications, Atomic Energy, etc. The Ministry of Education has allocated Rs. 2 crores more in its budget for these items. Previously, a provision of Rs. 48 crores was made and now a provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made. In my view, this provision is inadequate and you should into it again.

In the plan outlay, a provision of Rs. 8 crores was made for I.I.T.s in 1984-85. In 1985-86, it has been reduced to Rs. 6 crores. It should be increased of being reduced. We, therefore, want that I.I.T.s budget may be increased at least to Rs. 100 crores, so that we can meet the increasing requirements and undertake modernisation work.

Now, I would like to say something about the importance of polytechnics. The pace of industrial development in the country is accelerating. The country is advancing very fast in the field of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. We propose to effect transfer of technology for rural development. Keeping in view all these things, the polytechnics assume greater importance. Therefore, we have no hesitation to point out that we have not paid any attention towards modernisation of polytechnics during the last 10 to 15 years. If we set up a model polytechnic in each State and introduce new subjects by adopting advanced and modern technology, our young generation will definitely be able to select gainful subjects for their study. Similarly, residential polytechnics should be set up for women also. If we want to adopt modern education system, my suggestion is that at least one such polytechnic should be set up in each state in which women and girls can get education and achieve proficiency. We have seen that wherever light mechanical work has been entrusted to women, they have handled that very efficiently. Women

have done commendable work in electronic and watch manufacturing units. If we make available this type of education in every corner of the country, it will benefit the people immensely.

Similarly, keeping in view a large number of rural development schemes, the Ministry of Education, after a thorough study, had formulated a scheme of Community Polytechnic in India in 1981 and it was introduced in 35 selected polytechnic institutes of the country during the last two years. It covers all the programmes under I.R.D.P., R.L.E.G.P. and TRYSEM and aims to provide self-employment to uneducated youths after imparting training to them. These polytechnic institutes conduct regular courses during the day, and in the evening in spare time, the students are imparted practical training. I, therefore, suggest that the Union Education Ministry should cover each polytechnic into a community polytechnic keeping in view various rural development schemes. This facility should be provided in each State.

In the end, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister to the All India Council of Technical Education which is there to look after the technical education. Till now, it has been functioning as an advisory council. It should be made very powerful so that it can exercise control on all the technical institutes in the country. It should not only issue guidelines but also exercise control over them so that in the changing set-up they can make further progress and function more efficiently.

I thank you for giving me time to speak. In the end, I would like to say that the hon. Minister should bring forward a legislation in Parliament as early as possible for setting up of a National Open University. With these words I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Sharma, please sit down. Your time is over. I now request the hon. Minister to reply.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, May I begin by expressing my gratitude to all the hon. Members who have participated in this very stimulating debate? They have spoken with knowledge and experience about the problems of education and the role of education in national development and regeneration. They have also shown their awareness of the need to view education not only in the context of today, but in the context of the decades ahead.

Many have spoken of the coming century. Many valuable suggestions have been made. Time does not permit me to go into all of them in the course of my reply. As it is, it is rather late in the evening now but I can assure you that we have taken note of each and every suggestion that you have made and we will try to benefit from these suggestions.

Some reference was made to the functioning of bodies like the UGC, NCERT and so on. I have absolutely no objection to specific criticism. But I would beg of you not to make sweeping criticism because that is in a way not fair to the large number of very able persons working in these institutions and it will unnecessarily demoralise them, which is not your intention. Therefore, I welcome criticism and will try to profit from it. My only request is that criticism about me may be sweeping but about them those who are not here to defend themselves it should be restrained.

Many members have referred to the Prime Minister's emphasis on the role of education and the direction of National Development and the linkages between the two. The Prime Minister has laid stress on the necessity of modernising this country with widespread application of science and technology. That has been one thrust area. Another has been to strengthen the forces of national integration. The third has been to create a sense of purpose in society by encouraging positive values, positive both in the context of the individual and society as a whole. He has talked of the need to

have a pride in our culture, in our heritage, in our national struggle and in our freedom. I am glad that some hon. members made a specific reference to our freedom struggle. Mr. Mishraji made it and Mr. Ramachandran made a reference in this context. I, personally, very much welcome this reference and the direction in which they want us to go in this context, because I personally think that pride in one's country, in one's culture, in one's heritage, in the sacrifices of our great people, in one's freedom struggle these are all ingredients of national self-confidence. How else is national self-confidence created particularly in the minds of the young? It has to be something that is relevant to the history and the happening of this country. Therefore, restructuring our educational system has to take into account the necessity of realising all these objectives. I think the reason of bracketing education with these objectives is obvious because none of these objectives can be achieved unless we have men with vision, with capacity, with the skill to realise these objectives; and only education can prepare men of this quality for this country. Hence the link is obvious. But the adaptation of the present system of produce these men is a challenge which all of us will have to accept.

The Prime Minister's support in the field of Education has been a source of strength to me personally and I can take you into confidence and tell you that he was very actively involved in the decision to make girls' education up to Class XII free throughout the country.

Shrimati Mukherjee made a very fine speech, and in the course of that, she showed that she had made obviously, made a very good study of the budget documents. But whether by design or intention she forgot to mention that making girls' education free up to Class XII will involve a considerable assistance to the States and a flow of resources from the Centre to the States. The amount involved will be something like 34 crores of rupees in one year and if you take that into account, many of the imbalances which she has put her finger on will be more than compensated.

[Shri K.C. Pant]

I would ask the States only one thing : My request is that whatever they set apart after we supply them this, money should be used only in the field of girls' education. That is where I want your assistance, the assistance of all of you.

Dr. Phulrenu Guha is not here. She made a very fervent plea for women's education, and so did many of my other hon. friends here. Shrimati Krishna Sahi is not here. I find lady members taking French leave from the House.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Exceptions will have to be there.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My friends Shri Somnath and Shri Fakir Chand referred to the need for population education and to incorporate it into our broad stream of education, into curricula and so on. I welcome this emphasis. India has a large and growing population and this population today because it is unlettered, because it is growing there is a burden on the country, and if the same population can be trained and educated it would become the engine of development and so we have got to train and educate this population. But at the same time we must realise that this population must be controlled, this growth has to be stopped. And for that we have the example of Kerala where Education has made a big difference. People talk of religious inhibitions to family planning. In Kerala you have Muslims, you have Christians and you have Hindus, their family planning performance is excellent and so is their performance in the field of education and there appears to be a link between the two particularly a link with women's education and therefore I welcome the emphasis which some hon. Members have placed on this point.

Sir, Shri K. K. Tewari said that some people make snide remarks about the Prime Minister's emphasis on the 21st century. A child entering the primary school today will leave the university in the next century. It is not at all far off. It is not the turn of the century, but it is the

turn of the millennium. Therefore we have to see, what to expect in the next century. I would not go into long details. But if you take the field of Communications today the advances that are being made, if you see the field of computers, a new science and technology of Informatics and of research and retrieval is growing, which itself will revolutionise many of the things which we take for granted today. Robots are no longer a product of science fiction. Robots are working in the industry in Japan. We have to be very careful about automation and robots. But we have to see how the world is moving ahead. Food is a problem. There is a lot of work being done to manufacture food in the laboratory and not in the field. This will become necessary in the next century at any rate if population goes on increasing throughout the world as it is growing today. Oceans are being tapped for metals, salts and minerals, and this trend will grow. Similarly, there will be better use of space hopefully. The equipment to make use of solar energy will become a common place in the countryside. All these changes are coming. Genetic engineering is a field which throws up so many problems, so many hopes and so many fears and moral questions. It will take a long time even to discuss these in this House. I would not like to do that. But genetic engineering itself is going to revolutionise many of our present-day concepts. It is going to challenge our moral concepts; I would like to tell the House. So, the point I want to make is that the pace of change is accelerating all the time. The world has changed so fast since the last war has ended. Before that it changed as much in 20 years as in earlier 100 years and before that in 100 years it changes as much as in 500 years earlier and so on. There is an exponential acceleration of the pace of change. Anybody who disregards this will not be able to survive in the years to come. For survival we will have to be innovative. We will have to produce a large corpus of scientific personnel of the highest order who can be innovative. Let us not lose sight of the priority of excellence in this field. Let us not confuse issues. We want mass education in this country. But we will not be able to do without excellence, in the

field of science and technology and other fields; otherwise, we will be left behind. We need excellence in various walks of life so that we can carry this country forward in a way which will bridge the gap that exists between ourselves and the developed countries of today. So we will need highly skilled engineers and technicians. To back them up we will need research of a high order. And I think, ultimately it is the responsibility of the education system to meet this challenge. That is why, I welcome Mr. Sharma's emphasis on technical education. That is one aspect of education. For the responsibility of education does not end merely in producing numbers. The question of values was raised. Here also education has a responsibility. As I said, change is inevitable. And the future will change. But the shape of the future can be moulded. If you have the vision, then you can adopt the change to a future which will suit the genius of India and Indians. Change has taken place everywhere. Science and technology have proven to be good servants but they are bad masters. We have to see to it that human values, and the cultural values of this country temper the power of science and technology. Unbridled power of science and technology can, as we have seen, wreck havoc. So, our education system cannot be a valueless system. It cannot be devoted merely to science and technology without being anchored on these values and, therefore, I think we should be very clear that our vision of education is not be uni-dimensional.

Many hon. friends referred to the new educational policy. Some wanted me to explain the policy, others wanted to know its thrust. I would like to place before you all that I can today. Firstly, I may tell you that we are engaged in an exercise for the evaluation of a new educational policy. Now, the need for it should be obvious. As I listened to the speeches around the House, the hon. Members themselves brought out the dissatisfaction that they felt with the present educational system and the dissatisfaction was on several grounds. Some said that it is a perpetuation of the old colonial system of education and that the changes that have been made in it are only marginal.

This has been disputed by Hardwari Lal Ji. But that was one point that was put forward. Another point was that it is necessary for the educational system to take into account the fact that fisciparous tendencies are operating within the country and it is therefore necessary to inculcate national pride amongst the students so that they can withstand these separatist tendencies, and promote national integration.

There was a reference to the examination—orientation of our educational system which leads to rote learning and so on and so forth. The question of the examination system I will not discuss today for the simple reason that it is a vast subject in itself, but this was one of the points that were raised.

The question of values was also made and I think Shri Wasnik talked about the values which emanated from all democratic and socialist aspirations. We all want our school children to be good citizens. We want them to take the reins of this country tomorrow. All of us say this time and again but this will mean a definite orientation depending on the kind of society we want to build. If you think in terms of the values which our founding fathers have tried to promote, it will mean perceiving one's own good in the good of the community, in the good of the society at large. It will mean cooperation being adopted as a way of life in place of individual selfishness; it will mean a concern for the poor and the down-trodden; it will mean a genuine sense of equity, and equality. As somebody was just saying, it will mean a capacity to think and act as Indians first and last. These are important values. They may not always be tangible but that does not make them less important.

I certainly accept the point made by a large number of Members that there should be a linkage between education and employment. I think Shri Barrow made a very valid suggestion. I would like to examine the ideas which he has put forward. But so have others made suggestions. Some hon. Members have said that our educational system does not

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stress upon the value of work. The dignity of labour is not taught in our schools. Of course it is not always true; some of the schools do it now, but by and large it is one of the facts which contribute to the growth of not only unemployment but the number of employables. Therefore, this is one of the most important and fundamental points.

I think most of us will agree in view of what has been said about the role of the teachers and the students that it is necessary to emphasise duties as well as rights, that it cannot be an unbalanced emphasis only on rights. And if this is not incorporated into the thinking of the young, then the environment and the atmosphere is such that it will never apply the correctives. Therefore, we have got to see that these values are implanted into the minds of the young very strongly so that the erosion of experience of later life also does not destroy them. This is a very big challenge and to that I will come later. So, we need a new education policy which will attempt to rectify all these weakness.

And in this context some hon. Members referred to be education commissions. Mr. Hardwari Lal Ji told us clearly that there were so many commissions in the past and he gave us the whole connected history of the developments since 1947; and I think Prof. Soz says, for God sake do not have another commission. I think the important thing is to take the advantage of the wisdom which these commissions have placed before us as well as the Education Policy of 1968 and then examine whether the priorities of 1968 should be accepted in that form, whether the institutional arrangements that they proposed need any change, whether the methodologies of education, both imparting of education, the curricula, syllabi, examination system and so on need some change or not. What we really need is not the Commission's report, but a system of examinations and all these connected factors and then we have to see what plan of action we need. We are trying to move in that direction. The first step that we are taking is obviously to have a status

paper on the status of education today. There is obviously the first step.

I think Nirmala Ji mentioned a Committee which has been set up to do this. That is no Committee as such. In the Ministry, with the cooperation of everyone concerned, this kind of document is being prepared and we have had discussions with the Vice-Chancellors, Directors of the IITs, and with other groups, who are interested in the field of education and who are knowledgeable. Then we will take into account the reports of the two commissions on teachers to which also a reference was made and which have been submitted to the Government and are being studied in the Ministry at present.

Once this Status Paper is ready, it will be widely discussed all over the country and then we will take the next step again with the participation of the State Governments. Members of Parliament, intellectuals, education planners and so on. A rigorous diagnostic exercise which will then go into the weakness which have been thrown up by the previous paper will have to be resorted to and then we shall have to come out with what needs to be done. And the third step will be to prepare the recommendations. Even at the stage if need be we will again discuss with the State Governments. We want to involve everyone who is interested in the field of education within limit, of course, because you will want this exercise to end one day.

And we will try to see that unlike previous Commission we incorporate a strategy of implementation in this Report because as several Members have pointed out, the Commissions have made excellent reports and their recommendations are very good, but they have not all been implemented. I would like to see this time we build the implementation machinery into the Report itself so that if the recommendations are accepted they will be implemented. This is the kind of thing which I tried to do even as Chairman of the Energy Commission when so many of the recommendations were implemented. So, we will put some

emphasis on this and I am sure the House will want us to do that.

The role of the Central Government, the State Governments and local bodies is an important area and we will try to go into that. Voluntary agencies play a role particularly in the field of adult education, and non-formal education perhaps to some extent. We will try to go into that. We will go into the possible involvement of industry and trade not only in the manner of linkages with jobs which Mr. Barrow mentioned, but also from the point of view of roping them in the larger task of adult education.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : NSS also.

SHRI K.C. PANT : NSS—certainly it is also doing something, and in this task of preparing this new policy we have made some progress. A preliminary appraisal document has been prepared on the status of education and we are now preparing a time-frame so that we can implement the new education policy in the academic year 1986-87. We are keeping that as our target year.

A number of hon. Members spoke of the importance of the universalisation of elementary education. Mrs. Mukherjee seemed to imply that because school education is largely in the State sector I might be tempted to offer that as an argument and not discuss this in depth. But the fact is that it is far too serious a matter. Shri Sudhir Roy spoke of it and others also spoke of this. This is a very important and fundamental question in the field of education in our country. Shri Tirki spoke of it, and Mr. Kurup spoke of it. Mr. Kurup said that it was impossible to achieve this target by 1990. I hope he is wrong. We shall try to prove him wrong if we can, and I am sure his cooperation will be forthcoming to prove that he is wrong. In his presentation he referred frequently to 'our rulers', and I thought that he perhaps forgot that 'our rulers' in the

India of today include West Bengal and Tripura, and in fact, in Kerala also the line of our rulers includes his Party also there.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Kerala has the highest literacy in respect of girls.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Quite right, I have paid them compliments where they deserve them. The point that I am making is that this is not a party question and all of us have to work together to see that we do universalise education. I am not going to minimise the seriousness of the problems that confront us in facing this question. I accept the fact that since 1947 there has been a movement forward—my friend, Mr. D.P. Yadav is not here, he referred to this : the number of schools has gone up ; the number of students has gone up ; and the number of teachers has gone up many-fold. But there is no denying the fact that universalisation of education which ought to have been achieved, according to our Constitution, by 1960, has still not been achieved. Where do we exactly stand today ? It is expected that at the end of 1984-85, about 95% children in the age group of 6 to 11 years would be in primary schools and about 50% would be in middle schools. Now, if we want to universalise elementary education by 1990, obviously, this is a Herculean task. One hon. Member said, "Why do you say universalisation of education ? You should say, compulsory elementary education". Some States have passed an Act to this effect. But it has become a little difficult for them to implement the Act. Therefore, making laws is not going to change the situation. We have to go to the root of the problem and try to tackle this problem where it will matter.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It should become a people's movement.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Now, we have to provide schooling facilities to 64 million additional children during the 7th Plan, if you want to achieve

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universalisation by 1990. 25 million of these will be able to pass through the formal stage or will have to pass through the formal stage. It leaves 39 million children and the only way that one can attempt to give them education is to make them pass through the non-formal stage. Now, this is the size of the problem and I want to place it squarely before you.

Now, the question of high drop-out rate is the question or problem which we cannot shirk. The drop-out rate by the end of class 8 is 76.6%. So, when we talk of universalisation, it means, on the one hand, that massive additional enrolment should be there, to which I have referred.

Then, you take care of the problem of drop outs. It means, you have to bring down the drop-out rate from the figure of 70.6% to somewhere near zero. That is what it means in operational terms. Therefore, there is no under-playing the magnitude of the effort that would be required. I would have gone into the question of reasons for drop outs but because many hon. Members have mentioned them, I don't think it necessary. All of you know the socio economic conditions that operate. Many Members have spoken about the lack of even the minimum facilities in our primary schools. Many have spoken about the dis-appointment to the teachers in the field, from whom we expect better. I don't think anybody has spoken of the responsibility of the parents of these children who dropped out. Nobody has spoken about that. But they also have a responsibility. It is necessary that we speak about their responsibility also because I think we have to create a social awareness and social climate in which the advantages of education are brought home to the parents. Only then, you can ensure that the children will be allowed by them to go to schools. I propose to discuss this problem with the States and we will have to see then. We cannot also use the media much more than we are using it now to create the kind of social climate about which I spoke.

The area of non-formal education was touched upon by various hon friends. It was noted at least by one Member that a beginning was made in the Sixth Plan to provide non-formal education to the drop-outs. By the end of 1984-85, approximately 40 lakh children will have been enrolled in 1,60,700 non-formal centres which provide more flexibility both in terms of timing and methodology of teaching.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : They are not working satisfactorily.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I requested you not to make sweeping remarks. I am prepared to accept that in your experience you may have come across some non-formal centres where no work is being done and others may have an experience that the work is being done.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : They are not at all working properly in my district.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If you are talking about your district, then I expect your cooperation to see that the work properly. I am not making this a debating point. It is far too serious a matter to be made into a debating point. If they are not working, each one of us will have to see that they should work.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It should be a people's movement.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is our responsibility. I want to make adult education a people's movement fully. In this, I want your cooperation to make non-formal scheme successful. I want your cooperation in getting community involvement and also in seeing that the primary schools work better. But the problems on the ground are known to all of you. You know the community means breaking up into political groups and groupings. You know what is happening. All of us know the situation and the reality on the ground. But because we have got to solve this problem, we have to find a way in which the

people's movement is successful, the involvement of people is successful and in which there is some amount of supervision both of primary and non-formal schools by the community. The Members of Parliament can play a key role in this. I am not looking at this as a party matter. I seek cooperation of all of you in this task.

I will spell out for you the implications of getting 39 million children enrolled in non-formal scheme, for getting elementary education. It means that every year we will have to start at least 30,000 additional non-formal schools of which about 10,000 will have to be for girls alone.

Coming to the question of giving assistance to voluntary agencies the Central Government gives 100 per cent assistance for non-formal centres; to the State Governments it gives 50 per cent assistance for mixed centres and it gives 90 per cent assistance for centres meant for girls alone. Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee raised a point that there was no provision this year for non-formal centres meant for girls. Actually, Rs. 2,8 crores have been provided. The Budget papers do not accurately reflect that. But you will be glad to know that Rs. 2,8 crores have been provided. That much more will be needed if you want non-formal education to take all responsibilities which I have just spelt out is obvious. It would be my effort, with your cooperation, to try to secure whatever extra funds are required between the States and the Centre. I think, if all the leaders of public opinion are conscious of the need to press this programme forward, the resources will not be held back. The resources will come forward provided the task is necessary for national reconstruction. I consider this as one of the basic necessary tasks.

One of the good things about the non-formal scheme is that an evaluation machinery has been built into it. Therefore I told Shri Ram Pyare Panikra a little while ago to give some specific instances because an evaluation report will come and we can check from that

evaluation report whether non-formal centres are functioning properly or not. This I think is necessary. This is a very imaginative scheme. I do not want it to be killed before it takes off and therefore an evaluation is necessary. Where it is not working, let us make it work. Please do not criticise it in a manner which will mean its death-knell at this stage.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : What is the drop-out rate in non-formal education.

SHRI K.C. PANT : I do not know exactly partly because in this sector education is at the pace desired by the learner. There is no question of drop-out in that sense. Of course, if somebody takes 20 years to pass 3 or 5 classes, it is a different matter.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : What is the enrolment figure ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : I have already mentioned that the number of children enrolled is 40 lakhs. This brings me to the question of open school. Only two hon. Members referred to that. We have just one open school at the secondary level and that is at Delhi. Here you cater to the needs of the school drop-outs. In the non-formal centres, you cater to the primary school drop-outs. Here you cater to the school drop-outs and to those who have been deprived of a formal school system and here again they can go at their own pace. They can acquire credits and I think they are given five years to acquire credits in five subjects and then they are given a certificate. I think one hon. Member suggested that open schools should be started in all the States in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is absolutely necessary, in my view, considering the implications of the universalisation of education, the sheer number that the system will have to take care of, that the non-formal system is strengthened. You cannot strengthen it at the elementary stage and then forget about it. Where will those people go? For some, it might be a terminal point. For others, it may be an avenue for

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joining the vocational system. Some may go to higher education. But all three together will not be able to provide for the numbers we are speaking about and that can only be done by the non-formal system. So, at the school level also, we will have to strengthen non-formal system as much and as rapidly as we can and I may say that the open school in Delhi is functioning well and is popular.

Now the question of adult education has been raised. You all know that we are still at a stage where 64% of our population is illiterate and, therefore, we need a massive programme of functional literacy and this must be a mass movement. It must involve university students, teachers, college students, the NSS about which Prof. N.G. Ranga spoke, trade unions, voluntary agencies, employers and each one must take a certain responsibility. Even during Gandhiji's days, there was an adult education movement as Prof. N.G. Ranga well knows and it did good work and even later it was tried and it did good work. Once again a sense of commitment has to be created. Once again, this thrust has to be created and my friend Shri Suresh Kurup must stand by me and create a feeling of hope and confidence rather than diffidence. If we do not show that we are determined to achieve this, then there will be problems.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : We wish you all success.

SHRI K.C. PANT : I do not want you to wish me success. I want you to cooperate with me and wish yourselves success in this matter. That is what I want. I fully understand that if we are going to succeed with universalisation, cutting down the drop out rate, then also adult education will be necessary.

I spoke of the need to educate the parents. But somebody who is unlettered does not always easily understand the value of letters. Therefore functional literacy is certainly a must for the people living in this age, in this time and in this country. I stress functional literacy

because it is not just a question of literacy for itself which is a good thing but literacy which will help the person concerned in his daily task, which makes it much more attractive to him. Of course, this means the ability to find people who will evolve programmes which will suit the learner.

Then I come to the question of open university which was mentioned. National Open University is an important initiative we have taken. I have mentioned to you about the non formal stream coming up from the primary stage upto the higher school stage. Beyond that, there must be an open university. Already there is an open university operating in Hyderabad. But now we want to have this at the national level. I think that this is absolutely essential both from the point of view of the entire system, the ability to take the pressure of higher education and it is also important for the individual. He may go in for vocational training and get a job, but then he may want to get back into the stream of education through non formal education. He may want to stay in his job and pursue his education during evenings either through correspondence course or by attending courses at the centre, because open university is not only for correspondence courses. It should not be confused with correspondence course university. It is wider in its concept and it will allow him to go ahead at his own pace. He can do his job and at the same time he can improve his professional qualifications or for his personal satisfaction he can pursue higher education. The system that will be evolved will have a number of motivated earners who today have no chance—to improve because even if they want to, they cannot improve their level of knowledge or their skills—by this you provide them an opportunity for doing so. And I think that this is a very welcome step. All of us, I am sure, are wedded to the philosophy of continuing education, and people should have the opportunity to acquire new skills and new knowledge throughout their life. I do not think there can be any disagreement on this score in the House. And this is only possible with a flexible system. The normal system is

far too rigid. This is a flexible system, it is an innovative system and it is very open in regard to both the methods and pace of learning—combination of courses, eligibility for enrolment, age for entry, conduct of examination and operation of the programme. I was in Bangkok recently and saw their open university in operation. I could see what a difference it has made to those who were otherwise denied access to formal education. It has made a tremendous difference to them. Therefore, I very much welcome this. I would like to see the modern communication technology fully used in promoting the work of this open university. I would like to tell you at this stage where exactly we stand. We are presently preparing a detailed project report, and we propose to come before the House later during this Session itself with a draft Bill to establish such a university.

There was some talk of Central initiative in regard to school education. Prof. K.K. Tewary raised this question. I would only like to tell him that, while ordinarily it is the responsibility of the State Government, we are certainly prepared to help them wherever we can. One instance in point is girls' education upto Class XII being made free from Central resources because resources are one of the problems which the States always face. I leave the question with you because I do not want to dodge it, I want to face it and I want to place it before you as I see it because I feel ultimately we talk of education being transformed. Who will transform it? It will be the teacher. And then we talk of education transforming the society, transforming the values, transforming this country and preparing it for the 21st Century and in all these your instrument is the teacher. So either we accept the logic of this or ignore it. To-day we tend to ignore it and we suffer from the consequences. That is all I would like to say.

Many hon. friends referred to the Model School concept which has been spelt out in the papers supplied to you. Now it is not possible to suddenly improve school education everywhere at one stroke. Here the concept is of a

seed farm approach so that you have in each district at least one pace-setter school. Now if in five years you can have a pace-setter school in every district, I think that a big step forward will have been taken. Then what are the objects which will inform this idea? statement. But I do accept the fact that when it comes to changing the environment, education alone can do it. The environment is imperfect in India to-day in many respects. But then if one proceeds on this basis that because the environment is imperfect and as the teacher is a product of that environment, therefore, he cannot attempt to change it, then we are in a hen and egg situation and nobody can take the responsibility for moving towards the change of attitudes to environment. My submission is that the education system alone can change this environment—not fully, but at least it can give a direction and there again, the teacher is the crucial point and the teacher not in terms of what he preaches but in terms of what he does because it is his example from which the students learn. He can tell them all the good things he likes but the example he sets that is important as the children tend to go by what they see in action rather than what they hear in words. That is why the teacher's profession is different from all the other professions. Are we in this House who are subject to political pulls and pressures prepared to accept this basic fact? Are we not prepared to give up some political advantage in the interests of the larger educational milieu that we want to establish? I leave the question with you, I know it is a difficult question in terms of real politik. But I would like to help in many other areas—in strengthening teaching and vocational courses, teacher's training and so on. We have a vigorous in-service training programme for teachers to back up all the efforts that we are making and in this context we propose to furnish at least 300 teachers' training institutes per year with new equipment, books and additional staff. They should also make use of the audio-visual facilities. This is the package of programmes and I hope it will help to improve the quality of education in schools all over the country.

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I have not spelt out the details because they are given in the documents which have already been supplied to you, but I hope that those of you who are interested in the subject will find some time to look at all the things we are trying to do to help education in the States.

The role of the teacher has been mentioned by many hon. Members. There is no denying the fact that he plays a pivotal role and when we talk of education being related to the environment and related to employment opportunities in the neighbourhood, then ultimately the person who makes this concept a reality is the teacher and unless he is in tune with this concept, your and my accepting the concept means nothing. Similarly the question of values. Similarly the question of teaching. Many hon. Members said that the teachers do not teach and students do not learn. Again I do not accept this sweeping. One is that we are seeing parochialism is growing everywhere. We would like these schools to have some children from other States in their hostels so that the children can live together. This perhaps is the best way to create a feeling of being Indian. The other objective is to provide quality education to talented children and not allow poverty to be a handicap and the third is to give weightage to rural children. Now, these are the objectives. We want to provide hostels. We want to provide enough scholarships so that poor children will be able to live in the hostels along with others on equal terms. We would like to see that Hindi and English are media of instruction and not English alone. We would like to see the same curriculum applied to all the schools and we would like to see that the third language is also taught as compulsory in these schools.

All the ideas have not been worked. It will take some time to work them out. But broadly speaking this is the thrust. I found the idea generally being welcomed. I hope I did not misunderstand the sentiment of the House. Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee said that you are thinking of a Doon school in every district. Well, if I can

have a Doon school in every district for the poor I would not run away from that. I would own up the responsibility.

On the question of vocational education a lot has been said and the utility of vocational education has been widely accepted during the debate in the House. It provides linkage between education and employment. The problems is that vocational education has not succeeded as being accepted in spite of the support given to it by the Commissions and in spite of the acceptance by most educators in the country. It has not succeeded. I do not know why. I do not want to oversimplify the question. One of the problems is that it lacks prestige and perhaps it lacks prestige because of our general attitude towards manual work. We look down upon it and, therefore, anybody who takes vocational stream feels it is not as good as the one of going in for higher education. Two things seem to be necessary. I am thinking aloud. One is that there should be artical mobility, that this must not be a terminal point, that if one goes to vocational education and wants to improve academically, later on, it should be possible for him. The other question is that a number of boys and girls going into this stream do not readily find work and this is a disincentive and so the idea put forward by Mr. Barrow to so dovetail and inter-link vocational education and employment opportunities that almost automatically the person getting a certificate from a vocational institution gets absorbed, seems to me a good idea worth pursuing. If we can do this then some of the resistance which one otherwise encounters will vanish. The Ministry is examining as to how vocationalisation can be given a substantial thrust. We have a board of vocational training which has been set up for this purpose.

Shri Barrow referred to the need to amend the Apprentices Act. That also we are trying to do. We already have a pilot project which is operating for the last 2 years. A working group has recently been appointed to make it a more massive and broadbased programme. An hon. Member made a very important

point; he said "what about rural development". How do you link these polytechnics with rural development? There is a scheme called 'Community Polytechnic Scheme'. I do not know if it is amongst your papers. This is called 'Community Polytechnic Scheme' and is aimed precisely at this, the development of rural areas. The good thing about this scheme is that it proceeds on the basis of felt needs. It is not manpower projection which some friend mentioned but felt needs. Suppose in some area there are no radio repairers. Then there could be a sandwich course of 6 weeks or 2 months; you train somebody and he starts doing that work. I think this kind of imaginative approach is necessary and I personally found this idea behind community polytechnics worth supporting and expanding.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Arts and crafts people are also coming in, weavers and others.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Not only that. But somebody made the point that the traditional craftsmen ought also to be brought within this net. This is a point which I will certainly examine.

SHRI MALLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : What about the eradication of corruption practices in the educational institutions run by private managements?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Well, you know this whole question has been disturbing my friend Mr. Jagdish Awasthi also. I don't want to provoke him to also interrupt me. But there are all kinds of problems and one has to keep in mind certain things including Articles 29 and 30. There again I am not prepared to answer a sweeping statement. If you have specific complaints in specific areas we can certainly look into them.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : What about polytechnics for women and girls?

SHRI K.C. PANT : There are polytechnics for girls. There are public

schools also. I have tried to avoid provoking him but he is provoked, he is self-provoked. The same answer applies here. What I was trying to say was this. Girls' polytechnics are there. But they are not residential. We want to make some of them residential, so that girls from backward areas can also be helped.

Now I want to give you one instance of the dovetailing of employment opportunities with the educational system which is what all of us want. I thought over this. I thought one of the areas one could attempt it was electronics industry which is a very fastgrowing industry and has set for itself a target of achieving an output of Rs. 10,000 crore by 1990. This is a massive programme; electronics is a labour-intensive industry. So, I had a discussion with Dr. Sanjeevi Rao and there is a conscious attempt to try to dovetail the needs of electronics manpower at various levels, degree level, diploma level and in school courses. New courses are being started and old courses are being modified. I hope that if we can succeed in this then we will have a model which we can apply to other industries also. I am very interested in seeing that we make some progress in this particular scheme.

Now, Computer literacy has been launched in 250 schools. It is a pilot project. A large number will be brought into this scheme shortly. I don't know which are these 250 schools which have been selected. But I shall certainly look into that. My feeling is, they should be Government schools. My own feeling is that it would be good to have all of these or most of these in Government schools but I shall check that particular point as to which schools have got these computers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR : A majority of them are in rural areas.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Yes, a majority of them are in rural areas. But I am very clear that computer literacy is

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going to be a must in the next century and the fact that we are not literate in the sense should not blind us to the changes that are taking place everywhere. Sometime back I was in Paris, earlier this year, for a meeting of UNESCO and there I saw a computer centre for children of the age from 4 to 7. I do not need now to elaborate on this. You can understand, even in the beginning, how interesting they can make it. For instance, the screen shows 5 or 6 pictures and below them 5 or 6 names are there if the child can point to the right name, then the device starts linking the picture and so on. The audio visual methods of various kinds make learning fun. I do not want to take the time of the House in this discussion. But I mention this as an example only to show that we should be open-minded in this matter and we should see that the needs of the 21st century will be different. And, if we take a wrong decision today, then the future generations will curse us for not being far-sighted in this matter. We should be farsighted.

Now, the question of delinking degrees from jobs is generally welcomed by all and all I want to explain is that we are not doing away with these degrees. Medical degrees will be there, University degrees will be there, Engineering degrees will be there. The only thing is that unless a degree is necessary for a job, unless the job requires it, it will not be an eligibility condition for employment in that Particular job but for the other jobs, there will be examinations and so on. Now, without going into detail, I want to assure you that higher education will still be very much there. We need people with higher education for research, we need people who have got degrees, undergraduate degrees, post-graduate degrees. But it would be better if these people have aptitude and right academic performance and with the right professional goals are taken into institutions for higher education I would like to mention to you that so far as the academic performance goes, if you

look at the good colleges in Delhi today, you will find that the academic performance is the decisive criteria so far as admissions to these good colleges are concerned. So, it is not a novel idea. Instead of allowing a large number of young people who want to get into higher education but cannot do so on merit to get into whatever institution will admit them only to waste their energy, you deliberately provide them with job and you delink degrees from them. Delinking is a positive step and it is not a negative step and I would like to have the full support of this House in this task.

Sir, a reference was made to the role of the Centre by Prof. K.K. Tewary, regarding the legislation which the Centre can undertake and also the question of uniform course of curricula and so on. It is rather late and I do not want to go into this matter now. But I can assure you that we are looking into the possible formulation of the Central legislation also which covers these areas.

Now, I would like to thank almost all the hon. Members who spoke laying stress on the need to provide the Ministry of Education with more funds. I realise the competing claims of other sectors. In my other incarnation, I have been a Minister in other Ministries, I have been the Union Finance Minister also. So, I realise the limitation and the compulsions which operate.

But I would plead also that education is an input for development. It is not only a social service. It is a social service, but it is also an input for development. The fact that there is a long gestation period—somebody mentioned this also—between the investment in education and the fruits it bears, there may be a tendency to give a little more emphasis to something which produces immediate results, but there is also a danger. If we go in for less than optimal investment year after year, we are building weaknesses into the structure of education as it expands and rises. This is as true for the States as it is

for the Centre. I, therefore, hope that as our schemes progress, I will be able to come before this House and seek your support for increased allocations. Within the Government, if I am not letting out a secret—I do not think, I am—I have the support of the Prime Minister in this matter, which goes a very long way, but since my hon. friends have been stressing democratization all the time, there are limits to what any one of us can do singly in this system. It has to operate as a joint effort.

I think, I have covered all the points which have been raised in the debate.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : What about Central Universities ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : On the demand for Central Universities, the present thinking is that we should not expand the number of Central Universities and the fact that I did not refer to it, should have warned Shri Tewary that because I did not want to say 'No' to him I did not talk about it.

I can assure you that I do not underestimate the magnitude of the tasks which are placed on the Ministry of Education. But I have been very greatly heartened by this debate. I have been struck by the fact that the standard of the debate has been consistently of a very high level, and, therefore, I feel greatly encouraged and I feel reassured that since you represent the opinion in the country, all sectors, all the spectrum of public opinion can be mobilised to support all the schemes which we have been discussing in this House, and see to it that mass education becomes a reality, and transforms this country not in a decade, but in a matter of few years. Then and then alone this long debate would be worthwhile and fruitful.

I have a strong feeling that the people of this country today have high expectations in the field of education and these expectations centre around the ideas which we have been discussing.

Therefore, I would like to conclude by thanking you once again for the support you have given to these ideas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately—I think, no hon. Member wants that.

I shall, therefore, put all the out motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating Ministry of Education to vote. The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to compete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 24 and 25 relating to the Ministry of Education.”

The Motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

20.51 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 9, 1985/Chaitra 19, 1907 (Saka).