

**Eighth Series, Vol. XXX; No.63**

**Thursday, August 13, 1987**  
**Sravana 22, 1909 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Eighth Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



***(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 61 to 70)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 13, 1987/Sravana 22,  
1909 (Saka)

—————  
*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*  
—————

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: To-day Achariaji looks very cheerful.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: He remains "Sunn" (benumbed) for many days and then becomes 'prasunn' (cheerful).

MR. SPEAKER: You prefix 'pra' afterwards. Shri V. Tulsiram. To-day we are starting the proceedings with Tulsī Vandana.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: It is happening for the first time in the Parliament. Tulsī has always worshipped Ram. But for the first time he is worshipping Madhav.

—————  
**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

[*English*]

#### **Railway Bonds**

\*244. SHRI V. TULSIRAM†:  
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways have recently issued bonds;

(b) if so, the number of bonds issued and the amount collected so far a results thereof;

(c) the details of projects for which this amount will be utilised;

(d) the details of projects in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan which are likely to be covered by this amount; and

(e) the time by which work is expected to start on these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Bonds were floated recently by Indian Railway Finance Corporation.

(b) An amount of Rs. 559 crores 93 lakhs and 54 thousand has been raised representing 55,93,954 bonds of Rs. 1000/- each.

(c) to (e). The funds raised are a part of the Railways approved Plan outlay, and do not constitute an additionality. They will finance items of planned expenditure included in the Railways' 7th five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, last time also I had asked whether his being handsome and youthful would be of any use to the country. What to speak of the country, these are not of any use to the nation even.

MR. SPEAKER: Are they two, the country and the nation?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: He has replied in a roundabout way to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: Please tell me in confidence for whom his youth will be of use.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:** He does not know how to talk in wshispers.

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, just see, in reply to part (c) of my question, what a roundabout reply he has given.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The world is round.

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** My colleague from Rajasthan and I have asked as to which projects are likely to be implemented in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan? But you have heard his roundabout reply.

*[English]*

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:** Because the Speaker is from Rajasthan, he is asking about Rajasthan also.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** The hon. Member from Rajasthan and I had asked two separate questions which have now been clubbed. The hon. Minister in his reply has said that this amount will be spent on the plans included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. But we did not ask it. How has he given a roundabout reply? Our question is a simple question as to which projects are going to be taken up there. In view of the fact that this amount was to be spent on a coach factory to be set up at Kazipet in Andhra Pradesh which has now been shifted to Punjab, whether Government propose to set up such a factory in our area and whether there are any other projects which are likely to be covered by this amount? I want a clear reply and not an answer in a roundabout way.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question appears to be longer than even a railway line.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Excepting in Kapurthala, there is no likelihood of any new coach factory being set up any-

where in the near future. In regard to the hon. Member's question about Andhra Pradesh, I have already said that these bonds are a part of the railways approved plan outlay and I am unable to give its project-wise break-up.

*[English]*

All goes to make one complete plan.

*[Translation]*

So far as the question of doubling, laying and electrification of railway lines is concerned, if the hon. Member wants to have any special information about Andhra Pradesh, I can submit him the required information in writing or personally. Either he should meet me to collect the information or I should meet him to hand over the same to him.

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** Mr. Speaker had asked me to let him know in confidence something. You kindly convey that to him.

**SHRI MADHAVARAO SCINDIA:** That time is now over. To-day my daughter's betrothal ceremony is being held.

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:** At least congratulate the hon. Minister for this.

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** For this, I do not want to congratulate him no, I will congratulate him when I go there and take dinner. If I congratulate him now, I will miss the dinner. Why did you not include the projects of Andhra Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan? Our question is very clear and you have given a round about reply. Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the questions which we put, some of them are dissolved, some of them do not get priority in the ballot and in reply to some of them, it is said that the information is being collected from the departments and in case of some other questions replies are given in negative. I have got 20 questions of this session which have been replied in negative. Is there any enmity with Andhra Pradesh and whether you neglect Andhra Pradesh for the reason that

there is the Government of Telugu Desam? (*Interruptions*). I would like to ask whether any amount has been earmarked for the projects of Andhra Pradesh out of the total collection of Rs. 5,59,39,54,000. There is a need to change the old railway lines because their condition has become such that the possibility of collision is increasing. They were laid long ago. I would like to know whether Government has any scheme or plan for execution there?

MR. SPEAKER: You have laid too much stress.

SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: The hon. Member has clearly asked in this question:

[*English*]

The details of projects in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan which are likely to be covered by this amount. This amount means Railway Bonds.

[*Translation*]

So far as the Seventh Five Year Plan is concerned, a lot of money is being spent in Andhra Pradesh. I have said time and again that the Railways should be viewed as an operational Ministry and not on a state-wise basis. It should be viewed as an All India Ministry. Even then there are provisions for electrification and doubling of existing lines, for laying new lines and for modernisation of the locosheds in Andhra Pradesh. The latter is one of the 4 to 5 locosheds which are being taken up. We are maintaining a very good relationship with Andhra Pradesh; there is no question of any enmity.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: That is why you have given such a reply.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Just now the hon. Minister has said that we should think in terms of the country as a whole. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to say that we are thinking in those terms. But the hon. Minister should also think in those terms. In **stead of safeguarding the interest**

of Madhya Pradesh only, he should consider the neighbouring states also as his own. It is my submission. Now I would like to know as to what was the approved plan before the bonds were issued and the extent to which the approved plan has reached now after the realisation of this amount? Since this amount had been collected direct from the public, priority should have been accorded to laying new railway lines with this amount. The Planning Commission had approved a number of railway lines about which the Government had been saying time and again that due to shortage of funds the work could not be undertaken there. I would like to know whether the Government will spend the amount of these bonds on laying new railway lines?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I have already made clear that these bonds are a part of a complete plan of railways. This much I can say that the funds raised by these bonds are being spent on the complete plan. These are not additional funds. It is not an additionality. This is a part of the plan finalised by the Planning Commission. As for Rajasthan, I think I should also pay a little attention towards Madhya Pradesh also as I am paying towards Rajasthan. An amount of Rs. 24 crores has been earmarked for Kota-Neemuch line in Rajasthan. This amount is perhaps far more than any amount earmarked for any other railway line.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very big fair is being held on 24th instant in that part of Rajasthan which covers Jhunjhunu and Sikar also. The people coming to that fair not only visit Jhunjhunu but also Salasar, Khatu Shamji, Jind, Lohargarh. Lakhs of people from various parts of the country congregate on this occasion. Has the hon. Minister any plan to run special trains from Delhi to Jhunjhunu for the visitors during the period from 24th to 27th instant?

MR. SPEAKER: It is an additional plan. This does not come under it.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the family of the hon. Minister

is very much linked with Varanasi. He has constructed bathing places there by spending such a huge amount. There a plan is being executed for the last two years to convert Varanasi Bhatni line into a broad-gauge one. It is a Rs. 60 crore project. But so far only Rs. 6 crores have been sanctioned for it. This would not serve the purpose. Will the hon. Minister make efforts to earmark some amount for that project out of these funds?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already said that these funds are a part of a complete plan.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: It is an old project.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not come under that.

[English]

#### Modernisation of IISCO

245. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA†:  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan with a specified time frame has been formulated to implement the modernisation scheme for the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited and other steel plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With a view to modernising the IISCO Plant, at the request of the Government of India, the Japanese International Co-operation Agency has prepared a feasibility report on the modernisation of Bumpur Works and Gua Iron Ore Mines of IISCO.

The proposed scheme envisages extensive changes in the Plant and contemplates an expansion in two stages over a period of six years to the ultimate capacity of production of 2.1 million tonnes of crude steel per annum.

Apart from IISCO, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants are also proposed to be modernised. The modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant is expected to commence in 1987 and be completed by 1992-93. This will enable it to operate at its rated capacity of 1.6 million tonnes per annum of ingot steel. The modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant is expected to commence in 1988 and be completed by 1993. This will improve the capacity to 1.9 million tonnes per annum.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Sword of Damocles is hanging over the heads of 2,000 IISCO workers. The workers of IISCO are in perpetual worry about their future. This L. S. integrated steel factory is being treated as a drying unit. Martin Burn & Company had made this IISCO deliberately a sick unit by extracting maximum profits out of this company, and after nationalisation, the Government of India has invested an amount of only Rs. 168 crores which is totally inadequate to make this L. S. integrated steel factory viable. Dastur & Company prepared a feasibility report in the 70s, and it was followed by a Russian company which also prepared a feasibility report. Now, the Japanese company, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency has prepared a feasibility report on the modernisation of Bumpur Works and Gua Iron Ore Mines of IISCO. May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government has examined the feasibility report prepared by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, whether it is a fact that thousands of workers have to retrenched with the modernisation of IISCO and whether any fund has been earmarked for the modernisation of IISCO during the Seventh Five-Year Plan?

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR: The hon. Member is aware that this is one of the oldest plants in our country. It was taken over by the



Government in 1972 because of low production. The Japanese International Cooperation Agency has prepared a feasibility report which has been submitted only last month, in July 1987. That is under examination. This feasibility report envisages that there will be a reduction of about 10,000 in manpower. I would read out the figures. The feasibility report suggests that there will be an expansion in capacity and reduction of manpower. In terms of the report submitted recently, the existing manpower is 24,000.....

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** In the Burnpur unit?

**SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR:** In the entire IISCO plant. The existing total is 24,000 in the entire IISCO plant and after modernisation it will be 14,000. I may remind the hon. Member that the IISCO Bachao Committee which has been formed and which is represented by many Trade Unions belonging to the Party of my friend and other Unions also....

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** Not Party, but Trade Union.

**SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR:** The Trade Unions, including the INTUC also, though they are not on the Bachao Committee, all of them have been pressing the Government that this Plant should be modernised. This has been one of their demands. As the hon. Member has said, in 1984 the Russians also prepared a feasibility report. The latest report is of the Japanese-Government wants to bring the modern technology and that is being examined by the Government. This envisages also that the manpower productivity of liquid Steel, which is at present 24 tonnes per man per year, after modernisation will come to 152 tonnes per man per year. And then the effective capacity which is at present 0.5 million tonnes will come to 2.15 million tonnes of crude steel. I may tell the Hon. Member that this is under examination. There are no funds in the Seventh Five Year Plan for this purpose. We are examining as to how to get the funds. Whether we will do it on trunkay basis or any other basis,

that is still under examination. So, at this stage, I will not be able to tell the Hon. Member when it will be modernised and with whose help and with whose collaboration and with what technology because everything is under examination.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** Why is this feasibility report prepared by the Russian company not acceptable to the Government? And whether this unit can be made viable with the help of Medium Modern Technology which exists in our country?

**SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR:** I may tell the Hon. Member that the Russian feasibility report envisages that the total plant capacity will be 1 million tonnes. Whereas the Japanese report suggests that the total capacity will be 2.1 million tonnes of crude steel. So, that is the difference. And in 1984 the report has suggested that it will be 131. We need not go by which country has suggested what. Whatever we do will be in the larger national interests, in the interest of workers, in the interest of the people, in the interest of plant. We would like to import the best and modern technology.

**SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister about the Japanese feasibility report about IISCO that he has expressed. In his answer he has also mentioned about Durgapur and Raurkela. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what is the report on Durgapur, which companies are being asked for their feasibility report and if any funds have been created by SAIL or by Durgapur steel itself?

Similarly, for Raurkela, what is the position? When the Hon. Minister has said so many other things about Durgapur and Raurkela, what is the position regarding Bhilai steel plant because modernisation is supposed to be started in Bhilai first. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what has been decided for the Bhilai Steel?

**SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR:** Hon. Member has asked whether any action plan has been

specified, time-frame has been prepared for modernisation scheme. I will reply three points-Durgapur, IISCO, Raurkela. He has asked about the Durgapur steel plant. I may tell the Hon. Member that the Seventh Plan allocation for this plant is Rs 460 crores, and the Budget provision for 1987-88 is Rs. 25 crores. The total estimated cost is Rs 1357 cores.

So far as Raurkela steel plant is concerned for this also, the total estimated cost is 1600 crores of rupees and for the Seventh Plan allocation, it is Rs 360 crores. At the moment, there is no proposal for the Bhilai steel plant.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:** Sir, the Hon. Minister was pointing about the paucity of funds which has come in the way of modernisation of steel plants and he has quoted figures from the Seventh Plan. May I know whether the Government of India is aware that way back in 1985 the World Bank evinced interest in financing all the steel mills in the country for modernisation? May I know whether any progress has been achieved, if so, what is the present stage?

I would like to know from the new Steel Minister what is the present new steel policy of the Government? And what has happened with regard to the much publicised White Paper on steel and at what stage it is today?

**SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR:** So far as the interest evinced by the World Bank is concerned. I am sorry, I don't have the figures as the question did not pertain to that aspect. So far as the White Paper on the steel policy is concerned - because it does not relate to the policy and it relates to the modernisation of some plants-when I get a question which pertains to that, I will reply.

#### **Clearance to Irrigation Projects of Kerala**

\*246. **SHRI T. BASHEER:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation schemes for which approval of the Centre has been sought by the Kerala Government;

(b) the number of schemes approved so far; and

(c) the details of the schemes still awaiting approval of Union Government?

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) to (c). Out of three major and two medium irrigation projects received since 1982, comments on two major and two medium projects have been sent to the State Government for compliance. One project has been returned on account of environmental consideration.

**SHRI T. BASHEER:** The irrigation facilities created in Kerala in the 6th Plan period and till now are very much inadequate and the financial allocation made by the Central Government also has been very much unsatisfactory. Our feeling is that Kerala is not getting the adequate share in this regard. So, I take this opportunity to urge upon the Government to provide more financial assistance to Kerala Government especially to complete the ongoing projects.

In this context I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the number of on-going projects, both major and medium, in Kerala and how many projects are to be completed by the end of the 7th Plan period. Please also let me know the total irrigation potential that has to be added during the 7th Plan period in Kerala.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Sir., I don't accept the contention of the Hon. Member that the Central Government has not provided the necessary assistance to the irrigation facilities of Kerala. Perhaps the House is aware that the irrigation facilities are planned, funded and implemented by the States concerned. I should say at this hour that Kerala is the only State in the country which is receiving special attention and special assistance....(*Interruptions*)..... As I

said first, plan provisions are made by the States themselves, including Kerala. There is not a single pie in the Central fund for funding the irrigation projects of the country. They are basically planned, funded and implemented by the States concerned. So, the question of providing any special assistance not only in respect of Kerala, but in respect of any other States also, does not arise.

Till the end of March 1985, at the end of the 6th Plan, the irrigation potential created in Kerala through major and medium irrigation projects is 0.564 million hectares, through minor irrigation projects 0.390 million hectares, totalling about 0.954 million hectares. The target for the 7th Plan is 0.380 million hectares. I should say that during the 7th Plan the outlay provided for Kerala for the major and medium irrigation projects is Rs. 280 crores, for the minor irrigation projects Rs. 50 crores, for the command area development Rs. 29 crores and for the flood control Rs. 25 crores, totalling Rs. 384 crores. The hon. Member has asked about the particulars of the major and medium irrigation on-going projects in the Seventh Plan. The on-going projects in the Seventh Plan are 15 and one new irrigation project has been taken up.

SHRI T. BASHEER: I would like to know whether Central Government or State Government have identified certain old on-going projects for earlier completion of those projects? If so, what are those projects? I would also like to know whether Government will provide some special assistance in case of those identified projects for earlier completion. Further may I also know whether any of these projects are receiving World Bank or any external assistance?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: May I inform the House and also the hon. Member that the priority for these projects is left to the State Government. As regards the information asked by the Member we have not received any information from the State Government.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: In Kerala

there are mini hydroelectric projects and large quantity of stale water is available. Has the Government evolved any scheme to use this water for irrigation purpose in the State?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I require a separate notice. This question does not pertain to this.

SHRI A. CHARLES: A project for the modernisation of the Neyyar dam has been submitted a few years ago. This project is useful not only for Kerala but also for Tamil Nadu. According to the statistics available more than 45% of the total water is wasted on its way. So modernisation is the most important aspect and nearly Rs. 10 crores are necessary for the modernisation of this project. But for the construction of the dam roughly Rs. 200 crores will be required. It is roughly 5% of the total cost. So I would plead with the hon. Minister to look into this particular question. May I know whether priority will be given for the modernisation of the Neyyar dam?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As regards modernisation of Neyyar irrigation project first of all I would like to say that this project has not been included in the Seventh Plan of Kerala. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 905 crores and it is expected to give benefits to about 11.65 thousand hectares. All regards the present stage of this project the project was examined by Central Water Commission comments on Hydrology, ground water position, coastal engineering and financial aspects were sent to the State during December 1985 to April 1987. The replies and comments of the State were received only in July 1987.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Are you going to take up the modernisation work?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have already said this has not been included.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: We want to know whether it has been approved or not.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The question is that it has not been accepted to be

included in the Seventh Plan itself. It is a question of priority. So it does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Inter-State Projects as National Projects**

\*247. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT†:

SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to declare Inter-State irrigation projects as national projects;

(b) whether it is proposed to take over Rajasthan Canal, Telgu Ganga and Polavaram Projects as national projects; and

(c) if so, the plan drawn up for this purpose and if not, the reasons therefor?

[*English*]

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

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was very much distressed after listening to the reply of the hon. Minister especially when we are facing a grave drought situation. He knows that our ground water flows into the rivers and the sea. There are many States whose financial position does not allow them to complete these projects. Therefore, why do the Government not pay attention towards inter-state projects, especially towards the project of the Rajasthan Canal, which is the Bhagirani of Rajasthan, the Mahi Project and Telugu Ganga and Palavaram projects in the south. What is the difficulty in declaring these projects as national projects?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: You do understand, but they do not understand.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you satisfied with the reply of Shri Tulsiram?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am pained to hear that the hon. Member was distressed.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Both of you go out and lessen your distress.

MR. SPEAKER: You are distressed because of the question and she because of the reply.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I can say with regret that we do not have funds in the central sector to spend on taking over any project.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Ours is mainly an agricultural country and we should think of according priority to irrigation projects. If you cannot declare them as national projects, then at least tell me whether there is any proposal to provide any additional assistance for the Rajasthan Canal? Presently Rajasthan is facing a grave situation and we have been holding discussion on it for the last many days. Will the Rajasthan canal known as the Indira Gandhi Canal not be completed for years together? Do you propose to allocate more funds for this project which is very useful?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The original question is whether Government propose to declare inter-state projects as national projects? To this I have replied that at present there are no funds in the central sector.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Bring from the Swiss banks please.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The question is whether the centre can do something

to declare the state projects as national projects. The suggestion is very good but we have not funds.

It is for the National Development Council to think about declaring any project as a national projects. If any changes are called for in the planning process in this regard, that will be done. The financial project will have to be looked into and the Planning Commission will be required to think about it. Only then these questions would arise.

AN HON. MEMBER: What will you do?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I cannot do anything.

[English]

SHRI MANIK REDDY: What are the facilities extended by the Government of India to complete Telgu Ganga and Palavaram projects in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I have already told that Palavaram and Telgu Ganga are not at all national projects. They are projects prepared by the State Governments. The Telgu Ganga Project is being implemented even without clearance by the Central Water Commission and the Planning Commission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the hon'ble Minister has given a very curt reply: "No, Sir. Does not arise." I would like to ask a plain question to the hon'ble Minister: Is it not a fact that this question involves not only the question of financial constraints but also the question of reconciling the regional aspirations with the national aspirations of integration. Sir, is it not a fact that amongst the number of neighbouring States, such disputes regarding river water or irrigation projects are coming up and as a result of that unnecessary and avoidable bitterness is created? In order to avoid that and see that the legitimate regional aspirations are reconciled with the national aspirations will he take a special precaution to see that such projects are made national projects so that dis-

putes can be ended and at the same time the economic development of the neighbouring States can be achieved.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes. Yes.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, there is a considerable force in what the hon. Member has said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even then, he will reply, no, Sir.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Almost all the major rivers in this country are inter-state rivers. Unless we take up the river basin development as whole without limiting to the concept of development to the limitations of State boundaries perhaps these problems cannot be solved. For this purpose, Sir, perhaps I may inform the House that this aspect, specially the aspect of water resources development in the States, is a State subject, but management of inter state water development is left with the Centre. Perhaps, we need some examination as to how the States can go in surrendering the rights over their waters for the overall development in the national interest. That is the main point. I may inform the hon. Members that very soon, the National Water Policy is coming into being and the National Water Council is going to meet on eighth on next month. We have almost agreed to develop the water resources as if they are for the total development and these things can be considered at that time.

SHRI M. Y. GHORPADE: May I ask the hon. Minister whether he would agree that this is a vital question and it need not be confined to inter State rivers or projects? Would he agree that there are very very important projects in different States, which cannot be completed in the foreseeable future and they happen to be located in drought prone areas, to give an example, the upper Krishna project in Karnataka. We are all aware that there is no provision for this at present. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, as a Minister he would support in principle the concept of including

such vital projects which have no chance of being completed within the State Plans as Central or National projects atleast in the Eighth Plan or in the second half of the Seventh Plan. Would he support that principle?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** He would support the principle and reject it in practice.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:** Sir, it is a question of defining the criteria for taking up the project as a national project. perhaps, the hon. Member is suggesting one of such criteria.

[*Translation*]

#### **Electrification of Baroda-Ratlam Railway Line**

\*248. **SHRI C. D. GAMIT:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of electrification was started between Baroda and Ratlam on Western Railway, and the details in regard to the present stage of the work;

(b) the time by which this work is likely to be completed and electrification will be introduced between Baroda and Ratlam; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken to introduce soon an electric train from Bombay to Ratlam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA**): (a) to (c). Electrification of Baroda-Ratlam section was approved in 1979-80 Works Programme. Electrification works on the section have already been completed and the section was energised in stages by Nov., 86.

Electric traction on the Baroda-Ratlam section has been introduced in stages as under:

		<u>Date of Introduction</u>
Goods Traffic		15.7.86
Passenger Traffic		6.12.86
	Mail and express trains	
		21.12.86
	For others.	

**SHRI C. D. GAMIT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Railways for completing the electrification work speedily on the Baroda-Ratlam Railway section soon after taking over the charge of railways. Previously this work was being executed very slowly. Delhi and Bombay are two important cities of the country. Excepting the Rajdhani Express, the other trains take more than 26 hours. Due to this, the passengers have to face a lot of difficulties. Keeping all these difficulties in view, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the time by which electrification work on Ratlam-Mathura railway line will be completed and the electric trains will start running?

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** The electrification work on the Western Railways will be completed during this financial year.

**SHRI C. D. GAMIT:** The Surat-Bhusawal railway line comes under the Western Railway. Iron ore and steel are transported to Gujarat by this railway line. It is a very important line. Is there any proposal with the Railway Ministry to electrify this railway line?

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** The electrification work in Itarsi, Bhusawal and Durg sections is covered under the plan. But this question relates to the Western railway route instead of Bhusawal. If the hon. Member wants a detailed information in this regard, I will certainly submit it.

[*English*]

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** What is the total kilometerage covered by electrification in the Indian Railways and how many

more kilometers are you going to cover by electrification in the 7th Plan?

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** We have covered 6500 route kilometers and on a very rough and ready basis you can doubt it to track kilometers. We are planning to electrify another 3400 route kilometers in the 7th Plan. And with the subsequent new plans that we have made, maybe we are able to cover another 5000 to 6000 kilometers in the next decade.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, a portion of the railway line referred to by the hon. Member comes under my constituency also. When the electrification work was going on, a lot of thefts and corrupt practices were being indulged into about which I wrote to the former Railway Minister. But no action was taken. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why no action was taken to identify and punish the guilty officials despite so many complaints?

**SHRI MADAV RAO SCINDIA:** If the hon. Member discloses the year to which it relates, I can say something.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You write to the hon. Minister again.

[*English*]

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:** The hon. Minister has stated in reply that the Baroda-Ratlam electrification project was approved in 1979-80. But may I know what was the estimated cost at the time of approval and what was the time schedule and whether it was completed within the time schedule and if not, what were the reasons.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Sir, if he is referring to the time schedule, the time schedules were probably not laid down at that time. If he is referring to the financial schedules, it is going to cost appx. Rs 35 crores and by the time it will be completed it

will cost us Rs 93 crores.

### **Navodaya Vidyalayas In West Bengal**

\*250. **SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the essential requirements to be initially fulfilled in order to start a Navodaya Vidyalaya;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government has agreed to the concept of Navodaya Vidyalayas to be set up in West Bengal; and

(c) if not, the steps Union Government propose to take to start them in West Bengal?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):** (a) It is proposed to start a Navodaya Vidyalaya in every district of the country by 1990. For this an offer of about 30 acres of land is expected. Since the Navodaya Vidyalayas do not have their own buildings to begin with, an offer of suitable buildings is also to be made.

(b) and (c). The details of the scheme have been conveyed to the various State Govts./UTs, including West Bengal. They have also been discussed with State/UT Govts. in various fora. The Government of West Bengal has not made any proposal so far for establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the State.

**SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:** Sir, I understand from the answer given by the Minister that the West Bengal Government has not agreed to the establishment of the Navodaya Vidyalayas. Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, how many States in India have so far not agreed to establishments of the Navodaya Vidyalayas? In view of the fact that it is proposed to have one such vidyalaya in

every district in the country by 1990, the time at the disposal of the Government is not very much.

Secondly, I would also like to know that as the State Governments of West Bengal and other States have not agreed to establish Navodaya Vidyalaya so far, what is the thinking of the Central Government about establishing Navodaya Vidyalayas in those States? .

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has rightly said that Navodaya Vidyalayas are proposed to be started in all the States by the year 1990. Excepting in three States-Tamil Nadu, Assam and West Bengal-Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in all the States. The Government of India have been in constant touch with the Government of West Bengal. Since the time this scheme was started, the details thereof were sent to all the States including West Bengal, but no proposal has been received from them so far. There have been a number of talks between the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development who went there and exchanged views with the Chief Minister. Earlier also contacts were established with the Education Minister and the Education Secretary of West Bengal. But when no proposal was received, we thought it better not to do anything *ex-parte*. Rather keeping their sentiments in view, we thought we would do something only when a proposal was received from them. We have received an offer for land from some private persons and the same has been sent to the Government of West Bengal for their comments.

[*English*]

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, I would like to thank the Minister for her frank answer. I would also like to know from the Minister that in view of the fact that about 30 acres of land is required for establishing one Navodaya Vidyalaya, is there any contem-

plation on the part of the society that has been established for this Navodaya Vidyalaya to include donors category in the Managing Committee of the Vidyalaya because a person who donates such a huge amount of land would likely to have some representation in the Managing Committee?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, the Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme, as it has been finalised, has been sent to all the State Governments. This is not the final word. But we would like to be careful and cautious in going ahead with a new scheme like this. As we go along and as we gain experience, it may be found possible to diversify and add other elements also in it. But right now, it is a Government of India sponsored scheme, run by the society. We do not require the permission of the State Governments. We can start the schools right away. But we have considered it more appropriate to talk to the State Governments and get their cooperation in this. We do hope that we will be able to get the cooperation. We would not like to anticipate non-cooperation just now.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in her reply has said that it is proposed to start a Navodaya Vidyalaya in every district by 1990. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if there are proposals with the Government to open Navodaya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh? Have they given their consent to it and whether the proposal includes Chhatarpur district also? Is she also aware that the Chhatarpur administration has given an assurance to extend full cooperation in this regard to their demand for land. Will the hon. Minister please sanction a Navodaya Vidyalaya for Chhatarpur district on priority basis?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member wants to know about Madhya Pradesh. I would like to



tell her that in a year 1986-87, there were recommendations for 6 places in Madhya Pradesh and for the year 1987-88, more recommendations have also been received. If she wants to know the names of the places, I shall tell her later.

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when a Navodaya Vidyalaya is likely to be started in Begusarai and why there is delay in starting it?

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: I want to ask a question.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. No please. I am not going to be bamboozled in this way.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that sanction has been accorded for Begusarai and it will start functioning by the next session.

[English]

#### Diverslon of Flood Water of North India to South India

\*251. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have got any proposals to make use of flood waters of North India by diverting it to drought affected areas of South India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: This

shows the negative attitude of the Government towards drought-affected States of South India. All the South Indian States are now ruled by the Opposition Parties and that is why the hon. Minister is always in a negative mood... (*Interruptions*)

During the tenure of Late Dr. K.L. Rao, there was a proposal for linking Ganga and Cauvery and also inter-linking of all the rivers. I want to know whether that proposal still exists or not. I would like to have a categorical answer.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, may I remove the unreasonable misunderstanding in the mind of the hon. member who thinks that I am always negative in the case of the opposition-ruled States. I myself come from the South, from Karnataka..... (*Interruptions*)

Naturally, I cannot be parochial. My interests cannot be regional. They will only be national.

Coming to the question that the hon. member has asked, the project envisaged by Dr. K.L. Rao was further studied by the Central Water Commission, and it was found that though it was technically feasible, economically it was not feasible as the cost was prohibitive.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Mr. Speaker Sir, you are a farmer and you must be aware that the fate of the South Indian farmers depends mostly on the inter-connection of the rivers. A lot of water is drained into the sea and it is in no way useful to the farmers of the country. Polavaram project which links Krishna and Godavari will give an excess of 80 TMC water to the drought affected areas in Rayalaseema. Will the hon. Minister consider this and sanctions the Polavaram Project? I also want to know whether he is going to take it up as a national project and not as a state project.

Secondly, how is he going to arrest the flow of excess flood waters? Has the Government of India any plans in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: the Question Hour is over.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

[*English*]

**Distribution of Iron and Steel**

\*249. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any law to govern the distribution of iron and steel in and outside the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to introduce a bill to regulate distribution of iron and steel?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR):

**STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Provisions exist to regulate the distribution, possession and use of iron and steel inside the country under the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 notified under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. These provisions enable the Government to give necessary directives to the producers of iron and steel with a view to securing proper distribution; proper utilisation of iron and steel by the consumer is also enforceable under these provisions. Export of iron and steel from the country is governed by the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, and Exports (Control) Order, 1977 notified thereunder.

(c) Does not arise.

**Report of Task Force on Salem Steel Plant**

\*252. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the updated DPR (Second Stage) for Salem Steel Plant prepared by the Centre for Engineering and Technology (CET) has not been considered viable;

(b) whether Government have set up a task force to examine alternative ways through which this steel plant can grow;

(c) if so, when the report of the task force is expected; and

(d) in case the report has already been received, what steps Government propose to take to put through the expansion plan of Salem Steel Plant Expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Steel Authority of India Limited has considered the report and not found it viable.

(b) No, Sir.

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

**Financial Assistance to Vidyasagar University, Midnapore**

\*253. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vidyasagar University, Midnapore, has received any financial assistance from the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the amount released to it so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons for withholding the financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (A) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the UGC Act, the Universities established after January 17, 1972, require to be declared fit by the UGC for financial assistance from Central sources. The Vidyasagar University, Midnapore, has not yet been declared fit for such grants.

#### **Allocation to Kerala out of Danish Aid**

\*254. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Kerala out of Rs. 36 crores received as Danish Aid for health; and

(b) the details of projects identified for development with the help of this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) An amount of Rs. 25.26 lakhs has been allocated to Kerala till 1.1.1987 under the Danish Aid under National Programme for Control of Blindness.

(b) The above mentioned amount has been utilized for developing/strengthening following services in the State:

(i) Primary Eye Care facilities at 245 Block level Primary Health Centres.

(ii) 2 Central Mobile Units.

(iii) 3 District mobile Units.

(iv) Supply of Equipments to 11 District Hospitals.

(v) One training school for Ophthalmic Assistants.

#### **Production and Demand of Steel During Seventh Plan**

\*255. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production and demand of steel during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the estimated gap between the demand and supply by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bridge the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR):

#### **STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). The Demand and Availability of steel was reassessed in 1986 after taking into account the investment pattern incorporated in the Seventh Plan over the plans for the modernisation and expansion of the indigenous steel producing units.

The estimates of Demand and Availability as per this reassessment for the terminal year of the 7th Plan is as follows:-

	(Million tonne)	
	Non-flat products	Flat products
Demand	8.1	6.0
Availability	9.1	6.2
Gap	(+) 1.0	(+) 0.2

Taking into account itemwise demand and availability, there is, however, likely to be a deficit in certain types of flat products.

(c) To meet the gaps in respect of such products, imports may have to be allowed.

#### **Neglect of Minor Ports**

\*256. SHRI N. DENNIS:  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the neglect of minor ports without any improvement activities;

(b) whether any fund is being set apart for the improvemental activities of minor ports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps for the improvement of the ancient "Colaohel" port in Kanyakumari District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The facilities available in minor ports are considerably less than those available in Major Ports. A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made in the 7th Five Year Plan for giving financial assistance for development of two minor ports. The port of Redi in Maharashtra and Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh have been selected for providing financial assistance out of the provision of Rs. 20 crores in the 7th Plan.

(d) The port comes under the State Government and Central Government have no proposal for its improvement.

[*Translation*]

#### **Defects in Hirakud Dam**

\*257. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN  
SINHA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES

be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain defects in Hirakud Dam have been detected due to which the project has not yet achieved its irrigation potential;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken or being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Some cracks were noticed and remedial measures are proposed to be undertaken. It has not affected the creation of irrigation potential.

[*English*]

#### **Total Irrigated Command Area**

\*258. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:  
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total irrigated command area from various sources of irrigation in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the shortfall in the total irrigated command area due to shortage of electricity, diesel, seepage and drought?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

**STATEMENT**

(a) The State-wise net irrigated area (irrigated command area) from various sources for 1983-84 (latest year for which the data is available) is as follows:

(Provisional)

(Thousand hectares)

State/Union Territories	Canals		Tanks	Well		Other Sources	Total
	Govt.	Private		Tube-wells	Other Wells		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1839	*	1087	170	668	114	3878
Assam <sup>+</sup>	71	291	—	—	—	210	572
Bihar	1009	—	98	814	142	454	2517
Gujarat <sup>+</sup>	430	—	41	299	1465	5	2240
Haryana	1185	—	1	990	10	4	2190
Himachal Pradesh	3	—	1	4	—	86	94
Jammu & Kashmir	132	172	3	2	1	11	321
Karnataka	661	—	317	5	431	176	1590
Kerala	100	4	36	31	**	95	266
Madhya Pradesh	1209	3	149	47	1145	219	2772
Maharashtra <sup>+</sup>	389	24	283	—	1141	127	1964
Manipur <sup>+</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	65	65
Meghalaya <sup>+</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	50	50
Nagaland <sup>+</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	68	68
Orissa <sup>@</sup>	1187	-	314	90	254	—	1845
Punjab	1478	—	—	2077	45	9	3609
Rajasthan	1119	—	214	140	1766	37	3276
Sikkim <sup>+</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	12	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamil Nadu	864	1	807	105	821	20	2618
Tripura <sup>+</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	29 <sup>*</sup>	29
Uttar Pradesh	3330	—	152	5467	614	316	9879
West Bengal	724	—	278	687	30	261	1980
Arunchal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Delhi	4	—	1	32	14	—	51
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Mizoram <sup>+</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Pondicherry	11	—	1	13	—	—	25
All-India	15745	495	3783	10973	8548	2411	41955

-/ In the absence of data for the year 1983-84, latest available information has been utilised.

@ Relates to Major, Medium and Minor for Canals, Tanks, and Wells respectively.

\* Included under 'Government Canals; as separate figures for private canals are not available.

\*\* Included under 'Tubewells'.

(b) At the end of the Sixth Plan (1984-85) a gap of about 6.95 million ha. between creation of irrigation potential and its utilisation has been reported due to various reasons including shortage of energy, and excessive seepage losses and drought.

#### **Safety of Rare Articles of National Museum, Delhi**

\*259. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many rare articles belonging to

the National Museum have either damaged or are missing during the last five years, the details thereof;

(b) whether a 12th century statue of Ganga was broken to pieces and a Rajputi Dupatta belonging to Mughal Emperor Jahangir has been missing;

(c) the steps Government have taken to prevent such damages and missing of historical articles; and

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed for such persons charged with their

safety and custody?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a), (b) and (d). All possible care is exercised for the safety and security of the art objects in the National Museum. However, seven cases of damage or loss have occurred during the last five years. The 'Yamuna' stone (not "Ganga" as stated in part (b) of the question) was damaged in July, 1985 when a labourer accidentally fall from his ladder toppling the statue, while engaged in cleaning the rotunda. The piece has since been completely repaired. The Golconda 'Rumal' was found missing in 1983 and after a through search, a report has been lodged with the Police. Investigation is in progress. 'Gopis in Search of Krishna', 'Flying Gandharva', 'Shiva-Vamana', 'Standing Pregnant Goddess' and 'Tara' were damaged in varying degrees during the Festivals of India in USA and France in 1985-86. No individual responsibility could be fixed in these cases.

(c) In order to avoid damage/loss to art objects during transportation etc., revised detailed Guidelines for their security/safety have been issued. The National Museum have also acquired security equipments to detect and prevent any attempt at theft/pilferage.

#### **Benefit Package for CGHS Doctors**

\*260. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the benefit package announced/decided by Government for CGHS doctors;

(b) the demands of doctors; and

(c) the reaction of doctors to the benefit package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):  
(a) The main features of the package offered to the doctors are as follows:-

- (i) Medical Officers will get promotion to the post of Senior Medical Officer after 5 years by suitable adjustment of cadre strength. Senior Medical Officers with a total of 12 years of regular service in Group 'A' will enter the next grade of Chief Medical Officer provided they have put in 2 years service as Senior Medical Officer. Strength of Non-functional Selection Grade is to be fixed at 15% of the total number of Senior Duty Posts and Chief Medical Officers with 2 years of regular service will be eligible for this grade subject to availability of posts. Promotion will be on merit-cum-seniority basis.
- (ii) Assistant Professors will be promoted as Associate Professor after 3 years and Associate Professors will be placed in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 after 6 years of service as Associate Professor. A new intermediate scale of Rs. 3700-5000 is being introduced for Specialist Grade II Officers of Non-Teaching and Public Health Sub-Cadre which they will be getting after 5 years of service. The Specialist Grade II Officers in these Sub-Cadres will be placed in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 after 9 years of service in Specialist Grade II. All these placements in higher scales will be arranged by suitable restructuring of the Cadre.
- (iii) 15 additional posts in Supertime level (Teaching Sub-Cadre) will be sanctioned on ad-hoc basis pending Cadre Review. These posts are to be filled on the basis of merit-cum-fitness. 10 additional posts at Supertime level will be sanctioned for the Specialist Non-Teaching Sub-Cadre on ad-hoc basis pend-

ing Cadre Review. These posts are to be filled on the basis of merit-cum-seniority.

- (iv) The Non Practising Allowance has been increased from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600 to Rs. 600/- to Rs. 900/-. The rates of Conveyance Allowance have also been increased and these have also been introduced for Specialist and General Duty Officers in hospitals. An Annual Allowance of Rs. 3000 per annum for professional pursuits has been accepted for Specialists. For General Duty Officers, the allowance will be Rs. 1200/- per annum.

A Cadre Review Committee has been set up to make recommendations for improving career progression of the officers in different Sub-Cadres and various grades in these Cub-Cadres including Supertime Grade.

- (b) The demands are as Follows:-
- (i) Higher scales of pay at the entry point than those recommended by the Pay Commission.
- (ii) Three time-bound promotions in the first 15 years of service.
- (ii) Non-Practising Allowance at the rate of 50 per cent of the Revised Pay Scale without ceiling, failing which they should be permitted private practice. Non-Practising Allowance to be treated as part of pay for purposes pertaining to Government service.
- (iv) Other demands like grant of Conveyance Allowance at higher rates, Rural Area Allowance, Administrative Allowance, Teaching/Specialist Allowance, Risk Allowance, Special Pay and Professional Allowance, enhancement of age of retirement from 58 to 62-65 years and a unified cadre of Central

Health Service instead of four sub-cadres.

(c) the Joint Action Council of the Central Health Service and other Services Doctors 'Association called off their strike unconditionally with effect from 9th July, 1987, on the appeal of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare.

### **Streamlining Financial Management of Ports**

\*261. DR. V. VENKATESH:  
SMT. JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been initiated by Government to streamline the financial management of the ports to avoid escalation in case of port projects; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The main reasons for cost escalation in Port Projects are the following:-

(1) Provision is not made as per extent instructions in the sanctioned estimates for normal price escalation during project life.

(2) Increase in the cost of labour and material during project life.

(3) Statutory increase in levies like customs duty, excise duty etc. after the sanctioning of the estimate.

(4) Fluctuations after sanctioning of the estimate in the rates of foreign exchange which affects the price of imported inputs.

(5) High tendered rates.

(6) Delayed supply of key inputs required from suppliers on whom orders have been placed.



(7) Additional items found necessary during project implementation.

(8) Change in the scope of work..

(9) Under-estimation.

(10) Time Over-run.

(2) Factors (1) to (6) mentioned above are generally beyond the control of the Port authorities. The steps initiated by Government and the ports to eliminate avoidable cost escalation are on the following lines:-

(i) Cost estimate of different projects are scrutinized with a view to ensure that they are made on realistic basis and with a view to avoiding under estimation of cost.

(ii) Projects costing over Rs. 5 crores are scrutinized and appraised by concerned Ministeries/Organisations like Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance etc. before Government's approval is given.

(iii) After a project is sanctioned by Govt. its execution is monitored by the Ministry by periodical progress reports.

(iv) When time over-runs and cost over-runs are noticed reasons therefor are investigated and responsibility fixed for the over-runs and suitable action initiated against those who are responsible wherever necessary.

(v) The Ports Chairmen and senior officers periodically review progress of various schemes and bring to the notice of Govt. any bottlenecks or difficulties they face.

#### **Shortage of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Outer Delhi**

\*262. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of Kendriya Vidyalayas in outer Delhi area as a result of which wards of the Central Govern-

ment employees are facing difficulties in getting admission;

(b) whether some more such Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened in outer Delhi area; and

(c) if so, the names of the places where these are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Kendriya Vidyalayas in outer Delhi are not able to admit all the children of Central Government employees who seek admission there.

(b) and (c). Decision for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas in 1987-88 has not been taken yet.

#### **Development of Certain Colleges as Autonomous Colleges**

\*263. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to develop some colleges as autonomous institutions;

(b) if so, the number and names of such institutions, State-wise;

(c) whether any time-frame has been laid down for this programme; and

(d) the progress achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The National Policy on Education-1986 visualises the development of autonomous colleges in large numbers. The Programme of Action to implement the policy envisages that about

500 colleges should be developed as autonomous colleges in the 7th Plan.

The UGC has framed guidelines for conferring autonomous status on colleges and circulated them to all Universities and Colleges in January, 1987. Each University has been advised to set up a Standing Committee consisting of, among others, representatives of the UGC, State Government and the University to consider the applications received from colleges for conferring autonomous status. The selection of colleges by this committee has then to be approved formally by the State Government and the UGC. After such approval, the University concerned can notify the selected colleges as autonomous colleges. The autonomous college will be responsible for framing courses of study and syllabi and holding the examinations. The University will only award the degrees.

So far, the selection of 36 colleges for autonomous status has been approved by the UGC. The names of these colleges State-wise are:

#### I. RAJASTHAN

##### Rajasthan University

1. Government College, Ajmer.
2. M.S.J. College, Bharatpur.
3. Arts and Science College, Kota.
4. Dungar College, Bikaner.

#### II. TAMIL NADU

##### Bharatiar University

5. N.G. Mahalingam College, Pollachi.
6. Erode Arts College, Erode.
7. Government Arts College, Coimbatore.
8. Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

9. Gobi Arts College, Gobi, Chettipalayam.

10. Coimbatore Institute of Technology.  
Madurai Kamaraj University

11. Arul Anandar College, Karamathur.

12. G.T.N. Arts College, Dindigal.

13. Thiagarajan College, Madurai.

14. Vivekananda College, Tiruvedakan.

15. Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College, Sivakasi.

16. St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai;

17. Thiagarajan College of Engineering, Madurai.

##### Bharatidasan University

18. Holy Cross College, Tiruchirapalli.

19. A.V.C. College, Mayiladuthurai.

20. Sri Pushpam College, Pondi.

21. Government College (Men), Kumbakonam.

22. Seeta Lakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchi.

##### Madras University

23. Stella Maris College, Madras.

24. Presidency College, Madras.

25. Queen Mary's College, Madras.

26. Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur.

27. Meston College of Education, Madras.

28. Technical Teacher Training Institute, Madras.

## III ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra University

29. D.N.R. College, Bhimavaram.

30. Sir C.R.R. College, Eluru.

31. Ch. S.D. St. Theresa's College of Women, Eluru.

32. S.R.V.B.S.J.B. Maharanee College, Peddapuram.

33. Shri Durgaprasad Saraf College of Arts and Applied Sciences, Shreeramnagar.

34. M.R. College for Men, Vizinagam.

35. St. Joseph's College for Women, Waltair.

## IV MADHYA PRADESH

Ravi Shankar University

36. Government College for Science, Raipur.

[Translation]

**Sites of Bridges Surveyed by Central Soil Laboratory**

2647. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sites which have been surveyed by the Central Soil Laboratory on the request of Central Water Commission for construction of bridges; and

(c) the names of the places in each State where these bridges will be constructed and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). As a part of research efforts for determination of likely scour depth, investigations were conducted at the following six sites:-

(i) National Highway Crossing near Ambala across Ghaggar river in Haryana.

(ii) Kharnadi near Pawata in Rajasthan.

(iii) Maini river near Bangaon in Madhya Pradesh.

(iv) Laknavaram river near Pasra in Andhra Pradesh.

(v) Ambika river near Unai in Gujarat.

(vi) Ungat river near Bhirami in Rajasthan.

This investigative work is not linked with any construction scheme.

[English]

**Import of Technology for Basic Areas of Railway**

2648. DR. B.L. SHAILESH:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Ministry of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite more than three decades of research and development work by the Railways Research, Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) Lucknow, his Ministry have decided to import technology in basic areas like high speed coaches, freight bogies and higher horsepower locomotives-both electric and diesel;

(b) if so, the countries of their import and the estimated expenditure involved therein; and

(c) the steps envisaged to undertake manufacture of the freight bogies and locomotives in bulk in India with the imported technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

There was a major change in Indian Railways' motive power and rolling stock technology in the '50s and early '60s with the introduction of diesel and electric locomotives, steel bodied integral coaches and roller bearing bogie wagons. Since then, through indigenous research and development efforts, the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation has effected progressive additions/alternations/ improvements in the designs of these locomotives and rolling stock. Gaps have, however, developed in certain spheres of railway technology obtaining in this country, as compared to the more advanced countries, because of the absence of adequate infrastructure for technological advancement, limited investments and industrial base.

(b) The tenders in relation to coaches and diesel locomotives are under evaluation, the expenditure to be incurred for their import with transfer of technology would be known after finalisation of the tenders.

In the case of freight bogies orders have been placed for 19 nos. each of 9 different modern designs at a total ciff cost of approx. Rs. 5.5 crores from firms in USA, Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, France and Canada. Two Indian firms are also involved in the supply of these bogies in association with two foreign firms.

In the case of electric high horse power locomotives orders have been placed for 18 nos.-12 nos. from Japan and 6 nos. from Sweden-at a total current FOB cost of Rs. 74 crores approx.

(c) The proposed imports referred to are for the limited purpose of acquisition of state-of-the-art technology for establishing indigenous manufacture. The locomotives and coaches will be taken up for manufacture basically in the Railways' own Production Units. In the case of freight bogies. Indian Railways would be the main licensee with sub-licensing rights to qualified parties of the Indian industry both in public and private sectors.

### **Bisalpur Dam Project**

2649. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned outlay for the year 1987-88 for Bisalpur Dam Project of Rajasthan;

(b) how much land is likely to be irrigated under the above project and when the irrigation facility is likely to be available under its command area;

(c) whether some villages would be provided lift irrigation under the above project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES: (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Rs. 2.75 crores.

(b) to (d). The Project envisages a potential of 60,000 hectares by flow irrigation only.

### **Amount Spent on Passenger Amenities**

2650. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during 1984-85 in providing amenities to railway passengers; and

(b) whether there has been increase in the amount spent on amenities in 1985-86 and 1986-87 if so, to what extent and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The amount spent on Passenger amenities during 1984-85 is Rs. 4.85 crores.

(b) There has been increase in amounts spent on amenities in 1985-86 and 1986-87. The details are as under:

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1985-86	-	Rs. 6.67 crores
1986-87	-	Rs. 11.22 crores (Provisional)

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### Agitation of W.R. Motormen

2651. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the agitation by Western Railway motormen in Bombay;

(b) if so, the demands of the motormen; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There has been some agitation by the Motormen of Bombay Division of Western Railway.

(b) The main demands of the Motormen are for better facilities in Running Rooms, additional accommodation at Lobby at Church Gate, preparation of Pay Sheets at Church Gate, revision of Running Allowance, preparation of works Schedules in consultation with elected representatives and restructuring of pay scales.

(c) Motormen are paid running Allowance as per recently revised enhanced rate and they have been allotted pay scale in accordance with the recommendations of IVth Pay Commission. Pay sheet preparation at Churchgate is not considered feasible but alternative facilities for attending to complaints have been provided. Planning of Lobby space has been initiated. Work Schedules are prepared in consultation with representatives of the recognised Unions. Constant efforts are made to provide adequate facilities in Running Rooms and some further refurbishing is in progress.

### Oral Contraceptive for Women

2652. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new, once a week, oral contraceptive has been developed for women which has been found to be an anti-cancer agent also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY (KUMARI SAROJKHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Scientists at Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow have developed a Weekly Oral Contraceptive for Women which can also be used in the treatment of advanced cancer of breast. The clinical trials on the drug are in progress.

### Firms Engaged in Liaison Work by SAIL

2653. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some firms or individuals are engaged in liaison work for the Steel Authority of India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have issued instructions to all Public Sector Undertakings not to engage outsiders for liaison work?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. SAIL have appointed selling agents for disposal of their melting scrap. These include the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation, a public sector organisation. SAIL have also decided to appoint agents to help them sell alloy steels. These agents will be appointed after open advertisements.

SAIL have in the past appointed agents

in the foreign countries for exporting steel. Such agents, however, are appointed on a case to case basis. There are no standing agents for SAIL in foreign countries

In case of indigenous purchases or purchase of imported items, suppliers appoint agents to represent their cases with SAIL. Such agents are not appointed by SAIL.

These appointments are in line with normal commercial practice.

(c) No, Sir.

### **Sports Hostel In Andhra Pradesh**

2654. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Sports Hostel in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the proposed location for the Sports Hostel and the amount earmarked for that hostel; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). There is a proposal to set up a Sports Hostel in Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad in the near future. According to the Sports Authority of India's Scheme of setting up sports hostels, a sum of about Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for each hostel.

### **Non Availability of Cat Scanner and Ultra Sound facilities in Safdarjung Hospital**

2655. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:  
SHRI YASHWANTRAO  
GADAKH PATIL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Safdarjung Hospital lacks in essential equipment like Cat Scanner and Ultra Sound;

(b) whether the hospital is also without senior doctors in some of the departments like Cardiology;

(c) if so, the reasons for not providing the essential equipment and posting senior doctors; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) A Cat Scanner is not available in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi. However, an Ultra Sound machine is available.

(b) to (d). It has not been possible to appoint a Senior Cardiologist and a Senior Urologist in spite of repeated advertisements. The requirement of essential equipment by the Safdarjung Hospital is reviewed regularly and necessary equipment provided.

### **Panel of Judges for Disposal of Cases Pertaining to Non-Academic Employees of Delhi University**

2656. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that University of Delhi has set up a panel of judges for the committee of appeals to dispose of the appeals filed by the non-academic Employees under section 80 (1) (ii) (3) of University Non-academic Employees (Terms and Conditions of service) Rules, vide Appendix VIII of ordinance XXII; and

(b) if so, the names of judges during 1980 and 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Delhi University, out of the 14 members of the Panel during 1980-81, the following seven members had judicial experience:-

- (1) Mr. Justice A.N. Grover
- (2) Mr. Justice S.M. Sikri
- (3) Mr. Justice S. Rangarajan
- (4) Mr. Justice Inder Dev dua
- (5) Mr. Justice S.T. Desai
- (6) Mr. Justice Pritam Singh Sufeer
- (7) Mr. Justice K.B. Andely

### Railway Lines in N.E. Region

2657. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to construct railway lines in some States of North-Eastern region by 1990; and

(b) if so, the names of such States alongwith amount sanctioned and State-wise areas that are proposed to be covered under the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Name of rail line	State covered	Length (km.)	Estimated cost	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dharmnagar-Kumarghat.	Tripura	33	37.10	22 kms. already opened.
2.	Balipara-Bhalukpong	Assam Arunchal Pradesh	34.20 1.26	13.30	
3.	Silchar-Jiribam	Assam Manipur	47.80 1.36	34.48	
4.	Lalabazar-Bhairabi	Assam Mizoram	46.66 1.49	32.85	
5.	Amguri-Tuli	Assam Nagaland	11.15 3.50	8.78	Completion will be subject to handing over of required land to Railways.

**Financial Assistance to Social Organisations**

2658. **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of social organisations/institutions engaged in welfare of women in the country which are getting financial assistance from Government State-wise;

(b) the total amount given to them during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any assessment of the welfare work done by these organisations/institutions has been made during the above mentioned years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MIISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

**U.G.C. Grants to Universities and Colleges**

2659. **SHRI R.P. DAS:**  
**SHRI SURESH KURUP:**

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

(a) the amount as grants given by University Grants Commission to various universities and the colleges in the country during the last three years under different heads, year-wise and head-wise details thereof;

(b) whether any of the Universities in Kerala had demanded additional amount of grants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The UGC provides the maintenance expenditure for Central Universities established under an Act of Parliament and some institutions deemed to be Universities. The Commission also provides development grants to Central Universities, Institutions deemed to be Universities, and State Universities and Colleges affiliated to them. The development grants sanctioned by the Commission are for consolidation of the infrastructure of the Universities and Colleges, improvements in the quality and standards of education, strengthening research capabilities, introduction of new courses, etc. A statement showing the Maintenance Grants paid by the UGC during the last 3 years to the Central Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities and also the Development Grants paid to all Universities and Colleges affiliated to them is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4900/87]

(b) and (c). Calicut University and Kerala University have asked for additional grants for the following proposals:

**CALICUT UNIVERSITY:**

1. Upgradation of University Science Instrumentation Centre Rs. 57.30 lakhs
2. Art and Photography Unit Rs. 6.50 lakhs

**KERALA UNIVERSITY**

1. Purchase of Plasma Tube and Electron Microscope Rs. 4.00 lakhs
2. Development of the Department of Islamic Studies Rs. 7.96 lakhs
3. Establishment of Konkani Chair Rs. 2.14 lakhs



The proposals are under consideration of the Commission.

[*Translation*]

### **Railway Pass System for Foreign Visitors**

2660. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any pass system has been announced by the Railway Ministry recently in order to attract foreign nationals to travel by trains;

(b) if so, the names of the countries for whose nationals, the scheme will be applicable and the outlines of this pass system; and

(c) the reasons for starting this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has recently been decided to introduce 'One day travel as you like Indrail Pass' tickets for sale abroad as a trial measure for one year. These tickets will be valid for 24 hours from the commencement time of the journey. The fare fixed is 25 US Dollars for First Class/A.C. Chair Car and 10 US Dollars for Second Class. However, the First Class/A.C. Chair Car tickets will not be valid for travel in AC 2-Tier of Rajdhani Express Trains.

(c) The scheme was formulated due to persistent demand from foreign tourists desirous of undertaking a short duration journey on the Indian Railways.

[*English*]

### **Late Running of A.P. Express**

2661. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister

of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuous late running of Andhra Pradesh Express;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to run this superfast express in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). A.P. Express has been running late due to alarm chain pulling and failure of locomotive and signal equipments. In July, 1987, the breaches affected the punctuality. A close watch is being kept over the running of this train to bring an improvement in its performance.

### **Accidents Involving DTC Buses**

2662. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and injured by Delhi Transport Corporation buses during the last six months and the figures for the same during the corresponding period of last year;

(b) the amount of compensation paid to the families of those killed; and

(c) the number of such cases which are pending for settlement in courts of law in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a)

	<i>Persons killed</i>	<i>Persons injured</i>
1986-January to June.		
DTC buses	115	815
P.O.	49	410
Total:	164	1225
1987-January to June.		
DTC buses	89	827
P.O.	43	524
Total:	132	1351
(b) Final award (one case)		Rs. 40,000
Interim award (in 116 cases)		Rs. 3,90,000
(c) 1986	116	cases
1987	10	cases

### Central Assistance for Lift Irrigation Schemes

2663. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central assistance given to each State for lift irrigation schemes during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the Central assistance proposed for the year 1987-88 to each State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Irrigation schemes including lift irrigation schemes are funded and implemented by the State Governments and

Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block grants and loans.

### Allocation for Sports to Different States in 1987-88

2664. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the annual plan outlay for the year 1987-88 for sports for different States, State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): A Statement is given below.

## STATEMENT

The State-wise annual plan outlays for the year 1987-88 under the sub-head 'Sports & Youth Welfare' are as follows:-

## ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

<i>Name of States/UTs</i>	<i>Agreed outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	148
2. Arunachal Pradesh	55
3. Assam	98
4. Bihar	220
5. Gujarat	67
6. Haryana	122
7. Himachal Pradesh	115
8. Jammu & Kashmir	225
9. Karnataka	124
10. Kerala	198
11. Madhya Pradesh	70
12. Maharashtra	225
13. Manipur	142
14. Meghalaya	52
15. Mizoram	40
16. Nagaland	60
17. Orissa	368
18. Punjab	155
19. Rajasthan	68
20. Sikkim	45
21. Tamil Nadu	174

1	2
22. Tripura	125
23. Uttar Pradesh	1095
24. West Bengal	412
25. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18
26. Chandigarh	110
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.21
28. Delhi	156
29. Goa, Daman & Diu	150
30. Lakshadweep	3
31. Pondicherry	85
Total	4928.21

Annual Plan outlays are not shown separately for 'Sports'.

#### **Irrigation Projects Approved in Sixth and Seventh Plans**

2665. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RE-SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major and medium, irrigation projects which have been given clearance during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan period; State-wise;

(b) the irrigation projects on which construction work has started and the amount

spent so far, State-wise; and

(c) whether any target has been fixed to complete the projects, State-wise details thereof?

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

(c) The completion of the projects depends upon the priority given by the State Governments for allocation of resources.

#### **STATEMENT**

*Rs. in crores*

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Projects</i>		<i>Expenditure incurred up to 1985-86</i>
1	<i>Cleared</i>	<i>Work taken up</i>	4
2	3	4	4
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	12.93
Assam	2	2	10.53

1	2	3	4
Bihar	12	11	38.09
Goa	1	1	1.98
Gujarat	13	13	150.96
Haryana	2	2	160.72
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2.11
Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	—
Karnataka	1	1*	
Kerala	2	2	24.66
Madhya Pradesh	18	17	119.68
Maharashtra	33	27	74.88
Manipur	2	2	21.28
Orissa	4	4	29.48
Punjab	2@	2@	139.23
Rajasthan	4	4	7.75
Tamil Nadu	4	4 <sup>+</sup>	22.50
Tripura 1	1	0.83	
Uttar Pradesh	3	3	42.28

Project completed.

@ Outlay on one project provided under power sector  
One project completed.

#### Reduction of Manpower at CLW

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

2666. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(a) whether there is a plan to reduce the present manpower at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works; and

(b) Does not arise.

**United States Government's Offer to India for Immunisation Programme**

2667. SHRIGURUDASKAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of United States has offered assistance worth/six million dollars for India's immunisation programme; and

(b) if so, the fact and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). USAID has indicated its intention to contribute US \$ 65 million under the Child Survival Health Support Project. Universal Immunization is one of the components under the Project and a support to the tune of US \$ 25 million for the activities has been mentioned thereunder. The assistance when finalised will be channelled through UNICEF.

Further, Government of India (Department of Bio-Technology) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the US Government for a Joint India-US Vaccine Action Programme for undertaking joint research and development of vaccines against selected communicable diseases, that remain as major public health problems in the country. The US \$ 6 million aid for the Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme is outside the proposed assistance for the Child Survival Health Support Project.

**Teaching of Drawing Subject in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

2668. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Drawing subject is taught in Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country;

(b) if so, whether it is taught at plus two

stage also;

(c) if so, the reasons for not having any posts of P.G.T in Drawing subject in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(d) if the subject is not taught, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir. Drawing is not taught as a subject in Kendriya Vidyalayas at any stage.

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

(d) Because of the limited number of periods available in school time-table, only a certain number of subjects can be taught. Drawing is taught in Kendriya Vidyalayas in many places as part of Cocurricular activity.

**Saleable Steel Produced by SAIL Plants**

2669. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the quantum of saleable steel produced by Bhilai Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant, Bokaro Steel Plant and Indian Iron and Steel Company during the year 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): Production of saleable steel at SAIL Plants during 1986-87 was:-

	('000 Tonnes)
Actual Production	
Bhilai Steel Plant	2150
Durgapur Steel Plant	751
Rourkela Steel Plant	1140
Bokaro Steel Plant	1745

Indian Iron & Steel  
Company

526

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6312

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Rounded off.

**Extension of Local Trains upto  
Kharagpur**

2670. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work for providing automatic signalling between Panskura and Kharagpur has been completed;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend the local trains, at present terminating at Panskura and Mechada, upto Kharagpur making provision to gallop between Panskura and Howrah; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). One pair of Panskura locals has been extended to Kharagpur from 01-01-1987. It is not feasible to further extend Panskura and Mechada locals to Kharagpur due to operational reasons.

**Entrance Qualification for D.H.M.S.**

2671. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

1. Dr. V.A. Balachandran

Experience relaxed by two months only.

2. Dr. V.P. SINGH

Experience relaxed by two months only.

3. Dr. (Mrs.) K. Singh

Experience relaxed by two months only.

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum entrance qualification for Diploma in Homoeopathy in Medicine and Surgery of Delhi Homoeopathic Medical Board;

(b) what changes were made during 1966-86 in the qualifications prescribed;

(c) whether the Research Officers working in the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy fulfil the required minimum qualifications; and

(d) if not, the details of such officers and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Delhi is not conducting D.H.M.S. course at present. However, the Board is conducting a degree course (BHMS) in Homoeopathy.

(b) The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). As per the records of the Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy, all the Research Officers working in the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy fulfil the required minimum educational qualifications prescribed for the post of Research Officer. However, in respect of Scheduled Castes candidates the experience prescribed for the post was relaxed. The experience was also relaxed in the following cases (general candidates) as per orders of the then Director, Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy:-

In respect of Dr. V.P. Singh, Research Officer in Homoeopathy, this Ministry received certain complaints about his eligibility for the admission to the DHMS Course at Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi, at the time of his admission. The matter has been referred for investigation to the Delhi Administration.

### STATEMENT

Between the period 1966 to June, 1970 a Diploma in Homoeopathic Science was offered by Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College under the Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Delhi. In July, 1970, a diploma in Homoeopathic Medicines & Surgery (DHMS) was started which continued till June, 1983. Since July, 1983 the Institution is offering a degree course BHMS replacing the earlier diploma course. Minimum qualifications prescribed for entrance to the above diploma/degree courses during the periods are as follows:

*1966 to June, 1970:*

Diploma in Homoeopathic Science (D.H.S.)

*Minimum qualifications:*

Any person having passed at least Matriculation or Higher Secondary Examination of a recognised Indian University or Board of Education or any other equivalent examination preferably with elementary science will be eligible for admission to D.H.S. first year course.

Age: Not prescribed

*July, 1970 to June, 1983*

Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicines & Surgery (D.H.M.S.)

*Minimum qualifications:*

The Minimum qualification for admission is higher secondary or equivalent examination of a recognised University or Board with

Physics, Chemistry and Biology with minimum 45% marks in aggregate and in case of SC/ST candidates 40%.

Age: 16 years on or before date of admission.

*July, 1983 onwards (till date)*

*Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine & Surgery (B.H.M.S.)*

*Minimum qualifications:*

Minimum entrance qualification for BHMS at present running in Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital is passed the Intermediate Science or its equivalent examination with Physics, Chemistry and Biology as subjects with minimum of 50% in aggregate, 45% marks in case of SC/ST. 40% marks in English is compulsory for all the candidates (Including SC/ST).

Age: 17 years on or before 31st December of the year of admission.

[*Translation*]

### Tribal Languages in Navyug Schools

2672. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an arrangement to teach local tribal languages in the Navyug Schools, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the names of tribal languages for which such an arrangement is available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHLI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.



[English]

### **Medicinal Properties of Bitter Gourd**

2673. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bitter Gourd has considerable medicinal properties and is used for several ailments including diabetes; and

(b) whether any controlled trials have been conducted in our R & D laboratories to establish these popular beliefs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): Yes, Sir.

(b) Several scientists and laboratories have conducted trials of this drug. While some of them have confirmed antidiabetic properties in the drug, many others have negatived this claim.

### **Appointment of Authorised Medical Attendants for Union Govt. Employees**

2674. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have appointed Authorised Medical Attendants for its employees at Sonapat;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such Medical Attendants have been appointed for Union Govt. employees at other places in Haryana such as Bahadurgarh, Faridabad and Palwal, etc.;

(d) whether Government have received any representation from the Central Government Employees Association (Regd.) Sonapat in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). As per provision under CS(MA) Rules, 1944, the Central Government Employees residing at Sonapat and other places in Haryana such as Bahadurgarh, Faridabad and Palwal etc. are entitled to obtain treatment in State Govt. hospitals at those stations. In case, this is not considered feasible because of the remoteness of the area in which the employees reside, it is open to a Department of Central Govt. to appoint Authorised Medical Attendants for their employees residing at such stations.

(d) and (e). Yes, A representation has been received from the Central Govt. Employees Association (Regd.) Sonapat for appointment of Authorised Medical Attendants. The matter is under consideration.

### **Geological Surveys Carried out in 1984-85**

2675. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Geological surveys carried out during the Field season 1984-85;

(b) the number of geological investigations carried out during the said Field season and Reports prepared and finalised;

(c) the details of New mineral deposits found during 1984-85 and the extent of deposits specified;

(d) whether any of the deposits are economically viable; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred on geological investigations during the Financial year 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A total of 1277 geological investigations including 49 marine geological cruises were carried out by Geological Survey of India during Field

season 1984-85. Out of the 1277 items a total of 618 reports are expected to be generated out of which 318 reports were finalised.

(c) A number of new mineral occurrences and incidences have been recorded in the course of survey during 1984-85 field season. Some of the important findings are:-

- (i) additional coal reserves of 3489 million tonnes of which 156 million tonnes are coking coal variety.
- (ii) additional lignite reserves of 40 million tonnes in Bahur (Pondicherry) and Barmer (Rajasthan).
- (iii) Encouraging copper-lead-zinc mineralisation was found in Baranthia-Khurd-Giri area, Pali District, Rajasthan
- (iv) New phosphorite zone has been located in Beawar of North-East Rajasthan, where a 10 metres thick zone analyses 10% phosphorous pentoxide and
- (v) Existence of three hidden chromite ore zones has been established in Gurjang area of Orissa.

(d) Economic viability of these occurrences can be assessed only after detailed exploration following completion of GSI investigations.

(e) The total expenditure incurred on geoscientific investigations during the financial year 1985-86 is Rs. 6099.22 lakhs.

#### **SAIL's Production Target**

2676. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India achieved the targeted increase in production in the first quarter of 1987-88;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The production of saleable steel vis-a-vis targets at the SAIL plants during the first quarter of 1987-88 (April-June, 1987) has been as under:-

	('000 tonnes)		
Target	Actual	% Target fulfilment	
1613	1368	85	

(c) During the quarter under reference, although there has been an increase of 25% in the production of saleable steel over the corresponding period last year, the production was lower than targets mainly due to operational and maintenance problems at the plants and power shortage.

#### **Cancer Detection Centre in West Delhi**

2677. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any cancer detection centre located in West Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of other health facilities lacking in West Delhi; and

(d) the measures taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) There is no cancer detection centre established by Government in West Delhi.

(b) In Delhi, for the detection and treatment of cancer, two fully equipped detection and treatment centres have been established by the Government in the Safdarjang Hospital and All India Institute of Medical Sciences. They are rendering services to cancer patients from all parts of Delhi.

(c) and (d). To remove geographical imbalance of hospital beds in West Delhi, Delhi Administration proposed to provide more hospital beds in West Delhi by way of construction of new hospitals and expansion of the existing hospitals in West Delhi.

#### **Sale of Landed Properties of the Banaras Hindu University**

2678. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of landed properties belonging to the Banaras Hindu University has been sold off at throw away prices without proper advertisement and calling for tenders;

(b) if so, the number of properties sold since 1984;

(c) the details of the location, total area of the plot and the area of built portion, the price received by the University in each case; and

(d) the particulars of the agency/authority which certified that the price was adequate and was in accordance with the market rate prevailing in the locality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Grant to Farmers for Purchasing of Sprinklers**

2679. SHRI KAMLA NATH: Will the

Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to provide grants to farmers for purchasing sprinklers; if so, whether various States are provided grants at different rates;

(b) if so, the rates thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to formulate a scheme to provide grants to farmers for purchasing sprinklers in all the States at a uniform rate?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) to (c). The Ministry of Water Resources is already operating a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for encouraging irrigation through the use of Sprinklers/Drip System, Hydrams, Water Turbines etc. for small and marginal farmers under which subsidy is available for sprinkler system. The rate of subsidy is 25% for small farmers, 33-1/3% for marginal farmers and 50% for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribe farmers and Cooperative/Community Schemes subject to the maximum cost limit of Rs. 40,000 for individual equipment of sprinkler system. The subsidy is shared between the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis. The rate of subsidy is uniform for all the States of the country.

#### **Flood Channel on SRSP on Godavari River**

2680. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding the clearance of Flood Channel on Sri Ram Sagar Project (SRSP), on Godavari River;

(b) what are the salient features of the project; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The feasibility report provides for withdrawal of surplus (flood) flows from Sri Ram Sagar reservoir available during good years and storing the same in three balancing reservoirs for irrigation 0.89 lakh hectares.

(c) The proposal has been examined and comments communicated to the State Government.

### Legislation Regarding Prohibition on Smoking

2682. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government propose to introduce a Bill for prohibition of smoking; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). Yes. The proposed statutory measures include:-

1. Extension of the existing statutory warning to other tobacco products also viz. bidis, tobacco used for chewing, pipe tobacco, cigars, tobacco-based Pan Masala/Gutaka, tobacco based tooth powder/tooth paste etc.

2. Use of other telling slogans in addition to the existing statutory warning 'Smoking is injurious to health' on all varieties of tobacco products and wherever possible, in the containers and packages where such tobacco products are packed.

3. Use of universally known danger signal like 'Crossed Bone and Skull' on every

packet, carton and advertisement and on the container and advertisement of every tobacco product.

4. Printing of the statutory warning in two languages, viz. English and Hindi or the regional language at the point of sale.

5. Control in the advertisement and publicity of smoking and use of tobacco products.

[Translation]

### Adulteration of Edible Oils, Flour, Spices, Toothpaste, Soaps Etc.

2683. SHRIMATI MANDRAMA SINGH:  
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:

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

(a) whether adulterated edible oils, flour, spices and spurious toothpaste, soaps etc. are being manufactured on large scale which adversely affect the health of the consumers;

(b) the extent of loss suffered by consumers every year due to these adulterated food stuffs and spurious goods;

(c) the persons arrested during the last one year for adulteration and the action taken against them; and

(d) the impact of the action taken by Government in checking the adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). As per the information made available by various State/Union Territory Governments, the percentage of adulteration in edible oils, flour and spices during the year 1983 to 1985 is as under:-

Year	spices & condiments	Cereal, cereal products and pulses	Edible Oils Fats and Vanaspati
1983	8.68%	5.37%	14%
1984	9.03%	4.63%	10.95%
1985	9.46%	4.44%	8.16%

(c) There is no provision for arrest under the Provention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 but the persons found manufacturing/ selling adulterated/misbranded food items are prosecuted under the various provisions of the said Act. The number of prosecutions launched under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 in the country from the year 1983 to 1985 is as under:

Year	Number of prosecutions launched in the country
1983	15,581
1984	13,334
1985	11,783

(d) The trade, consumers and the consumer organisations are becoming conscious of various provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[English]

### **Introduction of Hindi Terminology for Scientific and Technical Words**

2684. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:  
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

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

(a) the steps taken to introduce Hindi terminology for scientific and technical words in English and progressive use of such Hindi terminology in the administration, correspondence and reports at the level of the Department and the various offices and

institutions under the Department;

(b) whether Commission for Technical and Scientific Terminology has evolved adequate terms in Indian languages to enable switch over to regional languages in university examinations;

(c) whether Government have a time bound programme for replacement of all foreign terminologies by Hindi terminologies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, a subordinate office of this Department, has approximately evolved five lakh scientific and technical terms in Hindi, covering all the academic disciplines and administration. The book 'Consolidated Glossary of Administrative Terms' containing 12,000 entries has been revised in November, 1986 for extensive use by the Government Departments. The Department of Official Language have issued clarification to all the Ministries/ Departments for using the technical and administrative terminology evolved by the Education Department.

(b) The terminology evolved by the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology is primarily for use in the Hindi region. It can also be used by other regional

languages after adoption/adaptation by the respective State level agencies with whom the C.S.T.T. maintains close liaison.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Hindi terminology evolved so far by the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology is quite sufficient for functional purposes. The evolution of terminology is a continuous process and depends upon the emerging requirements. However, the decision for replacement of foreign terminologies by Hindi terminology rests with the State/academic/research agencies.

[*Translation*]

#### **Loss to Indian Ship Near Western Coast of France**

2685. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian ship caught fire near Western Coast of France;

(b) if so, the details of the cargo in that ship; and

(c) the loss of life and property due to this fire incident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Fire broke out on Indian cargo ship M.V. 'Indian Grace' on the Western Coast of France on 1.7.1987.

(b) The details of cargo in the ship as furnished by the owners are as under:-

1. Explosive material	1191 tonnes
2. Wood pulp	1810 tonnes
3. Steel	5266 tonnes
4. Machinery	202 tonnes
5. General	2168 tonnes

(c) There was no loss of life or injury to any person on board the ship. a part of the cargo in No. 3 hold consisting of Wood pulp, Steel and Explosive were damaged. There was no other damage to ship or cargo in other parts of the ship.

[*English*]

#### **S.Y.L. Canal**

2686. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any progress in the construction of S.Y.L. Canal for supply of water to haryana in terms of Eradi Commission award; and

(b) the time frame by which the main canal work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Award of the Eradi Tribunal is yet to become final. The construction of the canal is in progress. It is likely to be completed in 1988.

[*Translation*]

#### **Festival of India**

2687. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA:  
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

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

(a) the distinct features of the Festival of India held in USSR as against those of the Festivals of India held in USA, France and other countries;

(b) the response shown by the people of USA, France towards the festivals of India held in those countries and the benefits accrued therefrom; and

(c) the names of countries where such festivals are likely to be organised in near

future and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNASAHI): (a) Largely patterned after the Festival of India in USA and France the Festival of India in the USSR is being held on a reciprocal basis. Besides, in this Festival, activities relating to Youth and Sports have also been added.

(b) Both the Festivals attracted wide public attention in the two countries and received extensive coverage in the print and electronic media there as well as in India. The long term impact of the Festivals will come from the change in the perceptions of India held by the people of these countries, who have been exposed through these festivals not only to India's heritage but also to the achievements of modern India.

(c) Sweden and Japan. An Expenditure of Rs. 5.76 crores is likely to be incurred on these two Festivals.

[English]

#### **Child Prostitution and Sale of Women in M.P.**

2688. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of child prostitution and sale of women is still prevalent among the Sansi Women in some villages in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the plans of Union Government for initiating income generating schemes and for rehabilitation of these girls and women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

#### **Feature Film 'Kalyug Aur Ramayan'**

2689. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sentiments of a particular community have been injured by the film 'Kalyug Aur Ramayan';

(b) if so, the reasons for giving permission to release it; and

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to see that no religious things are shown in the films in future which may hurt the religious sentiments of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI): (a) and (b). Some complaints were received by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) against the film 'Kalyug Aur Ramayan' even before the receipt of application for its certification, on 19th February, 1987. The film was examined by the Examining Committee in accordance with the prescribed procedure on 9th March, but the producers of the film withdrew their application on 12th March on plea that they were submitting a revised version of the film. Application for revised version was submitted on 19th March. The Examining Committee examined this on 30th March, 1987, classified it as 'Social' and unanimously recommended 'U' Certificate, with 8 cuts. However, in view of the nature of the complaints received in respect of the film earlier, the Chairman of the Board suo-moto referred the film to a 9-member Revising Committee under Rule 24 (1) of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983. This Committee classified the film as a 'Fantasy'

and recommended 'UA' Certificate, subject to 8 cuts.

In the opinion of the CBFC, the film as certified, does not contain anything which would hurt the sentiments of any particular community.

(c) All films presented to the CBFC for certification are examined in the light of the Guidelines issued by the Central Government under Section 5B (2) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952). Any portion (s) which, in the judgement of the Central Board of Film Certification, are likely to violate any or more of the said Guidelines are ordered for deletion before certificate is issued. According to the Guidelines, the CBFC shall, *inter-alia*, ensure that visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented.

[English]

#### **Loss to Publishers of Text Books**

2690. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the publishers of text-books of various important subjects are put to heavy losses due to innovation of copier, electrostate and photostate machines; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to avoid the crisis faced by the publishers and the printers of text-books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The effect of introduction of copying machines on sale of text-books is not precisely known.

The provisions in the Indian Copyright Act 1957 are adequate to protect copyright owners against infringement of their rights.

#### **UNESCO Aid to Protect Ancient Heritage**

2691. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has sought UNESCO aid to protect ancient temples, stone edicts and Jain basedies which will be submerged when Bhima Project in Gulbarga is completed;

(b) if so, the total cost of the scheme;

(c) whether any survey has made to select the monuments that deserve preservation for posterity; and

(d) whether Union Government had taken up the above scheme with the UNESCO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Survey of monuments in the submergence area has been taken up by the State Department of Archaeology.

(d) No, Sir.

#### **Polytechnic Institute in Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

2692. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Project of establishing a Polytechnic in Dadra and Nagar Haveli has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the present stage of this project with regard to site selection, planning and funding;



(c) if not, whether such proposal is under consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, by what time it is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The proposal of the administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli for the establishment of a polytechnic in the Union Territory is under consideration of the Western Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education. The Expert Committee of the Regional Committee appointed to examine the proposal has already visited Dadra and Nagar Haveli for the purpose. The proposal is further being processed by the Expert Committee. The question of approval by the All India Council for Technical Education and the Ministry will be considered after the report of the Committee duly approved by the Western Regional Committee is received. Necessary action is being taken to ensure that the report is finalised and submitted at an early date.

#### Promotion of Tribal Culture

2693. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to promote tribal Culture;

(b) if so, the scheme drawn up; and

(c) the details of assistance given to the State Governments to promote tribal culture during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Scheme for financial assistance for

promotion and dissemination of Tribal and Folk Art and Culture has been drawn up under the 7th Five Year Plan. It envisages financial assistance to voluntary Organisations, institutions and individuals both tribals and non-tribals for the preservation of tribal art and culture. This scheme is now in the initial stages of implementation.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Irrigation Projects of Assam

2694. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Assam for irrigation projects in the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the names of such projects; and

(c) the total area of land likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The approved outlay for major, medium and minor irrigation projects in Assam during the VII Plan period is Rs. 297 crores. The names of the major and medium projects are given in the statement below. Details of minor projects are not maintained at the Centre. Additional irrigation potential of 260 th. ha. is targetted to be created during the VII Plan.

#### STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Projects
1	2
1,	Dhansiri-I
2.	Champamati-I
3.	Kaliabor
4.	Dekadong
5.	Bordikrei

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1	2
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6. Intd. Kollong
  7. Rupahi
  8. Pahumara
  9. Buridihing
  10. Borolia
  11. Puthimari
  12. Kharmnja
  13. Dikring
  14. Rukni
  15. Kollong
  16. Hawaipur lift
  17. Amtring
  18. Modernisation of Jamuna
  19. Improvement of Sukla
  20. Improvement of Longa
  21. Kaldiya
- 

### **International Transhipment Terminal at Cochin**

2695. SHRI SRI HARI RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of an International Transhipment Terminal at Cochin;

(b) if so, the total cost and time schedule of the completion of the Terminal; and

(c) the main advantage of this terminal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A proposal for the development of a transhipment container terminal at Cochin has been sent by Cochin Port.

(b) A feasibility report of the Project is proposed to be prepared for which the terms of reference are under finalisation. The approximate cost of the Project etc. will be available after the feasibility report has been prepared.

(c) Cochin Port, being favourably located near the main shipping routes will be able to serve as a national container transhipment terminal as well as a main line port for container vessels.

### **Central Assistance for Development of Minor and Intermediate Ports**

2696. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:  
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have recently urged Union Government to grant Central Assistance for the development of minor and intermediate ports in their respective States;

(b) if so, the names of such States and how much assistance has been urged by each State for the said task; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The estimated cost of schemes for the development of minor ports as received from various

maritime States is as under:-

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Gujarat	65.24
2. Maharashtra	29.47
3. Karnataka	18.50
4. Kerala	47.94
5. Tamil Nadu	2.75
6. Pondicherry	1.87
7. Andhra Pradesh	50.20
8. Orissa	27.70
9. Goa	4.05
<hr/>	
TOTAL	247.72
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A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made in the 7th Five Year Plan for improvement/development of two minor ports one each on the West Coast and East Coast. The Ports of Redi in Maharashtra on the West Coast and Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh on East Coast have been selected for providing financial assistance out of the provision of Rs. 20 crores in the 7th Plan.

#### **Mineral Development Board**

2697. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have recently taken any decision regarding the future of Mineral Development Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. POTEDAR): (a) and (b). It has been decided to wind up the Mineral Development Board.

#### **Construction of New Terminals and Platforms**

2698. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are planning to build all terminals and platforms in future suitable for accommodating passenger trains;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed plan to improve train services in the country; and

(c) by which time the same is likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The capacity of coaching terminals at Bombay, Howrah and New Delhi is being augmented through remodelling of existing terminals and provision of additional terminals. Necessary schemes in this regard have been taken up in the 1987-88 budget. Decision has also been taken to increase platform lengths to accommodate longer trains.

#### **Utilisation of Funds Allocated for Vocational Studies**

2699. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Education has made number of exercises to work out as to how Rs. 50 crore allocated this year for the vocational education is to be utilised;

(b) if so, whether during the month of April, the State Education Ministers also discussed the subject of the vocational stream in schools in 1988; and

(c) if so, what are the main points of the schemes prepared and to what extent these

have been implemented fully and how much amount was utilised for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). This Ministry has been engaged in formulation of a scheme of vocationalisation of education in pursuance of the NPE, 1986. Details of the proposed Centrally sponsored scheme of vocationalisation of secondary education were discussed in the Conference of the State Education Ministers held on April 26, 1987. The scheme is yet to be finalised by the government.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Rotation of Important Administrative Jobs In U.G.C.**

2700. SHRI R.S. MANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to study the need of rotating important jobs in the University Grants Commission to reduce the growth of vested interests in the administration aspect;

(b) whether some key officials have been occupying the same posts for extended periods; and

(c) if so, the time by which the above Scheme would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission is a statutory autonomous organisation and the placement of staff in the office of the Commission is a matter to be decided by the Commission.

#### **Staff Strength In the Department of Latin American Studies In J.N.U.**

2701. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to sanction sufficient staff strength for Latin American Studies in Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi;

(b) whether any recommendations or requests have been received from the University in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of such pending requests; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The Jawaharlal Nehru University submitted a proposal to University Grants Commission for the establishment of the Area Studies Programme on Latin America in the University and for creation of three faculty positions—one Associate Professor, one Assistant Professor and one Research Associate.

(d) The proposal is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

#### **Modernisation of Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants**

2702. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
SHRI BHATTAM

SRIRAMAMURTY:  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:  
DR. SUDHIR ROY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the modernisation of Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the details of the projects drawn up for the purpose and the stage of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Amounts of Rs. 460 crores and Rs. 360 crores have been provided for the modernisation of Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants respectively in the VII Plan.

(b) *Durgapur Steel Plant* - Government have approved in principle the proposal to modernise the Durgapur Steel Plant and have also authorised an expenditure upto Rs. 25 crores for preliminary works. Under the contemplated scheme, the open hearth steel making process would be phased out and replaced by basic oxygen steel making process with continuous casting facilities, which would also reduce the cost of production. This would enable the plant to operate at its rated capacity of 1.6 million tonnes per annum (MTPA) of ingot steel against the present production of around 0.9 MTPA of ingot steel.

*Rourkela Steel Plant* - SAIL have submitted the proposal for modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant which is under consideration of the Government. Phase-I of the scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 415 crores and total modernisation Rs. 1600 crores. After modernisation, the capacity of the plant is expected to improve to 1.9 MTPA of crude steel against the present production of around 1.1 MTPA. After Government sanction and preparation of the Detailed Project Report, the work is likely to commence in 1988-89.

#### **Kerala Special Refractories Limited**

2703. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Steel Authority of India

Limited for equity and management participation in Kerala Special Refractories Ltd;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal is under examination in SAIL.

#### **Encouragement to Sanskrit**

2704. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is Government's policy to encourage and promote Sanskrit and oriental studies and Indology in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the measures so adopted and work done accordingly during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Government has no scheme to encourage and promote oriental studies and Indology in foreign countries.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### **Measures other than Family Planning to Check Growth in Population**

2705. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what effective measures Union Government have so far taken to check the growing population of the country;

(b) what other measures besides family planning have been taken to check the grow-

ing population;

(c) whether these measures have yielded any positive results; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). The various measures taken by the Government to check the growing population include: enhancing community participation by setting up Popular Committee at State, District and Block levels; providing assistance to grass-root level voluntary organisations through Standing Committee on Voluntary Action; adopting improved communication approaches by launching special communication campaigns for identified target groups, and professionalising the production of communication materials; improving programme management and supervision by strengthening the staffing pattern for direction and administration, improving the quality of services by imparting technical trainings to medical and paramedical workers and providing recanalisation services by establishment of micro surgery recanalisation centres, intensifying population education and enhancing child survival rates through the Universal Immunisation Programme; developing multisectoral linkages between the family welfare and other socio-economic developmental programme; utilisation of interpersonal communication channels etc.

2. As a result of these measures the programme is estimated to have averted over 85 million births in the country so far. An overall couple protection rate of 37.4% has been achieved as on 31-3-1987.

### **Population Growth Rate**

2706. SHRI DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for population growth rate for Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the target has been achieved in the years 1985 and 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No targets on annual growth rate are fixed. However, based on the targets for Birth rate and Death rate set under Seventh Five Year Plan, natural growth rate of Population, envisaged by the end of the Plan, obtained as difference between Birth and Death Rates works out to 1.87%. The latest available Sample Registration estimates of Registrar General, India indicate that the natural growth rate of population in the country for the year 1985 was 2.10% (Provisional).

### **Brahmaputra Board**

2707. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) when the Brahmaputra Board was set up and with what objective;

(b) whether the work so far done by the Board has been satisfactory; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). the Brahmaputra Board was set up in December, 1981 for the planning and integrated implementation of measures for the control of floods and bank erosion in the Brahmaputra Valley and for matters connected therewith. The main works carried out are:

(i) Hydro-meteorological investigations (Continuing).

(ii) Investigations and surveys for formulation of project reports. The projects of the Subansiri and Dihang Multipurpose projects and Pagladiya Detention Dam Project have been prepared by the Board.

(iii) Part I of the Master Plan for the main stem of the Brahmaputra river has been prepared and circulated among all the States and authorities concerned.

**Increase In Cost of Nhava-Sheva Port Project**

2708. SHREE SAMBAJIRAO

KAKADE:

SHRI D.N. REDDY:

SHRI MURLI DEORA:

SHRI SRI HARI RAO:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a revised estimate of over Rs. 174 crores more as cost of the Nhava-Sheva Port Project has been received by Government from the Nhava-Sheva Port Trust Board recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for increase in the cost of the project; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A Revised Cost Estimate of Rs. 688.49 crores for Nhava-Sheva Port Project has been received by Govt. from Nhava Sheva Port Trust, as against the original estimate of Rs. 505.83 crores, involving an excess of Rs. 182.66 crores.

(b) The broad reasons for the variation in the cost of the project are the price escalations since approval of the project in 1983, foreign exchange variation, increase in statutory levies like customs duty, incidence of Maharashtra turn-over tax, new items, high tendered cost, technical reasons etc.

(c) The Revised Cost Estimate proposal of the Port is under process for final decision.

**Incentives offered by RSP to Small Scale Industries**

2709. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will

the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the Package of incentives offered by Rourkela Steel Plant to small scale ancillary industries situated in the vicinity of the Plant to encourage and help them during the last three years;

(b) to what extent these incentives have benefited these small scale industries; and

(c) what further incentives are proposed to be offered by Rourkela and similar other plants in the country to such small scale industries in their vicinities?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) There has been a constant endeavour on the part of management of Rourkela Steel Plant to develop small scale ancillary industrial units in and around Rourkela. The following incentives have been offered to these units specially during the last three years:-

(i) Price escalation in proportion to increase in steel prices has been accorded to these units even on orders booked during 1984-85.

(ii) In all further orders, price escalation clause is being provided lined with increase in prices of iron and steel.

(iii) Enquiries are issued to these units for all procurements where the value is Rs. 2 lakhs or below.

(iv) Where prices quoted by these units are upto 20% higher than other outside parties, they are given an opportunity to match their prices with the lowest rate and if they do so orders upto 50% of the requirement are placed on them depending upon their past performance.

(v) Technical guidance for setting up new units and inspection facilities, wherever required are given.

(b) As a result of various incentives given

to these small scale units, there has been noticeable improvement in their order posi-

tion as can be seen from the following statement:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value of the order placed Rs. in crores</i>	<i>Growth over last year %</i>
1983-84	11.25	—
1984-85	12.23	8.7
1985-86	13.25	8.3
1986-87	15.39	16.2

(c) Further incentives like expanding the number of items for which rate contracts could be entered into or which could be supplied after diversification by Small Scale Units, and exploration of possibility of down stream utilisation of by/Waste production are being offered.

#### **Back log of SC/ST Employees at VSP**

2710. DR. G. VJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees is far below then the normal quota in Vizag Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether there has been a heavy back log in various categories of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the said plant; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to fill the back log?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As on 31.12.1986 there was a marginal back log in the representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees.

(c) Non-availability of Scheduled Caste/

Scheduled Tribe candidates and poor response from them are the major reasons for their slightly inadequate representation in Visakhapatnam Steel Project. Every effort is however made by the Visakhapatnam Steel Project to take in the requisite number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

#### **CGHS Doctors' Strike**

2711. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:  
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI KAMAL NATH:  
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

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

(a) whether Central Government Health Scheme doctors had gone on strike and if so, what were their demands; and

(b) what is the total loss that has been suffered due to this strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes, Sir. Their main demands are as under:

- i) The Higher scales of pay at the entry point than those recommended by the 4th Pay Commission.



- ii) Three time-bound promotions in the first 15 years of service.
- iii) Non-Practising Allowance at the rate of 50% of the revised pay scale without ceiling, failing which they should be permitted private practice. Non-Practising Allowance to be treated as part of pay for all purposes pertaining to Government service.
- iv) Other demands like grant of Conveyance Allowance at higher rates Rural Areas Allowance, Teaching/Specialist Allowance, Special pay and Professional Allowance. Age of retirement should be enhanced from 58 to 62-65 years and there should be unified Cadre instead of four sub-cadres.

(b) No specific case of any loss has been reported so far.

#### **Revision in Rates of Nursing, Uniform and Washing Allowance of Nursing Personnel**

2712. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether while Central Government have sanctioned nursing, uniform and washing allowances at the revised rates to the Nursing personnel of all categories at all levels working in the Central Government Hospitals with effect from 1 October, 1986, the New Delhi Municipal Committee has extended the relevant orders to the Nurses working in Hospitals and Dispensaries run by that Committee with effect from July 1, 1987; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in enforcement of the Government orders by the NDMC to the detriment of the Nurses working in the NDMC hospitals/dispensaries?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY**

**WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):** (a) and (b). According to the information received from the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the rates of Nursing Allowance, Uniform Allowance and Washing Allowance to the Nursing Personnel working in the NDMC Hospitals have been revised with effect from 1-7-1987. It has also been informed by them that the Committee took the decision to allow the subject revision of rates of Nursing Allowance, Washing Allowance and Uniform Allowance w.e.f. 1-7-87 after passing the Resolution to this effect and this revision has been done on the analogy of similar orders passed by the Delhi Administration from a prospective date.

#### **Appellate Body to Hear Appeal against Censor Board**

2713. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an appellate body has been constituted to hear appeal against the decision of the Censor Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under Section 5D of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal (FCAT) has been set up for the purpose of hearing appeals against any order of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) under Section 5C. Under the Act, the Tribunal consists of a Chairman, and not more than 4 other members appointed by the Central Government. A retired Judge of a High Court or a person who is qualified to be a Judge of the High Court is appointed as a Chairman of the Tribunal, while persons, who in the opinion of the Central Government, are qualified to judge the effect of films on the public, are appointed as members of the Tribunal. The Central Government is also empowered to appoint a

Secretary and such other employees as it may think necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the Tribunal under the Act.

Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Tribunal can regulate its own procedure. The Tribunal may, after making such enquiry into the matter as it consider necessary, and after giving the appellant and the CBFC an opportunity of being heard in the matter, make such order in relation to a film as it thinks fit and the CBFC shall dispose of the matter in conformity with such order.

The Tribunal is located at New Delhi.

### **Telugu Ganga Project**

2714. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY:  
SHRI BHATTAM  
SHRIRAMAMURTHY:  
SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-  
WARA RAO:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether clearance has been given to the Telugu-Ganga Project in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in giving clearance?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Clearance is held up due to non-completion of techno-economic appraisal and non-settlement of environmental and inter-state issues.

### **Steps to Meet the Seventh Plan Target regarding Family Planning**

2715. SHRI MURLI DEORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the achievement made so far on the family planning front during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) what steps are being taken to step up the drive to meet the plan target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMAR SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Based on the performance in different family planning methods, the estimated couple protection rate which was 32.1% at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan has gone up to 37.4% (Provisional) as on 31st March, 1987.

(b) Main steps to achieve targets set under the Family Welfare Programme during the Seventh Plan are: increasing demand for contraception through improved communication approaches; expanding and improving the quality of out-reach services promoting greater community participation through the involvement of voluntary organisations; intensifying population education; enhancing child survival rates; improving programme management; rising the status of women and establishing inter sectoral linkages fro promoting family planning.

### **Late running of Darjeeling Mail**

2716. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Darjeeling Mail never arrived at its destination either at Sealdah or New Jalpaiguri in schedule time during 1986, causing inconvenience to the passengers;

(b) whether Government are also aware that almost all the coaches of Darjeeling Mail are in a very deplorable condition; and

(c) if so, the measures which are proposed to be taken to improve the condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. 43 UP Darjeeling Mail arrived in time at New Jalpaiguri on 238 days and 44 Dn. arrived in time at Sealdah on 220 days during 1986.

(b) and (c). Indian Railways have a well established system for watering and cleaning of coaches and comprehensive preventive maintenance systems for all rolling stock. In spite of this, however, complaints regarding the condition of coaches plying on various trains, including Darjeeling Mail, are received from time to time. Such complaints are investigated and appropriate remedial action is taken. In addition, the servicing and preventive maintenance systems are supplemented by surprise checks by supervisors and officers. The last surprise check on Darjeeling Mail was conducted as recently as 2nd August 1987 and did not reveal any shortcomings.

### **Setting up of Science Education Centres**

2717. SHIR V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Science Education Centres at suitable places in the Country;

(b) if so, which are the places that are being considered suitable to locate Science Education Centres; and

(c) whether Government are considering steps to establish Science Education Centre at Gandhi Hill, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The National Council of Science Museums is presently engaged in planning and development work for Science Museums and Science Centres at different places in the Country.

(b) The National Council of Science Museums now runs Science Museums/Centres at Calcutta, Bangalore, Bombay,

Patna, Purulia, Gulbarga, Dharampur and Tirunelveli. Work is presently in progress at various stages in Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Lucknow, Bhopal and Nagpur. Proposals for the setting up a Science Centre each at Goa, Calicut and Darjeeling have also been approved.

(c) The National Council of Science Museums has requested the Government of Andhra Pradesh to share capital cost on 50:50 basis for setting up a District Science centre at a suitable location in Andhra Pradesh, which is to be determined in consultation with the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The response of the Government of Andhra Pradesh is still awaited.

### **Payment of Revised Grade Pay to Railway Board Employees**

2718. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Railway Board all promotees from LDC to Assistants since December, 1984 have not been paid the grade pay of the post on which they are actually working;

(b) if so, the number of such employees and reasons therefor; and

(c) when the new revised grade pay as recommended by IVth Pay Commission will be given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). All the staff promoted as UDCs and Assistants are now being given the grade/scale of pay with effect from 18.07.1986. Earlier, between December, 1984 and 18.07.1986, due to non-fulfilment of eligibility conditions, those promoted were given Special Pay in addition to their pay in the lower scale, as per the rules. All have since been fixed in the revised pay scales, as recommended by the IVth Pay Commission.

[*Translation*]

**Printing of Warning regarding effect of excessive use of Aspirin and Paracetamol**

2719. SHRI SARFARAJ AHMAD:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether excessive use of aspirin and paracetamol is injurious to health;

(b) whether Government had given instructions to manufacturers to print the warning in this respect and if so, how far it is being complied with and the results thereof;

(c) whether Government had given to make any regular arrangements to give information through newspapers and other media about ill effects of drugs from time to time; and if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMAR SAROJ KHAPARDE):  
(a) and (b). Excessive use of Aspirin and Paracetamol like excessive use of any other drug can be injurious to health. Government has not received any report of adverse reaction due to excessive use of these drugs. Government has, however, prohibited the use of Aspirin in children below 12 years suspected to be suffering from fever due to viral infection as Aspirin in such cases can lead to an adverse reaction called 'Reye's Syndrome'. Government has advised the manufacturers of Aspirin formulations in the country through State Drug Controllers to insert a warning statement to this effect. Prominent manufacturers of Aspirin formulations in the country are giving this warning statement.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to give information through newspapers and other lay media about the side effects of drugs as all drugs have both therapeutic effects and

side effects and such an attempt may scare the lay public unduly.

**Sale of Adulterated black Pepper in Delhi**

2720. DR. G. S. RAJHANS:  
SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI:  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the adulterated black pepper polished with mineral oil and which can cause cancer, is freely available in markets in the Capital;

(b) whether Government have failed to book the unscrupulous traders of black pepper;

(c) the details of the raids conducted by Government during the last 6 months on the wholesalers and retailers who deal in black pepper; and

(d) whether in view of the seriousness of the effect of black pepper on health, Government propose to ban the sale of pepper in Delhi and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):  
(a) Cases of sale of adulterated black pepper polished with mineral oil in the Capital have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). The Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration have lifted 41 samples of black peppers during last six month (January to June, 1987), out of which 38 samples have been found to be adulterated due to presence of mineral oil.

(d) Black Pepper is an article of mass consumption, both as a spice and condiment as well as an ingredient used in the preparation of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines and hence, it is not feasible to ban its sale. However, Deptt. of P.F.A. Delhi Administration is making all out effort to stop malprac-

tice of sale of adulterated black pepper.

**Allocation for Family Planning  
Publicity Programmes**

2721. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the Central allocation earmarked for publicity for family planning in different States;

(b) how much was given to different States during 1986 and 1987 State-wise;

(c) how much amount was actually utilised by States and the names of the States who had defaulted; and

(d) whether any assessment has been made about the effectiveness of the publicity work done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) and (b). The Central allocation and amounts released for publicity for family planning to different States during 1986-87 are shown in the statement-I given below.

(c) The amounts utilised by sixteen States during 1986-87 are shown in the Statement-II given below. The State of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu have utilised less amount than allocated. The information with regard to the amounts utilised by the States of Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is being collected and the same will be placed on the table of the House.

(d) Not in 1986-87. Earlier a study entitled "Evaluation of Media Reach and Effectiveness" was commissioned by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which was conducted by National Institute of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with six other institutes. The report of the study was published in 1985.

**STATEMENT-I**

*Central Allocation and Amounts released for Publicity for Family Planning to different States during 1986-87.*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Central Allocation during 1986-87</i>	<i>Amounts released during 1986-87</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39.54	39.54
2.	Assam	16.71	16.71
3.	Bihar	51.60	36.09
4.	Gujarat	28.18	25.18
5.	Haryana	15.52	4.74
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13.14	3.14

1	2	3	4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.00	11.00
8.	Karnataka	18.80	13.71
9.	Kerala	12.50	18.80
10.	Madhya Pradesh	45.00	38.54
11.	Maharashtra	36.37	18.18
12.	Manipur	3.00	1.05
13.	Meghalaya	2.00	1.00
14.	Nagaland	2.00	0.27
15.	Orissa	21.44	8.06
16.	Punjab	16.69	23.68
17.	Rajasthan	35.28	45.28
18.	Sikkim	2.00	0.12
19.	Tamil Nadu	38.00	17.85
20.	Tripura	3.00	5.82
21.	Uttar Pradesh	81.82	77.03
22.	West Bengal	10.00	20.13
<b>Total</b>		<b>498.59</b>	<b>435.92</b>

**STATEMENT-II**

*Amounts Utilised by sixteen States for publicity for Family Planning during 1986-87*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Amounts Utilised</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30.95
2.	Assam	19.82

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
3.	Bihar	46.62
4.	Gujarat	29.07
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5.11
6.	Karnataka	24.31
7.	Kerala	11.22
8.	Maharashtra	45.68
9.	Manipur	0.61
10.	Meghalaya	0.58
11.	Orissa	19.29
12.	Punjab	22.90
13.	Rajasthan	35.00
14.	Sikkim	0.57
15.	Tamil Nadu	37.88
16.	Tripura	5.28
<b>Total</b>		<b>334.89</b>

### **Interference in Implementation of Health Programme**

2722. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain studies conducted in some of the States have revealed that political cadres are interfering with the implementation of health programmes by misusing their influence in administrative matters;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have conducted studies and main findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to see that the health programmes are implemented without any hindrance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) No Sir.

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

### **Non-Availability of Common Homeopathic Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries**

2723. SHIR LALITESHWAR SHAHI:

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

(a) whether all common homoeopathic medicines specially "mother tincture's" are available in the homoeopathic dispensaries/units under CGHS;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to make them available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). All the Common Homoeopathic medicines by and large are available in the Homoeopathic dispensaries. However, few mother tinctures are in short supply due to non receipt of this item. All efforts are being made to procure these medicines. However, these medicines are purchased from open market and supplied to the beneficiaries, if considered essential by the Physician.

#### **Funds Allotted for development of Kakinada Port**

2724. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a detailed plan for the development of Kakinada Port; and

(b) if so, the fund allotted for its development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A proposal for the development of Kakinada Port has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) No final decision regarding quantum of funds to be allocated by the Central Government for the development of Kakinada Port during 7th Plan has been taken.

#### **Mathura-Alwar Railway Line**

2725. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Land Acquisition Office, Alwar had acquired the land for construction of Mathura-Alwar broad gauge railway line and handed over the possession of the acquired land to concerned authorities of Railways; and

(b) if so, whether Railways propose to take up the construction work of railway track from Alwar and in the current year i. e. 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Land required for 23 Kms. for Alwar end has been acquired and handed over to the Railways.

(b) No, Sir. Work is being progressed from Mathura and according to availability of resources.

#### **Development of National Highways in West Bengal**

2726. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the major National Highways proposed to be developed in West Bengal during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the details of the plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). There is a total provision of Rs 182.20 crores for various Road and Bridge works for the National Highways during Seventh Five Year Plan.

A copy of details is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4901/87]



### **Plans to Increase Passenger and Freight Traffic**

2727. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have drawn up an perspective plans to increase passenger and freight traffic and provide more amenities to passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for the same for the rest of the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Indian Railways Corporate Plan for the period 1985-2000, is under finalisation. Details of development plans and strategies would be available after the plan is finalised.

(c) Funds allotted for the rest of the current plan period would depend on the funds allotted by the Planning Commission after completion of the mid term review.

### **Deaths caused by Buses of State Road Transport Corporations**

2728. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any cell to study the number of deaths due to accidents caused by the buses of States Road Transport Corporations in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the annual death figures caused by all the buses of the State Road Transport Corporations in 1985, 1986 and so far in 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) One of the functions of the Road Safety Cell set up by Government is collection, analysis and inter-

pretation of statistics relating to all road accidents.

(b) According to available information, the figures of deaths caused by Buses of States Road Transport Corporations during 1984-85 was 2737 and during 1985-86 was 2969. Information for subsequent period has not been received.

### **Health Education Programme**

2729. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the diseases for which health education programme is implemented in the country;

(b) the media through which health education programme is carried out;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce health education among the students community; and

(d) whether any evaluation of this programme has been made and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The diseases for which health education is implemented in the country are: Malaria, Leprosy, Tuberculosis, AIDS, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Filariasis, Diarrheal Diseases, Goitre, Diphtheria, Cholera, Measles, Viral Hepatitis, Conjunctivitis, Trachoma, Cataract, Glaucoma, Meningitis, Scabies, Respiratory Infections, Ring Worm, Guinea worm infestation, other worm infestation, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Cardiovascular diseases, Cancer, Diabetes, Nutritional Deficiency diseases, Lathyrism, Occupational Diseases, Obesity, Alcoholism, Drug Abuse, Smoking, Mental Disorder, Geriatric Diseases, Burns, Japanese Encephalitis, Kala Azar, Dental Caries etc.

(b) The media through which health education programme carried out are;

printed material, Radio TV, Films, Exhibitions, Advertisements, Slides, Hoardings, Tin Plates.

(c) Yes, the National Curriculum for Primary and Secondary education a framework by the National Council of Education, Research & Training (NCERT) 1985 includes health education along with physical education under core curriculum at lower primary (Class VI & VII) and Secondary (Class IX & X) levels of school education National Education Policy 1986 also lays emphasis on School Health Programme and Health Education at the School level (para 5.4 & 5.8).

Ministry of Human Resources Development (Department of Education) and NCERT New Delhi have drawn Action Plan/ Programme to develop curricula, prepare instructional material and train teachers in health education, Central Health Education Bureau (DGHS) provides technical consultancy to NCERT in respect of health education component of school programme as and when required.

(d) The Central Health Education Bureau (DGHS) has made efforts to evaluate health education component in various National Health Programmes such as Small Pox, Malaria, Family Planning etc. The recent studies carried out are:-

Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and control of Diarrhoeal Diseases Regarding findings there has been significant increase in knowledge attitude and practices of the public because of education inputs by various methods and media. The implementation and evaluation of academic aspects of educational programmes including health education in the schools is the responsibility of the NCERT and Department of Education in States and U.Ts.

#### **Fare Concession to Tourists**

2730. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has granted rail fare concessions to tourists visiting certain tourists places in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the places with respect to which concession is available and the percentage of concession in fare;

(c) the basis on which the places have been chosen; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to consider the case of Goa, for the purpose of rail fare concession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Concession in return journey ticket fares has been allowed to persons visiting Jammu Tawi, Shimla, Nainital (served by Kathgodam), Dehradun and Darjeeling. This facility is available from stations which are located at a distance of 500 Kms. or more. The percentage of concession is 25% in Second class, 15% in First class & 2-tier A. C. Sleeper (surcharge to be paid in full) and 10% in First A. C. Class. This facility is available only upto 30th November, 1987.

(c) Concessional rail travel facility has been made available for a few hill stations only for a limited period.

(d) No, Sir,

[*Translation*]

#### **Demand for Daily Running of Kisan Express**

2731. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a request for daily operation of the Northern Railway Ganga-Sutlej Express (Kisan Express) which runs only four days a week;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the time by which this demand is likely

to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The frequency of 407/408 Ganga-Sutlej Express is proposed to be increased to daily and the train extended upto Dhanbad from October, 1987.

[English]

### Introduction of Longer and Faster Trains

2732. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU:  
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:  
SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN:  
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are planning to introduce longer and faster trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such trains proposed and the routes on which these are to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The load of 91/92 Paryagraj Express between Delhi and Allahabad has been augmented to 24 coaches as an experimental measure. Other trains on electrified routes will also be considered when more powerful electric locomotives become available.

### Tribunal for Cauvery Water Dispute

2733. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government is pressing upon Union Government to form a Tribunal for the Cauvery Water dispute;

(b) whether Government are aware that the problem has not been solved and the areas in Tamil Nadu, which are being irrigated by Cauvery water for thousands of years, are likely to become dry; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken so far to set up the Tribunal?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The Tamil Nadu Government has proposed for setting up a Tribunal. The matter is under consideration.

### Supply of Wagons and Coaches to Southern Railways

2734. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaches required in the Southern Railway for the operation of services as per schedule;

(b) the number of coaches actually available; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the shortage of coaches, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) BG 2363; MG 1703

(b) BG 2504; MG 1642

(c) Shortage of MG coaches in general and of BG coaches in respect of AC sleepers, 11nd class sleepers and brakevans is proposed to be made good by additional allotments and better management of stock.

### Drugs for Treatment of Cancer

2735. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the drugs available in the country for the treatment of cancer;

(b) whether cancer medicines are very costly;

(c) whether Government have any plan to provide medicines for the treatment of cancer at different centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The drugs available in the country for the treatment of cancer are indicated in the Statement given below.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). In Government hospitals where treatment for cancer is given drugs are supplied free of cost to very poor and deserving cases. Apart from the drug therapy wherever radio therapy is given Government institutions or units set up with Government assistance treatment for the poor is free. In addition Government is giving grants to both Government and Non-Government institutions for setting up cobalt therapy units.

### STATEMENT

*I. Chemotherapeutic Drugs for treatment of Cancer:*

1. Bleomycin
2. Methotrexate
3. Vimblastine
4. Vincristine
5. Thiouracil
6. Mercaptopurine
7. Cyclophosphamide

*II. Pain relieving agents: (used for relief of pain while cancer patients)*

1. Acetyl salicylic acid

2. Paracetamol

3. Pethidine

4. Morphine

5. Phenobarbital

### Appointment/Retirement of Employees at Loco Workshop, Dahod

2736. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual labourers recruited by Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer (Locomotive) Dahod workshop during the last three years and the number of employees retired during the corresponding period; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled up against the posts vacant on account of retirement/death of employees during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) During 1984, 1985 and 1986, 124 casual labour were engaged in Dahod Workshop. 305 employees retired from service during the same period.

(b) During the last three years viz. 1984, 1985 and 1986, 165 vacancies arising out of retirement/death etc. were filled up.

### Export of Stolen Historical Idols

2737. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been increase in the number of incidents of sending the stolen historical idols outside India from different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check it?

**THE MINISTERS OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):** (a) As per information available with the Archaeological Survey of India there is no increase in the incidents of sending stolen historical idols from India to foreign countries.

(b) The Government of India, however, has taken the following steps to check and prevent thefts and smuggling of antiquities:

1. Enforcement of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, which *inter alia* provides for the following:

- (i) Compulsory registration of certain categories of antiquities (sculptures in all media, paintings and illustrated and illuminated manuscripts) with the Registering Officers;
- (ii) Registering Officers to be informed regarding movements of such registered antiquities;
- (iii) Dealing in antiquities to be restricted to licensed dealers;
- (iv) Restriction on export of antiquities.

2. In addition, Armed Guards have been posted in some of the important centrally protected monuments and museums under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India, besides tightening of watch and ward arrangements and appointment of Security Officers in some Circle Headquarters. Sculpture-sheds to house the loose sculptures safely and new site museums to display the antiquities at the site itself have been constructed.

3. In the year 1977 India ratified the Unesco Convention on the Means of Prohibiting Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Culture Properties. The Convention *inter alia* provides that the contracting parties would take steps for preventing illicit import

into their territories, of stolen cultural properties to the countries concerned. The rights of the contracting parties under the Convention are, however, prospective to the signing of the Convention and not retrospective.

4. An Antique Cell has been opened in the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigating into cases of thefts and loss of antiquities.

5. Steps have already been initiated for documentation of loose sculptures, paintings, illustrated manuscripts, etc.

6. Archaeological Survey of India has posted its officers at important international sea-ports and air-ports in India to help the Customs authorities in preventing illegal export of antiquities by identifying objects which are antiquities. Further, Expert Advisory Committees have been set up important towns in India to examine the objects meant for export in order to find if any of the objects is an antiquity in terms of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

#### **Action Plan of States to reduce Mortality Rate**

2738. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to ask State Governments to develop their own Action Plans to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity to ensure their active involvement; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regards?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):** (a) and (b). To reduce maternal mortality, a National level Task Force has been constituted. The action plan prepared by the Task Force after approval, will be circulated to the States for preparing action plan of their own suited to the local conditions.

**Depriving Rajasthan of Water of  
Gandhi Sagar Dam**

**2739. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of small dams have been constructed or are under construction under Gandhi Sagar Dam depriving Rajasthan of its share of water from Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar and Jawahar Sagar;

(b) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has represented to the Centre in this regard;

(c) whether the meeting of Chief Minister's level was convened by the Centre to sort-out the matter;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

(e) if not, whether Union Government propose to call the meeting in this regard and decide the issue in dispute?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A number of dams have been constructed in the catchment affecting the availability of water in the reservoir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Official level meetings have taken place.

**Introduction of another Daily Train  
between Bangalore and Bombay**

**2740. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for introduction of one more train between Bangalor and Bombay daily in addition to the present Udyan Express?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): There is no such proposal for the present.

**Booking of Youth Hostels**

**2741. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any facility in Delhi for making country-wide reservations for any Youth Hostel in the country; and

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). There is no provision under the Scheme of Youth Hostel to book accommodation in various youth hostels in country from Delhi nor is any proposal under consideration of the Government in this regard. The persons desiring to book accommodation in any youth hostel have to approach the Warden of the concerned youth hostel.

**New System of Quota Allocation of  
Iron and Steel**

**2742. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed a new system of quota allocation and demand registration scheme for distribution of iron and steel items;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some differences have arisen between the Development Commissioner, Iron and Steel and the Steel Authority of India over the issue; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to resolve the issue?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Joint Plant Committee comprising representatives of the integrated steel plants under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner for Iron and Steel has recently amended the guidelines for distribution of iron and steel. The amended guidelines give higher priority for distribution to Panchayat Samitis and Villages Panchayats and also ensure increased supplies to units situated in centrally declared backward areas, the North Eastern Sector and Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Construction of Bridges over Kalisindh and Parvati Rivers**

2743. **SHRI JUJHAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals for construction of bridges over river Kalisindh at Palaita and on river Parvati at village Kalyanpura to open an year-round Parvati at village Kalyanpura to open an year-round traffic between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):** (a) and (b). Government of Rajasthan have sought financial assistance under the Centrally Aided Programme of loan assistance of State roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance of 7th Five Year Plan for construction of these bridges. The proposals are under consideration for inclusion under the said programme keeping in view the *inter-se* priority and availability of resources.

#### **New Method to Diagnose Cancer**

2744. **SHRIMADAN PANDEY:** Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: (a) whether any new method has been found out to diagnose the cancer;

(b) if so, whether cancer can be cured with this new method and if so, in how many days;

(c) whether this new method has been tested properly; and

(d) if so, the number of patients saved from cancer with this new method?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):** (a) to (d). Cancer occurs at various sites and several methods are employed to diagnose cancer. Extensive efforts are underway to detect cancer in earliest stages and preferably in the precancerous states by use of explorative cytology, fine needle aspiration, fibreoptic endoscopy etc. Early diagnosis of cancer leads to early treatment and hence, contributes to longevity of cancer patients.

#### **Steps to maintain effectiveness of Polio Vaccine**

2745. **SHRI D. B. PATIL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether vaccine for polio has to be stored at 20 celsius degree to maintain its effectiveness;

(b) whether vaccine for polio is carried to villages in ordinary thermocole packages instead of ice-packed packages;

(c) whether vaccine gets converted into plain water if it is not kept at the prescribed temperature; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to maintain the effectiveness of polio vaccine carried to villages?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Polio vaccine loses its potency if it is not stored at the recommended temperature. Polio vaccine retains its potency for a period of 24 months if stored at  $-20^{\circ}$  celsius and for a period of 3 to 4 months if stored at  $+2^{\circ}$  to  $+8^{\circ}$  celsius.

(d) Government of India has taken steps to develop a system of cold chain for storage and transportation of vaccines with a view to maintain the potency of Oral Polio vaccine from the manufacturers to the PHC level in the rural areas.

**Rajdhani Express between Delhi to Bombay from Central Railway**

2746. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for introduction of a Rajdhani Express between Bombay and Delhi from Central Railway; and

(b) if so the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal to do so for the present.

[*Translation*]

**Railway Crossings in forest area**

2747. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the railway crossings in the forest area which were in use prior to 1984 have been closed down after 1984;

(b) whether the public in general and bullock carts, camels-carts and cattles of the farmers in particular have to face difficulties in crossing the tracks due to the closure of these small railway crossings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Two level crossings on Southern Railway and 9 level crossings on Western Railway have been closed.

(b) and (c). Level crossings endangering the safety of rail-road traffic or having negligible traffic are considered for closure with due concurrence of State Government concerned.

**Late running of Trains and short-age and Coaches in Samastipur division**

2748. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the trains generally run 4-5 hours late in Samastipur Division and start 2-3 hours late even from their starting point;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in most of the train coaches there is an acute shortage of fans, light and drinking water;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is also shortage of coaches in this division as a result of which people have to travel on the roof of the trains;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps proposed to be taken to remove these short-comings?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Fans and lights are some times deficient in trains, mainly due to thefts. Adequate arrangements have been made for drinking water in important trains and at stations.

(e) to (g). There is shortage of metre gauge coaches not only on Samastipur Division but on all Indian Railways due to limited production capacity and old coaches becoming overaged. Steps are being taken to increase the production of metre gauge coaches.

[English]

**Railway Lines between Palasa-Parla-Khemandi - Gunupur, Berhampur-Phulbani-Bolangir**

2749. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Railways have received a memorandum regarding setting of new railway lines and broadening of the existing narrow gauge line between Palasa, Parla-Khemandi-Gunupur, if so, the steps taken to implement the demands;

(b) whether there is proposal to construct a railway line between Berhampur (Ganjam) via Phulbani to Bolangir, if so, whether any specific steps have been taken in this regard; and

(c) whether the Chief Minister of Orissa has written to the Railways to set up a railway line from Berhampur (Ganjam) to Bolangir to develop the hinterland of newly constructed Gopalpur Port, if so, the steps taken for the proposed railway line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Due to acute constraint of resources, it is difficult to consider the proposal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Chief Minister of Orissa had requested to include Dasapalla-Berhampur survey in the scope of survey for a new line from Khurda Road to Bolangir. RITES who were entrusted with the survey for Khurda Road-Bolangir line had by then already completed the job and found the project to be financially unremunerative. The suggested survey could not, therefore, be taken up.

**Doctor-Patient ratio in CGHS**

2750. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the present doctor-patient ratio in the CGHS dispensaries as against the norms, if any, laid down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): No norms fixing doctor-patient ratio has been laid down for G.G.H.S. dispensaries. However, the number of doctors in a Dispensary is determined by prescribed Doctor-beneficiary norms.

[Translation]

**Culture Troups from Bihar in the Festival of India held in USSR**

2751. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural troupes of Bihar included in the 'Bharat Mahotsava' (Festival of India) organised in the Soviet Union; and

(b) the details of the programmes presented by them and also the particulars of the cities where these programmes have been presented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Two Cultural troupes from Bihar were sent.

(b) These groups presented Seraikella Chhau and Paika Dance at the Inaugural ceremonies in Moscow and Leningrad. They performed also at the following other locations in USSR.

**SARAIKELLA CHHAU:** Moscow, Leningrad, Ulan Ude, Kemerovo, Irkutsk, Khavovirsk, Novosibirsk.

**PAIKA:** Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, Simperopol, Zaporozhve, Kistnev, Kharkov and Poltava.

[*English*]

#### **Filling up of Reserved Vacancies in Delhi**

2752. **SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CH-  
OUDHURY:** Will the Minister of HUMAN  
FESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased  
to state:

(a) the reasons for Delhi University not complying with the reservation policy of Government in regard to filling up of requisite percentage of reserved vacancies for Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether instructions have been issued by Government to fill up the reserved vacancies in Delhi University; and

(c) if so, by what time, it is proposed to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the University is strictly following the Government guidelines for reservation in appointments to the non-teaching posts. For teaching posts, the UGC guidelines provide for reservation in appointments upto the level of lecturers/assistant professors only. According to the criteria adopted by the

University, all candidates belonging to SC/ST who fulfil the minimum qualifications prescribed for the post of lecturer should be invited for interview and preference should be given to such candidates, other things being equal. The University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Human Resource Development have been impressing upon the University from time to time to ensure that the Government/UGC guidelines are strictly observed.

[*Translation*]

#### **Education of Handicapped Children**

2753. **SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council of Educational Research and Training has made a provision of Rs. 20 crores for the education of handicapped children in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the expenditure incurred out of it, in various States for education to the handicapped children during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the number of handicapped children/youth benefited thereby in each State during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Illiteracy Amongst Women in West Bengal**

2754. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of illiterate women in West Bengal at the end of 1986; and

(b) the expenditure proposed to be incurred on illiteracy eradication programme in the State during 1987 and in the country as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNASAHI): (a) The number of illiterate persons in different States/UTs is known through the census conducted once in 10 years. The last census was conducted in 1981. The number of female illiterates of all age group in West Bengal according to 1981 census was 1.81 crores which formed 69.75% of the total female population in the State. Under Adult Education Programme the adult illiterate population in the age group 15-35 are covered. The number of illiterate women in the age group 15-35 in West Bengal was 52.19 lakhs out of a total illiterate population of 87.07 lakhs in this age group.

(b) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs for adult education programme for 1987-88 for

West Bengal. Under the Central Sector assistance is given to the States/UTs on the basis of size of the adult education programme to be implemented by them. Proposal from the Government of West Bengal is still awaited. An expenditure of Rs. 3872.10 lakhs is likely to be incurred for adult education programme for the entire country during 1987-88.

#### Supply of Wagons to Gujarat

2755. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether loading of the fertilizers, salt and petroleum from Gujarat has been affected during the first quarter of 1987 on account of short supply of wagons; and

(b) the details of wagons supplied during the above period and reasons for short supply, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) *Commodity*

*Number of wagons loaded January-March/1987 (in terms of four wheeled wagons)*

*Broad Gauge*

*Metre Gauge*

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Broad Gauge</i>	<i>Metre Gauge</i>
Fertilizer	39,136	13,866
Petroleum Products	63,941	24,980
Salt	16,091	9,956

[*Translation*]

**Rates of Commission of Commission Vendors etc.**

2756. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether these are the orders of the Railway Board that rates of Commission being paid to the commission vendors and

commission bearers working in the Departmental Catering Service of the Railway should necessarily be reviewed once in two years;

(b) the reasons for not increasing the rates of commission for the last 20 years;

(c) whether National Federation of Railway Porters, Vendors and Bearers, has been demanding from time to time increase the rates of commission; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to fulfil this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As per extant instructions, the Zonal Railways should review the Commission payable to the Commission Vendors/Bearers after three years.

(b) Generally, the amount of Commission payable to the Commission Vendors has gone up over the years. The commission, being a percentage of sales, goes up automatically with the increase in the price and the sales turnover.

(c) and (d). Some representations demanding increase in the rates of Commission to the Commission have been received but the same could not be agreed to.

[English]

#### Proposals From BHU for Financial Assistance

2757. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 776 on 23 April, 1987 regarding proposals from BHU for financial assistance and state:

(a) whether certain proposals have been received by the University Grants Commission for financial assistance from Banaras Hindu University for creation of posts of Professors, Readers and Lecturers in Nepali Section under Indian Language Department;

(b) if so, the details of these proposals and the progress made so far on these proposals;

(c) whether during current academic year some requests have been received for admission in Nepali Section under Indian Language Department of Banaras Hindu University; and

(d) if so, the total number of these requests and the steps Government propose to take to tackle the situation till the time new posts of Professors, Readers and Lecturers are created and sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Banaras Hindu University's proposal for creation of additional posts of one Professor, one Reader and one Lecturer for the Nepali language is under examination by the University Grants Commission.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Reservations for SCs/STs in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2758. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of reservation for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas is followed;

(b) if so; whether the reservation of seats in each class of the Vidyalayas has been provided for the students belonging to these communities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). For admission in Class I of Kendriya Vidyalayas 15% and 7-1/2% of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Children respectively.

These children get promoted to the higher classes in the subsequent years thereby ensuring appropriate representation of children of these communities in the higher classes.

[*Translation*]

**Fourth Pay Commission's Recommendations Applicable to Doctors of Indigenous Systems of Medicines**

2759. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doctors of indigenous systems of medicines have not gone on strike recently;

(b) whether the Fourth Pay Commission has treated the doctors of indigenous systems of medicines at par with the doctors of allopathic system of medicines; and

(c) if so, whether the notification in regard to the Fourth Pay Commission recommendations has not been issued for the doctors of indigenous systems of medicines and if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the notification will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fourth Pay Commission have recommended that the degree holders in Ayurvedic, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine should have the same pay scales i.e. Rs. 2200-4000 as recommended for M.B.B.S. doctors under the Central Health Service. Further, the method of the recruitment of ISM/Homoeopathy degree physicians should be brought on the Central Health Service pattern.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government. No definite date for the issue of notification can be given at this stage as the matter requires examination by different Ministries.

[*English*]

**Pay Load of Wagons**

2760. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have taken any measures to increase the pay load of wagons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new broad gauge bogie open wagon (BOX 'N') has a tare weight of about 23 tonnes as compared to about 25.1 tonnes of the earlier BOX wagon. The pay load potential of the BOX 'N' wagon is therefore about 2.1 tonnes higher, as both wagons have the same designed gross load of 81.28 tonnes.

(c) Does not arise.

**Feasibility Report for IISCO from Japan**

2761. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7150 on 20 April, 1987 regarding modernisation of Steel Plants and state:

(a) whether feasibility report in respect of Indian Iron & Steel Company has been received from Japan International Corporation Agency, if so, salient features thereof; and

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The feasibility report in respect of IISCO has since been received. The proposed scheme

envisages extensive changes in the Plant and contemplates an expansion in two stages to the ultimate capacity of production of 2.1 million tonnes of crude steel per annum.

(b) Does not arise.

**Connecting North-Eastern States with Rest of the Country by Rail lines**

2762. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress achieved in various projects taken up by North Eastern Railway to meet the demand of the people as

well as to link North Eastern States with the rest of India by connecting Guwahati Directly to important cities and industrial townships of the country like Delhi, Bombay, Trivandrum, Lucknow, Bhubaneswar, Bangalore, Ranchi, Durgapur, Asansol etc.; and

(b) the steps taken to meet the demand to have direct train from Dibrugarh to Ranchi via Andal Bandel, Asansol, Sailya, Purulia and Ranchi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The physical progress of construction of new railway lines in the North Eastern Region upto June 1987 is as Under:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of line</i>	<i>Progress % age</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	Dharmanagar-Kumarghat	71	22 km. already opened
2.	Balipara-Bhalukpong	47	
3.	Silchar-Jiribam	52	
4.	Lalabazar-Bhairabi	55	
5.	Amguri-Tuli	20	Work held up due to non-availability of land
6.	Rail-cum-road bridge over river Brahmaputra at Jogighopa alongwith BG line from Jogighopa to Guwahati.	1	

Guwahati is already linked by direct train with Delhi, Trivandrum, Howrah, Madras, Lucknow and Bhubaneswar. A weekly train linking Guwahati with Bombay and increase in frequency of 509/510 Avadh Assam Express to daily is being provided in Oct. '87 Time Table.

(b) Introduction of a direct train between Dibrugarh and Ranchi is neither justified nor feasible for want of resources.

**Amount Spent of Litigation with Sub-Contractors by HSCL at VSP**

2763. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount so far spent on various litigations with their contractors by HSCL in VSP area;

(b) how many matters under litigation are now being heard/settled by arbitrators and how many sittings have been held so far in the disputes settled and being heard; and

(c) whether Government noticed that HSCL is involved in protracted litigation with sub-contractors incurring heavy expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Rs. 25.03 Lakhs.

(b) The number of cases now being heard/settled by arbitrators together with number of sittings is as follows:

	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Total sittings</i>
Cases now being heard	5	90 (so far)
Cases settled by arbitrators	3	103
Cases mutually settled by parties after hearing by arbitrators/umpires	3	42
-before any sitting of the arbitrators	3	—

(c) An arbitration Clause is provided in every contract signed by a Contractor with his clients/sub-contractors in order to settle any disputes arising out of the contracts. Since these are commercial transactions between the contractor and the clients, such matters do not normally come up before the Government.

#### **Students Representation on Central Universities Courts and Senates**

2764. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of central universities

which had functioning university unions during the academic year 1986-87;

(b) the names of the central universities whose courts and senates had students representation during 1986-87; and

(c) the names of the universities whose executive councils included elected representatives of their courts or senates during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) There are nine Central Universities functioning under Acts of Parliament. Of these, the Indira Gandhi National Open University does not have any teaching Departments or students on its campus. The Pondicherry University started functioning in 1985 and had not enrolled any students in 1986-87.

The Students Unions were functioning during 1986-87 in all other Central Universities except Aligarh Muslim University and North Eastern Hill University. However BHU student Union functioned only upto 30/8/86.

(b) Students were represented on the Court of Visva Bharati, Aligarh Muslim University and North Eastern Hills University, Shillong during 1986-87.

(c) Elected representatives of Court were included in the Executive Council of Visva Bharati and Delhi University during 1986-87.

#### **Launching of Pilot Project on Cutting of Water Evaporation Loss**

2765. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert studies since been made on the cutting of water evaporation loss, as part of the country's water management programmes;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether any pilot project was launched upon in this respect; and

(d) if so, the results achieved thereby?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The studies have shown that evaporation loss can be reduced from 10 to 35% depending on climate, location, depth and spread of reservoir and wind velocity.

(c) and (d). Chemical retardents have been used in some States with encouraging results.

#### **Nehru Yuva-Kendras and Sub-Kendras**

2766. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nehru Yuva Kendras and Sub-Kendras, State-wise;

(b) whether the Kendras have been placed under a recently established autonomous organisation;

(c) if so, the rationale for the change and the composition of the Governing body;

(d) the budget of the organisation for

1987-88 and the grant-in-aid component thereof; and

(e) the programme of work for 1987-88 as approved by the Governing body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (e). With a view of catering to the needs of the non-student and rural youth the scheme of Nehru Yuva Kendras is being implemented by the Government since 1972. As at present 248 Nehru Yuva Kendras are functioning in various districts of the country under this Scheme. A states break-up of these 248 Nehru Yuva Kendras is given in the statement below under this scheme there is no provision of setting up of sub-kendras.

With the objective of evolving a suitable mechanism to supervise, administer, monitor and evaluate the programmes of Nehru Yuva Kendras, and autonomous organisation called Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has recently been established. Administration of 159 of the existing kendras have already been transferred to the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and that of the remaining 89 kendras will also be transferred shortly. The Sangathan is a society registered under the Society's Registration Act of 1860 and Sangathan Society/its Board of Governors comprise of the following:

- |   |   |                               |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| (i) Minister of State in-charge of Youth Affairs & Sports | : | Chairperson (ex-officio)      |
| (ii) Two Members of Parliament &                          | : | Members                       |
| (iii) (Lok Sabha)   |   |                               |
| (iv) One member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha)               | : | Member                        |
| (v) One person eminent in the field of culture.           | : | Member                        |
| (vi) Director-General of the Sangathan                    | : | Member-Secretary (ex-officio) |



The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan is fully funded by the Government of India by way of release of grants-in-aid. For the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided in the budget for grants-in-aid to the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan. The

Sangathan, apart from the ongoing programmes of the Nehru Yuva Kendras, is working out new programmes to be undertaken by the Kendras, for giving a thrust to youth activities in the rural areas.

### STATEMENT

#### *State-wise break-up of Nehru Yuva Kendras*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State/U.T.</i>	<i>Number of Nehru Yuva Kendras</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Assam	8
3.	Bihar	19
4.	Gujarat	8
5.	Haryana	7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
8.	Karnataka	13
9.	Kerala	8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	18
11.	Maharashtra	9
12.	Manipur	5
13.	Meghalya	2
14.	Nagaland	3
15.	Orissa	12
16.	Punjab	12
17.	Rajasthan	18
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamilnadu	12

1	2	3
20.	Tirpura	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	38
22.	West Bengal	8
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	2
25.	Chandigarh	1
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
27.	Delhi	3
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3
29.	Lakshdweep	1
30.	Mizoram	2
31.	Pondicherry	2
Total		248

### **UGC Grants to Universities in Bihar**

2767. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total grants by the University Grants Commission to different universities in Bihar during the last three year-wise;

(b) the break-up of the total grant to each university under various approved schemes;

(c) whether the grants for 1987-88 are likely to be higher; and

(d) whether these grants include financial assistance to educational institutions which are affiliated to the university or form part thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission provides grants for implementation of development programmes of State Universities. These programmes include consolidation of the infrastructure, improvements in the quality and standards of education, support for research, introduction on new courses etc. The total grants paid to the universities in Bihar during the last three years are given in the statement below.

(c) The grants are not paid by the UGC on the basis of annual requirements. Grants are approved for a plan period under each scheme and are released on the basis of the progress of expenditure communicated by

the universities from time to time. The precise quantum of grant for 1987-88 will therefore depend on the progress of implementation of each scheme.

(d) These grants include assistance for

colleges/institutions which are integral parts of the universities. However, colleges affiliated to the universities are sanctioned grants separately under the scheme of assistance to colleges.

### STATEMENT

<i>University</i>	<i>Grants paid during</i>		
	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>
Bhagalpur	18.40	21.27	9.54
Bihar	26.91	14.09	19.04
K.S. Darbhanga Sanskrit	5.20	2.26	5.35
Magadh	12.75	25.50	17.87
L.N. Mithila	0.93	1.98	1.14
Patna	10.20	40.87	39.50
Ranchi 37.13	16.78	36.66	
	111.52	122.75	129.10

#### Voluntary Organisations Working in the Field of Classical Languages

2768. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of voluntary organisations working in the field of classical languages granted financial assistance during 1986-87 languagewise; and

(b) the amount sanctioned with brief particulars of the scheme/project approved to be undertaken by the organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The information is being compiled and will be laid on the

Table of the House.

#### Supply of Wheel and Axle Sets

2769. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is Railways' total annual requirement of wheel and axle sets;

(b) how many sets are expected to be supplied by Durgapur Steel Plant, wheel and axle plant in Karnataka and through import; and

(c) what are the actual supplies of wheel sets from these three sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Railways'

annual requirements of equivalent wheelsets (comprising complete wheelsets and loose wheels & axles items) for the period 1987-88 stood at 58,000 Nos. approx.

(b) The equivalent wheelsets expected to be supplied during 1987-88 are as under:-

- (i) Durgapur Steel Plant : 15,500 Nos.
- (ii) Wheel & Axle Plant : 26,000 Nos.
- (iii) Import : 16,500 Nos.

(c) The actual supplies from these sources can be known only at the end of year 1987-88.

[*Translation*]

#### Decisions Taken in Conference of State Health Ministers

2770. SHRI VILAS MUTTEM WAR:  
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:

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

(a) whether a Conference of State Health Ministers was held recently;

(b) if so, the decisions taken therein;

(c) the steps being taken by Government for implementing the decisions; and

(d) the time by which the decisions are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the Conference recommended to the States and Union Territories as follows:

- (1) to ensure timely achievement of targets in respect of establishment of Primary Health Centres and Sub-

Centres;

(2) to ensure that the essential institutional and residential facilities are provided for the medical and para-medical staff, specially in remote and peripheral areas;

(3) to ensure that the required staff at Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres level is placed in position promptly and is not changed too frequently;

(4) to lay emphasis on the preventive and promotive aspects of Primary Health Care Services;

(5) to provide adequate facilities for basic training and continuing education for all personnel;

(6) to closely involve the medical colleges and the training institutions of para-medical workers in the primary health care delivery system;

(7) to maintain adequate supply of equipments and to keep them functional;

(8) to ensure availability of essential drugs in all rural institutions particularly for weaker sections of the population.

(c) and (d). The decisions have been circulated to all the States/U.Ts Governments for vigorous implementation. The Government of India will monitor the implementation of these decisions so that these facilities are available in the entire country by 1990.

[*English*]

#### Grant of Autonomy to Colleges Under New Education Policy

2771. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has decided to grant autonomy to any colleges in accordance with the National Policy of Education during the past two years, including the current year;

(b) if so, the names of the Colleges alongwith the Universities/States in which they are located and the considerations on account of which they have been given this status;

(c) whether any more proposals are under the consideration of the University Grants Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the likely dates by which decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The UGC does not confer autonomous status on any College. The National Policy on Education envisages the development of autonomous colleges in large numbers. In pursuance of this, the UGC has formulated detailed guide-

lines for conferring autonomous status on selected colleges by the Universities to which they are affiliated. These guidelines were circulated to Universities and State Governments in January, 1987. According to these guidelines, each University will set up a Standing Committee to consider applications from Colleges for autonomous status. The criteria for selection of Colleges include their academic reputation, previous performance in University examinations and academic/co-curricular activities, academic attainments of the Faculty, mode of selection of teachers and students, physical facilities, institutional management, financial resources, etc. The selection of Colleges by the Standing Committee would require the approval of the concerned State Government and the UGC. A list of Colleges approved by the UGC so far under these guidelines is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). All the State Governments have been requested to select as many colleges as possible for autonomous status. The recommendations made by the State Governments and Universities would be considered by the UGC as and when received. The proposal is to develop about 500 autonomous colleges by the end of Seventh Plan.

### STATEMENT

#### *List of Colleges Approved by UGC for Grant of Autonomous Status*

<i>State</i> 1	<i>University</i> 2	<i>College</i> 3
Tamil Nadu	Madurai University	1. Arul Anandar College, Karumathur
		2. GTN Arts College, Dindigul
		3. Thiagarajan College, Madurai
		4. Vivekanand College, Tiruvedgam
		5. Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College
		6. St. Xavier's College, Palayamkottai
		7. Thiagarajan College of Engineering, Madurai.
	Madras University	1. Stella Maris College, Madras
		2. Presidency College, Madras
		3. Queen Mary's College, Madras
		4. Acred Heart College, Tirupattur
		5. Meston College of Education, Madras

1	2	3
		6. Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Madras
	Bharati-dasan University	1. Holy Cross College, Tiruchirapalli 2. A.V.C. College, Mayuram 3. Sri Pushpam College, Pondi 4. Government College for Men, Kumbakonam 5. Seetha Lakshmi Ramaswami College, Tiruchirapalli
	* Bharatiar University	1. Erode Arts College, Erode 2. Nallamuthu Gunder Mahalingam College, Pollachi 3. Gobi Arts College, Gobichettipalayam 4. Government Arts College, Coimbatore 5. Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore 6. Government College of Technology, Coimbatore
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra University	1. DNR College, Bhimavaram 2. Sir C.R.R. College, Eluru 3. Ch. S.D.St. Theresa's College for Women, Eluru 4. S.R.V.S.S.J.R. Maharanee College, Paddapuram 5. S.D.S College of Arts and Applied Sciences, Shreeram Nagar 6. M.R. College for Men, Vizianagaram 7. St. Joseph's College for Women, Waltair, R.S.
Rajasthan	Rajasthan University	1. Govt. College, Ajmer 2. M.S.J. College, Bharatpur 3. Dungar College, Bikaner 4. Arts and Science College, Kota
Madhya Pradesh	Ravi Shankar University	1. Govt. Science College, Raipur

### Doubling of Panipat Ambala Section

2772. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects for doubling the railways tracks have been taken up during the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the details of each such ongoing (doubling) projects, zone-wise and the latest progress in each case;

(c) whether any target for the completion

of each such project has been fixed and the details thereof; and

(d) whether doubling of Panipat-Ambala broad gauge section would be expedited in view of its importance as the main trunk route connecting East to West and the nature of priority in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details of doublings approved during 6th Plan and not yet commis-

sioned are furnished in the statement below.

high priority and is planned for commissioning in 1988.

(d) Yes, Sir. This doubling is accorded

### STATEMENT

(b) and (c). Doublings approved during VI Plan and not yet commissioned.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Cost (Rs. in Crores)</i>	<i>Length (Kms)</i>	<i>%age Progress upto 6/87.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>CENTRAL RAILWAY</b>					
1.	Shahbad-Gulbarga	13.56	26	47	
2.	Itarsi-Amla-Nagpur (Ph. II)	20.90	39	44	
<b>EASTERN RAILWAY</b>					
3.	Kuli-Jamalpur-Bhagalpur (Patch).	25.00	75	33	15 Kms. opened.
<b>NORTHERN RAILWAY</b>					
4.	Rohtak-Jakhal (Ph. I)	42.34	76	10	
5.	Panipat-Ambala (Ph. II)	23.55	48	59	Target 1988
<b>NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY</b>					
6.	Malda-Kumedpur (Patch)	17.00	26	5	
<b>SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY</b>					
7.	Pembarti-Pindial	18.63	45	85	Target 3/88. 38 Kms opened.
8.	Hyderabad-Telapur	13.96	28	61	14 Kms. opened
9.	Telapur-Gullaguda	12.04	29	29	
10.	Nancherla-Guntakal	4.49	9	20	
11.	Wadi-Thangundi and Chegunta-Krishna.	16.27	39	39	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY</b>					
12.	Bimlagarh-Dumetra (Ph. I)	6.71	19	—	
<b>WESTERN RAILWAY</b>					
13.	Shahibagh-Viramgam (Ph.II)	7.33	25	91	Target 3/88 13 Kms. opened
14.	Nagda-Ujjain (Ph.II)	12.83	33	86	Target 3/88 26 Kms opened.

Note: Target for S.No. 1 to 4,6,8, to 12 will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

**Setting up of New CGHS Dispensaries to Cover State Capitals**

2773. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries as on date in each State and Union Territory;

(b) whether Government propose to cover atleast all the State Capitals by setting up new Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries during the remaining of Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the outline of the proposal in this regard for the State Capitals which do not have any Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries there as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The information is as under:-

<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of allopathic dispensaries</i>
1	2
<b>Union Territory</b>	
Delhi	80

1	2
<b>States</b>	
Maharashtra	43
Uttar Pradesh	26
West Bengal	17
Tamil Nadu	13
Karnataka	9
Andhra Pradesh	11
Bihar	5
Rajasthan	4
Gujarat	3

(b) and (c). It will not be possible to cover all the State Capitals by setting up new Central Government Health Scheme dispensaries during the remaining years of Seventh Five Year Plan due to financial constraints.



**Employment towards of Employees on Compassionate Grounds**

2774. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special consideration and priority has been given to the employees of the wards/dependents of such railway employees who died on duty on compassionate grounds during the last three years including the current financial year (1986-87);

(b) if so, the details of cases decided in this category, zone-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any such priority is proposed to be given to employment on compassionate grounds especially in view of the hardship caused to the bereaved families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVARO SCINDIA): (a) Under the extant rules on Railways first priority is accorded to consideration of cases of compassionate appointment of dependents of employees who die in the course of duty.

(b) Information relating to financial years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is being collected from the Zonal Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Does not arise, in view of reply to

part(a) above.

**Kendriya Vidyalaya In Each District of the Country**

2775. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to open at least one Kendriya Vidyalaya in each district;

(b) the number of districts in each State which have a Kendriya Vidyalaya;

(c) the number and names of such districts which are not having any Kendriya Vidyalaya in each State so far; and

(d) by when the decision taken by Government will be implemented fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Districtwise list of Kendriya Vidyalayas is not maintained by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. However, a statement showing the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in each State is given below.

(d) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT***Statewise Distribution of Kendriya Vidyalayas as on 4.8.1987*

S. No.	Name of States/UTs.	Number of Kendriya Vidyalayas
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33
2.	Assam	35
3.	Bihar	43

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<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
4.	Gujarat	29
5.	Haryana	15
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	21
8.	Karnataka	23
9.	Kerala	20
10.	Madhya Pradesh.	59
11.	Maharashtra	40
12.	Manipur	5
13.	Meghalaya	6
14.	Nagaland	3
15.	Orissa	17
16.	Punjab	31
17.	Rajasthan	36
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamilnadu	25
20.	Tripura	5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	88
22.	West Bengal	41
23.	A & N Island, Portblair	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
25.	Chandigarh	6
26.	Delhi	28
27.	Goa, Diu Daman	4
28.	Pondicherry	2

1	2	3
29.	Mizoram	1
<b>OUT SIDE INDIA</b>		
30.	Bhutan	1
31.	Nepal, Kathmandu	1
32.	Kabul	1
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>640</b>

**Development of Minor/Intermediate Ports In Kerala**

2776. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:  
SHRI P.A. ANTONY:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted proposals for the development of minor/intermediate ports in the State and if so, when;

(b) the ports suggested for development;

(c) whether Union Government team headed by the Development Advisor (Ports) was to visit Kerala;

(d) if so, when the team visited; and

(e) the decision taken by the Govt. on the proposals submitted and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. In August, 1984.

(b) Neendakara, Beypore, Azhikal and Vizhinjam Ports were suggested by Kerala Government for development.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) No port of Kerala has been selected for development under Central Assistance in the 7th Plan.

**Inclusion of National Highway No. 17 Under World Bank Assistance Scheme**

2777. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the neglect of National Highway No. 17 in Kerala and the pressing need for improvement of the road to the National Highway standard;

(b) if so, the works proposed for the same;

(c) whether there is any proposal to include this National Highway in World Bank Assistance Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The National Highway No. 17 requires improvements to geometrics, pavements and structures. As the the work involved is substantial the same has to be carried out in a phased manner. Seventh Plan contemplates widening to two lanes in certain sections, providing a few bypasses and construction of bridges.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Attacks on Indian Oil Tankers in the Gulf**

2778. SHRI H.B. PATIL:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reports have been received regarding the attacks on Indian oil tankers in the Gulf during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names on the countries attacked on Indian ships;

(c) whether any ships have been damaged and lives lost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) One Oil Tanker M.T. 'B.R. AMBEDKAR' belonging to Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. was hit in the Gulf on 11.5.1987.

(b) M.T. 'B.R. Ambedkar' was proceeding in ballast condition from Haldia to Kuwait when an Iranian Gun boat asked the vessel to identify itself and after the master gave his identity, the Gun Boat fired shells at the vessel.

(c) and (d). Because of the above attack holes were caused on the ships' side but there was no ingress of water as all the holes

were above water line. No lives were lost and no one was injured. The vessel reached Dubai, on its own power safely for carrying out repairs.

#### **Trivandrum-Neyyattankara Bypass**

2779. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken for completion of Trivandrum-Neyyattankara bye-pass; and

(b) the total estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The length of the bypass is 43 kms. It has been divided into two sections (i) a length of 20.5 kms in the beginning on Quilon side and (ii) the balance length in Neyyattankara side. The alignment of the first section of 20.5 km forming Phase I of the Project has been finalised. The construction of the bypass is being carried out in a phased manner after the required land is acquired. The construction has been taken up in a part length of 6.25 kms, to serve the airport and areas nearby. The construction in the remaining length will be taken up after the land acquisition is completed and investigation for high embankments and bridges are done and designs finalised. The alignment for the second section is still under finalisation by the State PWD.

(b) As the project is taken up in a phased manner and will spill over to the next plan period, it is too early to forecast the total estimated cost of the project as a whole.

#### **Complaints regarding Catering Service in K.K. Express**

2780. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the catering service in K.K. Express running between New Delhi-Trivandrum-Mangalore;

(b) whether there is any proposal to supply to the passengers on this train food prepared in the kitchen car as is being done in the other long distance trains like Mangala Express;

(c) whether food suitable to the taste of South Indians is proposed to be supplied in the South bound trains; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to lower the exorbitant rates now charged on food packets in this train?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To serve hot/tasty food in hygienic condition. casserole service has been introduced in lieu of thali meals in many important long distance trains including Kerala Express. There is no proposal to discontinue the same.

(c) Casserole menu specially designed to suit South Indian tastes has already been introduced on South bound trains.

(d) The prices of casserole meals are not unreasonable. There is no proposal to lower the same.

#### **Clearance of Kuriyarkutty-Karappara Project**

2781. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has sought permission for the clearance of Kuriyarkutty-Karappara Irrigation Project in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The modified project report incorporating various suggestions has not been received from the State Government.

#### **Capital Contribution to Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation**

2782. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide capital contribution to Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (APSRTC);

(b) if so, the amount of assistance earmarked; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The amounts of Central Government's Capital Contribution released to Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation during the last three financial years, is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs./lakhs)</i>
1984-85	517.8
1985-86	947.7
1986-87	271.5

The allocations for the current financial year have not been decided.

#### **Fly-overs in Calcutta at Bondel Gate and Lake Gardens**

2783. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8550 on 30 April, 1987 regarding Fly-overs in Calcutta at Bondel Gate and Lake Gardens and state the progress so far made in this regard and the expected time when these projects would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): The Government of West Bengal is still examining the proposals for construction of road over bridges at Bondel Gate and Lake Gardens. These projects can be taken up only after firm proposals in this regard are sponsored by the State Government.

### Share of Education in Central and State Budgets During 1987-88

2784. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the share of education in Central and State budgets, State-wise during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): A statement is given below:

#### STATEMENT

<i>State/Union Territory (Revenue Account) of Education</i>		<i>Percentage of budget estimate Deptt. to total budget for the year 1987-88.</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.9
2.	Assam	22.7
3.	Bihar	22.1
4.	Gujarat	18.1
5.	Haryana	16.4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	17.4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14.0
8.	Karnataka	19.4
9.	Kerala	29.9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15.4
11.	Maharashtra	17.3
12.	Manipur	20.3
13.	Meghalaya	16.6
14.	Nagaland	12.1
15.	Orissa	17.7

	1	2
16.	Punjab	20.2
17.	Rajasthan	24.5
18.	Sikkim	16.5
19.	Tamilnadu	20.3
20.	Tripura	18.8
21.	Uttar Pradesh	19.1
22.	West Bengal	24.2
23.	A & N Islands	13.6
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.9
25.	Chandigarh	21.3
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13.8
27.	Delhi	28.3
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	18.6 <sup>@</sup>
29.	Lakshadweep	11.6
30.	Mizoram	13.6 <sup>@</sup>
31.	Pondicherry	21.5
	CENTRE:	2.8

@ Relates to 1986-87 (B. E.)

#### **Introduction of More Local/Super Fast Trains in West Bengal**

2785. SHRIMATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce more local and superfast trains in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Review of train services is a continuous process. However, the following proposals are under consideration for implementation from October, 1987:

i) A new weekly Express between Howrah and Cochin.

- ii) A new bi-weekly Express between Howrah and Gorakhpur.
- iii) A new weekly Express between Guwahati and Bombay.
- iv) Increase in frequency of 509/510 Awadh Assam Express from 4 times a week to daily.

#### **New Colleges by Delhi Administration**

2786. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has decided to open three new colleges;

(b) whether the staff and students of Salwan College (University of Delhi) will be transferred to one of these new colleges, as Salwan College management has decided to close down its college; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Delhi Administration has decided to open two new colleges, viz., a College of Physical Education and a College of Business Studies, from the current academic session. Besides, the Delhi Administration has also decided to open a new College of Arts and Commerce from this year in lieu of G. D. Salwan College, whose management has decided to close the College in a phased manner from this year.

#### **New Items captioned "New Five Bed ICU" Launched in AIIMS**

2787. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government

has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 17 July, 1987 under the caption "New five bed ICU launched in AIIMS"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and in what way these arrangements will be useful for the patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A new five bed Intensive Care Unit has been launched in Neuro-Sciences Centre at the AIIMS. There is a computerized monitoring system attached to each bed and these are attached to a centralised monitor. This permits minute to minute observations of the vital functions of the patients which is not possible by manual observations. This is a part of the Neuro-Sciences Centre which now has three Neuro-surgical operation theatres and is expected to have approximately 100 neuro-surgical beds to meet the ever increasing demand of the public for this kind of service.

#### **Linking of State Capitals with B. G. Lines**

2788. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State Capitals which are not connected with Delhi by broad gauge line;

(b) whether Government propose to connect all State Capitals with Delhi by broad gauge line; and

(c) if so, the details of action taken/proposed by Government in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a)

1. Agartala

2. Aizawl



3. Gangtok
4. Imphal
5. Itanagar
6. Jaipur
7. Kohima
8. Panaji
9. Shillong
10. Shimla
11. Srinagar.

age on investment during the last three years by railways;

(b) what is the planning to increase the return; and

(c) the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the planning?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The percentage return (rate of net revenue to capital-at-charge) for the last three financial years is as follows:

Years	%Return
1984-85	3.3%
1985-86	7.6%
1986-87	6.6% (provisional)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Direct Train between Delhi and Jodhpur via Rewari-Ringus and Phulera**

2789. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no direct train from Delhi to Jodhpur via Rewari, Narnaul, Ringus and Phulera; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposals to introduce a direct train between Delhi-Jodhpur via Rewari, Ringus and Phulera?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The available trains run via Jaipur and Sadulpur.

(b) No, Sir.

**Investment for Improvement of Railways**

2790. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the actual return in percent-

(b) and (c). Railways are a transport undertaking with a public service obligation. The above aspect is kept in view while planning for investment/return. However, Railways are striving to increase operational efficiency through increased productivity. Benefit is also intended through technological upgradation, covering various areas of operation and maintenance.

**Studies regarding Tribals of Health Care and Health Education**

2791. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many research studies relating to Tribals & Health care and Health Education have been conducted by the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi during the last Five Years; and

(b) the findings of these studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The National Institute of Health and Family

Welfare has in the past Five Years completed two studies relating to Tribals and Health Care and ten studies having direct or indirect bearing on Health Education.

(b) The findings of these studies are as under:

(A) Studies on Tribals and Health Care:

- i) Study of Fertility, Mortality, Morbidity, Trends, Food Habits, Genetic Disorders and Health Seeking Behaviour among the Tribal Grounds of Jagdalpur and Konta Tehsils of Bastar Districts (M. P.)

*Major Findings:*

- (a) A sample size of approximately 1000 families belonging to Muria, Maria, Bhattra and Halba tribal groups have shown: low economic status, poor nutrition, sanitation and personal hygiene.
- (b) High Fertility, Infant mortality and neonatal mortality consanguinity practiced between 5-18%.
- (c) Most common prevalent diseases: Diarrhoea, malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, skin diseases, venereal diseases, peptic ulcers.
- (d) Health seeking behaviour basically based on magico-religious practices. indigenous herbal concoctions used frequently, PHC attended as the last resort.
- (e) High frequency of genetic disorders like sickling (8-18%), G-6-PD enzyme deficiency (12-19%).
- ii) Multicentric Study on Infant feeding and breast feeding practices in tribal areas in India. (8 Tribal blocks in 6 States i. e. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa and Rajasthan.)

*Major Findings:*

- (a) Poor environmental sanitation.
- (b) Family Size-large families with 4-6 children.
- (c) Breast feeding-96.5% mothers. Hygienic practices are not followed.
- (d) Colostrum-Variable practices are followed by the tribals with respect to feeding colostrum.

(B) *Studies related to Health Education:*

- i) *Mass Media messages in health and family planning.*

The multicentric study conducted in Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, revealed the type of motivational messages that could be strengthened further. Largely the messages were having more urban orientation than rural. The study suggested the ways and means to improve the suitability and acceptability of health and family welfare messages and observed that F. W. messages having emotional appeal were more readily liked and understood.

- ii) *Audience and Media survey of four districts of Rajasthan Area Project.*

The study covered four districts with 36 blocks and eight cities. The findings of the study show that the radio is the most powerful medium for conveying the messages. The traditional, cultural and groups meetings were highly effective. Interpersonal contacts play a significant role in promotion of the health and family welfare programmes. Health workers in-

cluding UAs and Local medical practitioners were effective in promotion of health and family welfare programmes.

- iii) *Study on the organisation and management of nutrition programme in a State (Haryana).*

The findings of the study have shown the importance of inter and intra-sectoral coordination for organizing and managing the nutrition programme in a State. The findings of the study demonstrated the need for improving the awareness of officials responsible for handling the nutrition programmes.

- iv) *Nutritional Content of Community Care Services through Health and Non-health Channels-a Situational Analysis.*

The study conducted in Himachal Pradesh has elicited the community perceptions regarding the nutrition programmes/projects being implemented. This study emphasises the need and value of planning and implementing nutrition health education with communities by involving opinion leaders, forming of community health committees to organise nutrition health campaigns and mobilising community resources.

- v) *Leprosy Control-A sectoral analysis.*

The study was conducted in Karnataka State. A total of 24 voluntary agencies and 32 Government agencies in 8 districts were covered. In terms of communication and education aspects of leprosy control programme especially the SET activities, the study emphasises the necessity to communicate clearly and to encourage active participation of the commu-

nity. The study showed clearly the need of health functionaries to work with people without prejudice and bias. The study suggested appropriate measures for expansion and coordination between various agencies engaged in leprosy control programme.

- vi) *Dandia Innovative IEC (Information, Educational and Communication) Project.*

During the last five years, the NIHFW has been involved in conducting an action oriented IEC Project in collaboration with the DANIDA assisted Area Project authorities of Madhya Pradesh. The findings of the study showed that concrete health education efforts are required for promulgation of utilisation of health care facilities.

- vii) *Health care delivery model in urban slums of Delhi*

The incidence of fevers and diarrhoea was found very high in urban slum population of Delhi and the major factors responsible for them are: unhygienic sanitary conditions, open water drainage and refuse disposal and open defaecation. The study which was conducted in 4 urban slums of Delhi recommends very high input of health education in terms of increasing primary level education for the women and adult education, income generation for women and education on environmental sanitation and nutrition practices.

- viii) *Magnitude of morbidity and mortality due to diarrhoeal diseases in children below five years in slum areas in Delhi*

The study has provided guidelines for the development of health

education about oral rehydration which can be indigenously done; education of local women leaders for organising the community for better sanitation which will reduce not only diarrhoeal episodes but also reducing the fevers due to malaria. Intensive health education for involving the private medical practitioners in acting as depot holders for oral rehydration packets and for keeping chlorine tablets in disinfecting the drinking water in every house hold is also envisaged.

- ix) *Utilising indigenous dais (TBAS) for educating and monitoring mothers on proper infant feeding.*

The study conducted on selected dais in Saharanpur District in Western U. P. suggested that the indigenous dais can be very successfully used as change agents in infant and child feeding practices in rural areas.

- x) *Health and family welfare survey in urban field practice demonstration area, Gobindpuri-Kalkaji.*

This study was carried out to enumerate the basic health indices which are of ultimate help in evaluation and monitoring the successes and failures of the programmes. The health education programmes in the field practice demonstration area, Gobindpuri do not replace other services but are undertaken to promote the proper use of these services and educating, encouraging people to go to receive the vaccinations, realising that drugs alone will not solve the problems, educating the patients about the cause of the illness and teaching them the skills in prevention etc.

### **Growth of Steel Industry**

2792. DR. B. L. SHAILESH:  
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN  
SINHA:  
SHIR K. RAMACHANDRA  
REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the long-term strategy to govern the future growth of the steel industry, when most of the projections point to a substantial shortage of domestic steel capacity by the turn of the century;

(b) if so, its broad outlines and, if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present;

(c) the approximate amount of current import of steel every year; and

(d) what steps are being taken to create the capacity necessary for import substitution?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir, However, Government is currently studying the growth and present situation of the Steel industry with a view to mapping out its direction and course of development till the end of the century.

(c) According to the last published data of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, during the year 1984-85, nearly 1.6 million tonnes of steel valued at Rs 687 crores were imported.

(d) To increase the domestic availability of steel in the country, expansion and modernisation programmes will be undertaken by the integrated steel plants. In addition, consideration is being given to the strategy for increasing the steel production capacity in the country.

### **Widening of National Highways In Uttar Pradesh**

2793. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the progress made so far in widening of National Highways passing through Uttar Pradesh particularly by increasing the number of lanes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Out of total length of 2579 Kms of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh, 215 Kms were remaining as single-lane at the start of Seventh Five Year Plan. In 168 Kms length, work of widening to two-lanes has been sanctioned and is in progress. Besides there is provision in the Seventh Plan for widening the remaining 47 Kms.

### **Improvement of conditions Inside Warehouses of Port Trusts**

2794. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conditions prevalent inside the warehouses of the port trusts are well below normal standards required for the conduct of the operations as there are no proper ventilation, drinking water, toilet, refreshment room facilities and also no security arrangements, etc;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps taken for their improvement; and

(d) the number of cases of thefts that have come to light from these warehouses during the last 12 months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). No, Sir. By and large the conditions in the warehouses at the ports are satisfactory. Warehouses have been built in different periods

and some of them are quite old. Where separate refreshment, toilet facilities etc. have not been provided centralised facilities are available.

(d) About 186 cases of thefts have been reported from the warehouses during the last 12 months.

### **Electrification of Railway routes in West Bengal**

2795. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the railway routes earmarked for electrification in West Bengal during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the details of expenses to be incurred, route-wise; and

(c) the expected time of completion of this work in respect of each route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). High density routes falling within West Bengal which have already been electrified upto the end of 6th Plan, constitute about 33 % of the total route length of the Railway lines in West Bengal as against 12.1% for the entire Indian Railways.

No further railways routes length within the State of West Bengal are proposed to be electrified during the 7th Five Year Plan.

### **Promotion and Protection of Nepali Script**

2796. SHRI ANANAD PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of persons in the country speak Nepali; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken for promotion and protection of

Nepali script and to give encouragement to its literature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) According to Census data supplied by the Office of the Registrar General of India, the number of speakers of Gorkhali/Nepali language in this Country in 1971 was 14,19,835. As the household Schedule of 1981 Census is stated to be under printing, the provisional figure of Gorkhali/Nepali speakers in India according to Census of 1981, was 12,52,444 (excluding institutional households and Assam where Census could not be conducted owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in the State then).

(b) The Sahitya Akademi has recognised Nepali language as one of the Indian Languages to implement its programme since 1975. The Akademi has therefore honoured Nepali authors with its awards and also published books in Nepali both in Original collection and in translation. Nepali writers are invited to participate in its Seminars and workshops etc. Besides the Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature prepared by the Akademi will contain entries on Nepali authors and works.

#### **Allocations for Sports In Five Year Plans**

2797. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the percentage of budgetary allocations provided for Sports for 1st Five Year Plan to 7th Plan, plan-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Outlay for "Sports" is not indicated separately in any of the Five Year Plan documents. Outlays are

exhibited under cobined heads like "Education", "Social Education, Physical Education and Youth Welfare", "Physical Education, Sports and Games and Youth Welfare" and "Sports and Youth Services".

The outlay for "Sports and Youth Services" in the 7th Five Year Plan (both centre and state) is Rs 443.43 cr. out of a total outlay of Rs 1,80,000 cr. This works out 0.246% of the outlay.

#### **Workers efforts to save Indian Iron and Steel Company**

2798. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the workers' efforts to save Indian Iron and Steel Company and its workers;

(b) if so, whether Government have had any dialogue with them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government are aware of the fact that a committee called "Save IISCO Committee" was set up in 1986 with some of the functioning trade unions of IISCO as its members. The Committee has been drawing the attention of the management of IISCO to the question of the modernisation of IISCO.

(b) and (c). The management of IISCO has been meeting this Committee. In the past on a number of occasions the Committee and its constitutions were apprised of the efforts being made for modernisation and expansion of IISCO and the possible implications as well as the points on which co-operation of workers would be needed.

(d) Does not arise.

**Central Assistance to State for  
Development of Sports**

2799. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RE-SOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided financial assistance for development of sports, construction and modernisation of stadia in different States; and

(b) if so, the amount of central assistance given to the States for that purpose during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Financial assistance is provided to State Governments, State Sports Councils, Registered Voluntary Organisations under the Central Scheme of 'Grants to State Sports Councils' for creation of sports infrastructure, such as construction and improvement of Stadia, Swimming Pools, Sports Complexes and development of Playfields in accordance with the approved pattern. The amount of Central assistance given for the above purposes during the last three years, State-wise and Year-wise is given in the Statement below.

**STATEMENT**

Grants released to States/UTs for development of Sports infrastructure during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Sl.No	STATE/U.T.	Grants released during the years.		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,37,500	41,000	19,04,300
2.	Assam	—	2,12,000	26,06,000
3.	Bihar	—	1,39,650	12,50,000
4.	Gujarat	2,35,500	8,38,200	15,05,000
5.	Haryana	3,50,465	5,68,500	34,53,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10,24,065	7,30,400	28,11,200
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	38,815	77,000	18,59,450
8.	Karnataka	5,42,000	1,31,700	38,76,950
9.	Kerala	2,22,348	—	1,32,43,500
10.	Madhya Pradesh	60,000	10,55,000	35,54,000
11.	Maharashtra	7,17,000	13,76,235	42,75,000
12.	Meghalaya	5,75,000	17,22,000	43,13,000

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Manipur	23,39,115	2,75,500	6,87,000
14.	Nagaland	5,00,000	7,50,000	14,75,000
15.	Orissa	6,60,525	15,43,500	76,80,900
16.	Punjab	6,90,000	37,60,150	58,33,000
17.	Rajasthan	16,16,270	20,03,765	37,33,900
18.	Sikkim	1,25,000	14,40,000	6,73,500
19.	Tripura	3,45,000	1,25,000	19,00,000
20.	Tamil Nadu	8,67,210	5,34,850	37,73,225
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5,07,800	20,45,500	1,68,82,500
22.	West Bengal	1,61,212	2,91,250	4,45,08,700
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,63,000	18,000	—
24.	Mizoram	5,00,000	15,00,000	56,91,000
25.	Goa (Erstwhile Goa, Daman & Diu)	10,12,600	—	74,200
UNION TERRITORIES:				
26.	Pondicherry	10,000	—	40,000
27.	Delhi	—	—	2,50,000
28.	Chandigarh	4,80,800	1,80,000	—
29.	A & N Islands	—	—	62,000
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,09,575	—	—**
31.	Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala.	—	—	1,00,00,000
Total:		1,46,90,800	2,13,60,000	14,79,16,325

\*\*The amount was given to NSNIS, PATIALA for providing Sports equipment of non-expendible nature to State Govts/U.Ts.



**Projects undertaken for Conservation and Renovation by ASI**

2800. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the major projects undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India for the conservation and renovation of the protected monuments in the country during Seventh Plan;

(b) the brief particulars of the projects and the estimated cost of each;

(c) the expenditure incurred until 31 March, 1987; and

(d) the expenditure budgeted for the current financial year with break-up, monument-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEPARTMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Under the VIth Five Year Plan, 101 monuments have been identified throughout the country for integrated development of the monuments including structural conservation, chemical preservation, horticultural and landscaping operation. An amount of Rs. 1625 lakhs was earmarked for the period of VIth Five Year Plan extending from 1985-86 to 1989-90. Out of the above, 28 important monuments/sites have been specifically identified as Key Works; particulars of these works, estimated cost, expenditure upto 31 March, 1987 and the budget allocations for the current financial year (1987-88) are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4902/87]

**Speed of Toofan and Delhi Expresses**

2801. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to effect an increase in speed of Toofan and Delhi Expresses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). 7/8 Toofan Express and 11/12 Delhi-Howrah Express have a large number of stoppages and serve many small and medium sized cities due to which their speeding up is not feasible at present.

**Rail-Cum-Road Bridge at Mejha (West Bengal)**

2802. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal for a rail-cum-road bridge at Mejhia over river Damodar in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey carried out for Bankura-Mejhia-Raniganj new Broad Gauge rail line, including rail bridge over river Damodar, revealed that the project was not financially viable.

**Telugu Films Pending Censor Certificate**

2803. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telugu films pending/ waiting for Censor Certificate at Regional Office, Hyderabad; and

(b) the reasons for delay in issuing Censor Certificate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) According to the information received from Regional Office of the Central Board of Film Certification at Hyderabad, as on 4th August, 1987, no application was pending for certification of films.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Excessive Chlorination as a Cause of Cancer**

2804. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report that excessive chlorination may cause cancer;

(b) if so, whether any instructions have been issued to the concerned authorities to analyse the river water etc. Thoroughly before tapping it for drinking purposes as a preventive health care;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Government are aware of reports published from time to time in some newspapers on this subject.

(b) to (d). A large number of studies in the past 10 years have investigated the question of chlorination causing cancer. There is no firm evidence of enhanced risk of cancer from chlorination of water supplies. Chlori-

nation of water is done at safe levels for prevention of number of water-borne diseases widely prevalent in the country.

#### **Trade Protocol with USSR**

2805. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Soviet Union have signed some trade protocol relating to metallurgy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Food Poisoning by Irradiation**

2006. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether irradiation is one of the cause of food poisoning;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued guidelines to all concerned not to sterilise the food by irradiation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No such report has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) No such guidelines have been issued by the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Gold Deposits in Bihar and Orissa**

2807. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be

pleased to state:

(a) whether huge deposits of gold have been located in some parts of Bihar and Orissa;

(b) if so, the names of the districts where gold deposits have been found;

(c) the approximate deposits of gold discovered in these districts; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). No, Sir. No significant deposits of gold have been found in Bihar and Orissa. However, occurrences of gold are known in Singhbhum, Ranchi, Monghyr and Patna districts of Bihar and Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Cuttack and Koraput districts of Orissa. The results are not encouraging except in Kunderkocha of Singhbhum district where detailed exploration is in progress.

[*Translation*]

#### Supply of Najafgarh Drain Water to Farmers

2808. SHRI BHARAT SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dirty water of Najafgarh Nullah goes into the Yamuna river;

(b) whether there is any provision of supply of this water to the farmers of rural areas of Delhi; and

(c) if not, whether any action is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Whatever affluent carried by Najafgarh Drain that could not be supplied to the farmers of rural areas of Delhi is dis-

charged into the Yamuna river.

(c) Two irrigation schemes based on utilisation of such waters have been completed to irrigate over two thousand hectares of land. A scheme to extend irrigation from these schemes to an additional area of two thousand hectares at an estimated cost of Rs 293.70 lakhs was sanctioned and the works are in progress.

[*English*]

#### Supply of Iron Ore concentrate to Yugoslavia

2809. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited has signed an agreement with M/s. Ferro Electro and RMK Zenica of Yugoslavia for supplying iron ore concentrate and pellets in the current financial year 1987-88;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether Kudremukh has got export orders from other countries also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A contract has been signed by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited with M/s Ferro Elektro Sarajdevo (on account of RMK Zenica) of Yugoslavia for export of the following quantity of iron ore concentrate and pellets during 1987-88 to Yugoslavia, as a counter-trade arrangement against imports of rail by MMTC from Yugoslavia:

(i) Iron Ore Concentrate: 450,000 tonnes.

(ii) Iron Ore Pellets: 200,000 tonnes.

(c) and (d). Besides above, Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited has also obtained orders from export of iron ore concentrate and pellets to the following countries during 1987-88:

S. No.	Name of the country	Quantity to be exported	
		Iron ore concentrate	Iron ore pellets
1.	Japan	2.5 million tonnes	—
2.	Czechoslovakia	120,000 tonnes	—
3.	Hungary	—	370,000 tonnes
4.	Australia	—	83,532 tonnes
5.	Turkey	—	50,000 tonnes

### Computers for Reservation in South Central Railway

2810. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that malpractices are continuing in respect of reservation of berths/seats at railway stations not covered by computer system;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected on South Central Railway during the last six months;

(c) the action being taken/proposed against the culprits; and

(d) the time by which the stations on South Central Railway are expected to be provided with computers for reservation of berths/seats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the first six months of 1987, ten railway employees were detected indulging in reservation malpractices. In addition, nine outsiders were apprehended.

(c) Suitable disciplinary action has already been initiated against Railway staff. The outsiders were prosecuted under the Indian Railways Act.

(d) Passenger reservations at Secunderabad only are expected to be completed by December, 1988.

### Kendriya Vidyalayas In Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh

2811. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7658 on 23 April, 1987 regarding Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh and State:

(a) whether necessary information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is expected to be collected and laid on the Table of the Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has been asked to collect the requisite information as to the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened in the Tribal Areas of Andhra Pradesh. The information is likely to become

available shortly and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **Cancellation of Work of Electrification**

2812. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work for electrification of tracks on various zones of Indian Railways has been stopped/cancelled;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which electrification of railways on South Central Railway in Andhra Pradesh has been affected; and

(d) the time by which it is expected to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

### **Congestion and Insanitary conditions in Delhi Hospitals**

2813. SHRI T. BASHEER:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute congestion and insanitary condition in Delhi hospitals; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to relieve the congestion and improve the condition of these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir. However, the conditions are not ideal.

(b) An exercise has been initiated to tackle the problems of over-crowding and

congestion in the existing hospitals by initiating action for establishing a chain of peripheral level hospital around Delhi and by affecting systems improvement in the existing Government hospitals.

[*Translation*]

### **Central Clearance for Irrigation Project**

2814. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT:  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central clearance is essential for irrigation project of a State;

(b) if so, whether the question of any possible Inter-State disputes is taken into account before giving such clearance; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if prior Central clearance is not required, whether such a condition is proposed to be made mandatory, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Major and medium irrigation schemes are required to be cleared by the Centre before inclusion in the Plan. The inter-State issues are also considered before a project is cleared by the Centre.

### **Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Tribal Areas**

2815. SHRI C. D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in tribal areas of each State where Navodaya Vidyalayas are likely to be opened; and

(b) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages the establishment of a Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country including tribal areas during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period in a phased manner.

[English]

### Implementation of New Education Policy in West Bengal

2816. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for implementing the new education policy in West Bengal;

(b) the amount of money made available to the State Government for the above purpose and the details of the schemes; and

(c) whether there is any scheme for implementing the above policy to be solely executed by the Union Government without any help or support of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) Proposals from State Government of West Bengal are still awaited.

(c) No, Sir.

### STATEMENT

The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) reviewed the Policy implementation on June 25-26, 1987 at New Delhi. As reported by the State Government of West Bengal, the following steps have been taken

by them to implement the National Policy on Education 1986.

1. State Level Programme of Action for school education has been drawn up.

2. Fifth Education Survey work has been started and school mapping exercises will be taken up simultaneously.

3. A separate Directorate of school education has been set up. The District structure has also been bi-furcated into the primary and secondary areas.

4. A State Level Coordination and Monitoring Committee has been constituted to involve NSS and Non-NSS students in the Mass Programme of Functional Literacy.

5. The Education Department has also constituted a Media Committee with the Minister-in-Charge as Chairman and representatives of all media as members to involve A. I. R., T.V. and the print media in the Adult Education Programme.

6. In the sphere of technology mission, the State Government have already taken advance action by providing audio-visual equipment to all the 53 projects of the State.

7. The State Government is considering the setting up of an Institute of Correspondence Courses to be affiliated to Calcutta University.

8. The State Government is examining the guidelines for establishment of autonomous colleges.

### Equipment Erection Work of VSP

2817. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:  
SHRI MANIK REDDY:  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipment erection work at the Vishakhapatnam Steel Projects is going on according to schedule;

(b) if so, by what time it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the time by which the production is likely to commence on this project?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR):** (a) Equipment erection work in Visakhapatnam Steel Project as on 31.7.1987 was 82% of the schedule.

(b) and (c). Phase I of the production is likely to commence in December, 1988 and Phase II in June, 1990. Equipment erection is likely to be completed to suit this commissioning schedule.

**Over Bridges at Bibinagar, Bhongir and Alair (Andhra Pradesh)**

2818. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:**  
**SHRI MANIK REDDY:**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need for construction of "fly over bridges" at Bibinagar, Bhongir and Alair of Nalgonda district in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of steps to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether there is a proposal for construction of level crossing at "Kondamundugu" near Bibinagar; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) and (b). Construction of road over bridge at Bibinagar in lieu of existing level crossing was sponsored by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and

has already been sanctioned. No proposal for road over bridges at Bhongir and Alair has been sponsored by the State Government to the Railways.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The State Government has not sponsored any proposal in this regard to the Railways.

**Revision In Rate of Royalty on Minerals**

2819. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:**  
**SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:**  
**SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY:**  
**SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASINHARAJA WADIYAR:**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of royalty has been enhanced on various minerals after the Mines and Minerals Amendment Act came into force, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether on account of this steep hike in the rate of royalty the minerals based industries are adversely affected and are likely to become sick especially in States where in addition to royalty, production on minerals attract proposed imposition of tax and minerals rates; and

(c) if so, whether any special instructions have been given by Union Government to the various State Governments to harmonise and bring about uniformity on taxes on minerals inclusive of royalty?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA):** (a) A copy of the Notification dated the 5th May, 1987 in which the royalty rates were revised is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in the Library. See LT No. 4903/87].

(b) and (c). While communicating the revised rates of royalty the State Govern-

ments have been requested to make suitable adjustments, in the rates of Minerals Rights Tax/Cess which have been linked with the rates of royalty, to ensure that there is no extra burden on the mining industry on account of the mineral rights tax/cess after the revision of the rates of royalty, by keeping the accrual from these taxes at the same level as they were before the issue of the Notification.

#### **Defective HR Steel sheets manufactured by Bokaro Steel Plant**

2820. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HR Steel Sheets of 1450 mm manufactured by Bokaro Steel Plant of Steel Authority of India Limited to be used for making LPG cylinders were found defective;

(b) whether the manufacturers of LPG cylinders were put to loss;

(c) whether the Chief Controller of Explosive has set up a committee to evaluate the quality of steel sheets produced by Bokaro Steel Plant vis-a-vis those manufactured by Tata Iron and Steel Company or imported ones; if so, the findings of this Committee; and

(d) what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by Government/Steel Authority of India Limited to ensure that the Bokaro Steel Plant produces HR Sheets of 1450 mm for LPG cylinders which are of International standards?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) During the month of March, 1987, some cylinder manufacturers brought it to the notice of SAIL that HR sheets of some heats showed excessive cracks while forming the cylinders. As a matter of abundant caution, SAIL took a decision to withdraw the sheets of 1450 mm available with the cylinder manufacturers.

(b) No specific information is available

about the loss, if any, suffered by cylinder manufacturers. Instructions were, however, issued by SAIL for reimbursement of the value of the materials returned by the cylinder manufacturers.

(c) No Committee was set up by the Chief Controller of Explosives. However, as per suggestions from the Oil Industry, an independent agency was advised to carry out examination of quality and suitability for use of the steel in question as well as cylinders manufactured out of it. The investigation revealed that some of the casts had some defects, but, these were eliminated during the manufacturing of cylinders.

(d) Technical experts of SAIL reviewed various aspects involved in the production of LPG steel sheets. Stringent process control measures have also been adopted to reduce the possibilities of failures during forming operations.

#### **Management of Infrastructural facilities for Steel Plants**

2621. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India proposes to divest itself of the responsibility of managing the huge infrastructure it created including medical, housing, educational and transport facilities at its integrated steel plant sites and handing over the management of these facilities to the State Governments or Municipal bodies concerned; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made or proposed to be made by Government to persuade the State Governments concerned to agree to accept the management of these infrastructural facilities and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.



**Vijayanagar and Neelachal Steel Plants**

2822. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN:  
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI S. M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vijayanagar Steel Plant and Neelachal Steel Plant projects have not made any headway even after a lapse of 16 years and 7 years respectively and the expenditure of crores of rupees has become infructuous.

(b) whether an expert group of Department of Steel had sometimes in 1986 recommended winding up of both these projects as there was no likelihood of the Steel Plants being funded in the near future; and

(c) if so, how both these projects were initially conceived and approved without taking into account various factors due to which it is now proposed to wind up the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) The Government had decided in principle to set up steel plants at Vijayanagar in Karnataka and at Daitari in Orissa. Certain preparatory preliminary works were undertaken for both the projects. However, due to constraints of resources, it has not been possible to undertake substantive steps for the setting up of these plants during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Fall In SAIL Plants production due to Power shortage**

2823. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN:  
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI S. M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of steel at all the integrated steel plants of SAIL has been below the targets and there has been a loss of production of 537,000 tonnes of saleable steel during 1986-87 mainly due to power shortages;

(b) whether apart from the short supply of power from the DVC and State Electricity Boards, the production of power from the captive power plants has been very poor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure regular supply of requisite power to the steel plants from public grid systems, increase power production in the captive power plants and other measures, which may be necessary to economise in the use of power so that there is no loss of production of saleable steel during the current year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The production in the Integrated Steel Plants of SAIL during 1986-87 has been below the targets resulting in a loss of production of about 5,37,000 tonnes of saleable steel.

(b) Yes, Sir. Besides the shortage of power from public utilities, the generation from the Plants captive power units too has been below the achievable capacity in most plants excepting Bokaro.

(c) Besides constant monitoring and inter-ministerial reviews, efforts to get power by transfer from other grids, short gestation schemes to add to existing capacity have been taken up both by public utilities and by Steel Plants. In addition, new captive power plants are being set up at Rourkela, Durgapur and Bokaro. Various schemes to reduce energy consumption by improving sinter burden, ensuring higher blast furnace temperatures and preparing improved raw materials are being taken up.

**Indian Iron and Steel Company**

2824. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minis-

ter of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state: (a) whether Indian Iron and Steel Company has reached a critical point of existence since long; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken so far to save it?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Ever since 1967-68, the IISCO had been showing sign of steady deterioration in performance. After its take over by Government of India in 1972-73, various efforts were made to undertake capital repairs and to maintain the Plant and equipments under a Plant Rehabilitation Scheme. Thereafter, other schemes for additions, modifications and replacements were also taken up. However, in order to find a permanent solution to the problems of the Plant, it is essential to rejuvenate the plant and equipment and to update the technology under a comprehensive modernisation project. With this end in view, the Government of India are currently examining a feasibility report on the modernisation of Burnpur Works and Gua Iron Ore Mines of IISCO prepared by Japanese International Cooperation Agency. The proposed scheme contemplates expansion of the plant in two stages to the ultimate capacity of production of 2.1 million tonnes of crude steel per annum.

**Furnishing Names of Fake Units by Tata Iron and Steel Co. to Development Commissioner, I & S**

2825. DR. SUDHIR ROY:  
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is truth in the news that the Tata Iron and Steel Co., furnished the names of fake unit and traders as different from actual users of T-1 sheet cuttings to the Development Commissioner, Iron & Steel;

(b) if so, penal action taken against the

offending company for such offence, in details;

(c) if no action initiated, by what time action will be initiated; and

(d) if no action is to be initiated, the reasons for that?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) The list of bidders in the auction for this material furnished by M/s. TISCO contains names which have been found to be fake as well as of traders.

(b) to (d). Sheet cuttings are being sold by M/s. TISCO through auction and not specially to actual consumers. This is not an offence under the extent provisions of the statute.

**Shortage of Electric Locomotives**

2826. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways are facing a shortage of electric locomotives to make full use of new electrified routes;

(b) if so, what are their plans for increasing the manufacture of electric locomotives; and

(c) whether Railways will have to slow down the pace of electrification for lack of electric locomotives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As electrification is an ongoing process, temporary marginal mismatch between availability of electric locomotives and the energisation of newly electrified routes may arise.

(b) To meet such shortages for the present and in the future following steps have been taken:

(i) The capacity of manufacture of electric locomotives at Chik-

taranjan Locomotive Works is being increased from 60 to 100 locomotives per year.

- (ii) Procurement of 80 to 100 electric locomotives from M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is being arranged.
- (iii) A limited number of 6000 horse power electric locomotives of latest technology are being imported. This will also enable to update electric locomotive manufacturing technology in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Incentives for Modernisation of Steel Industry**

2827. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend some incentives for the modernisation of the steel industry; and

(b) if so, the total amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES

(i)	Steel bodied coaches	....	25 years
(ii)	Wooden bodied IRS coaches	....	30 years
(iii)	Light utilisation coaches	....	40 years

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### **Area Brought Under Irrigation in Haryana**

2829. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land brought under irriga-

(SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) Government has constituted a group to identify measures for the modernisation of the mini steel plants. The group has not yet finalised its report.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Replacement of Old Bogies**

2828. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time frame has been laid down for replacement of old bogies.

(b) if so, the time frame for railways serving Kerala;

(c) whether there have been instances where new bogies allotted to railways in Kerala were diverted to other States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The common all India time frame for replacement of coaches, normally based on age-cum-condition basis, is as follows:

tion in 1986 and proposed to be brought under irrigation during 1987-88 in Haryana; and

(b) the details of the financial assistance proposed to be given for the areas likely to be brought under irrigation in Ambala District and other parts of Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) An irrigation potential of about 50 the ha.

is anticipated to have been created in Haryana during 1986-87. The target for 1987-88 is 73 th. ha.

(b) Irrigation projects are planned and funded by the State Governments. Central Assistance is normally in the form of block loans and grants. However, the Central Government provided Rs. 126 crores in 1986-87 for SYL Canal in Punjab for carrying irrigation waters to Haryana to benefit 5.66 lakh ha. in Hissar, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Mahendragarh and Bhiwani Districts. A provision of Rs. 69.4 crores has been made in 1987-88 for the same purpose.

#### **Difficulties in Education Faced by Linguistic Minorities**

2830. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received representations from linguistic minorities of certain States about the difficulties faced by them in the matter of pursuing education in their mother tongue; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove such difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Article 350-A of the Constitution provides that every State shall endeavour to make available adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage to children belonging to linguistic minority groups. Safeguards for linguistic minorities evolved at the national level include provision of teaching through the mother tongue at the primary stage by appointing one teacher if there are not less than 40 pupils speaking in that language in the whole school or 10 pupils in a class, and providing instruction at the secondary stage in the mother tongue if there is a minimum

strength of 60 pupils in the last four classes, and 15 pupils in each class.

The Constitution also provides that the State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

Since school education is primarily looked after by state governments, the specific problems coming to the notice of Govt. of India are brought to the notice of State/UT govt. concerned for taking remedial action.

#### **Assistance to Private Hospitals Providing Treatment for Leprosy**

2831. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private hospitals are providing medical treatment to leprosy patients in the country;

(b) whether any financial assistance is being given by the Union Government to such institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes, Sir. The private hospitals run by the Voluntary Organisations are providing free medical treatment to the leprosy patients in the country. Other private hospitals rarely report to the Government about the treatment of leprosy patients.

(b) Such of the Voluntary Organisations as have been allocated an uncovered area in their States by the State Governments are provided financial assistance in accordance with the approved pattern.

(c) Subject to the ceilings laid down in the approved pattern of assistance the Voluntary Organisations are given financial assis-

tance for the following:

(i) Reimbursement of salary of Medical Officer, Non-Medical Supervisor, Para-Medical Worker, Laboratory Technician, Health Educator, Asstt. Nurse-cum-Midwife, Nursing Orderlies etc.

(ii) Drugs

(iii) Health Education material and welfare of patients.

(iv) Maintenance of vehicles.

(v) Maintenance of beds.

#### **Sub-Standard and Adulterated Drugs**

2832. SHRI V. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of sub-standard and adulterated drugs manufactured

and sold in India according to the Food and Drug Administration Progress Report for 1986-87;

(b) the total number of manufacturing units licensed in India and how many of them are multinational affiliates;

(c) the number and names of the multinational affiliates and units in the small scale sector which were found to be manufacturing the sub-standard and adulterated drugs during 1986-87; and

(d) the action taken on other recommendations contained in the Report regarding steps required to eliminate malpractice in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). It is not clear as to which Progress Report the attention is sought to be drawn. However, the information regarding the percentage of sub-standard/adulterated drugs for the country is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of samples tested</i>	<i>No. of samples found sub-standard</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1985-86	19,035	2,705	14.20%

The total number of licenced units for the manufacture of drugs and formulations was 12,744, including multinational affiliates, as on 1-4-86. Whenever, any sample is found sub-standard/adulterated the State Drug Controller take action like cancellation/suspension of their manufacturing licenses and/or prosecute the firms/depending upon the nature of the Test Report. During 1985-86, 32 prosecutions were launched by the State Drug controllers in respect of offences relating to sub-standard/adulterated drugs. In order to eliminate malpractices the State Drug Control authorities who are responsible for the enforcement have been requested to strengthen their enforcement machinery by increasing the staff strength and to draw more samples for testing.

[*Translation*]

#### **Use of Available Water Resources**

2833. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 15 per cent of water resources in the country is being utilised;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether Government have enquired

into its causes; and

(d) the perspective plan prepared by Government, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). Broad estimates indicate that over 45% of utilisable surface water resources and about 24% of utilisable ground water resources have been utilised so far. It is proposed to utilise all the utilisable water resources on the country fully by 2010 A.D. or so.

[English]

### Indigenisation of Steel Technology

2834. DR. V. VENKATESH:  
SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenisation of steel technology over the last few years has borne fruit;

(b) whether special purpose quality steels have been developed in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A number of special purpose quality steels have been developed recently. Some of these are, high strength killed quality rail steel, LPG grade steel, DD/EDD grade steel, electrode quality wire rods, Boiler Quality Steel, electrical steel sheets and ball bearing steel.

### Publicity Drive Against Tobacco

2835. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether publicity drive against all forms of tobacco is to be part of the National Cancer Control Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Public Education:

With a view to creating public awareness on the health hazards of tobacco, a comprehensive health education campaign has been undertaken through cinema slides and pamphlets. The Government of India had earlier produced a documentary film highlighting the hazards of smoking and chewing of tobacco and their relationship with oral cancer.

### Closing of Branch Railway Lines

2836. DR. V. VENKATESH:  
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of railway lines which have been closed down or are proposed to be closed down shortly;

(b) whether Government propose to review this decision later; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Railway Reforms Committee recommended closure of 40 uneconomic branch lines where adequate road transport facilities exist. This recommendation was accepted and the following seven M.G. lines have been closed:

<i>Name of the section</i>	<i>Railway</i>
i) Nidamangalam-Mannargudi.	Southern
ii) Sahebpur-Kamal-Monghyrghat.	North Eastern
iii) Kunkavav-Derdi.	Western
iv) Hadmatiya-Jodiya.	Western
v) Khambaliya-Salaya.	Western
vi) Than-Chotila.	Western
vii) Ningala-Gadhadha-Swaminarayan	Western

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Strengthening of Infrastructure Sector**

2837. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have underlined the need for strengthening the infrastructure sector in steel industry;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there was any improvement in areas of coal, power, steel and mines; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR):(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some of the steps taken by Government in this regard are as under:-

Development projects have been under taken for increasing the production of coking coal including setting up of new coal washeries for improving the quality

of washed coal for supply to steel plants. Government have also allowed import of certain minimum quantity of low ash metallurgical coking coal to meet the requirements of steel plants.

With a view to augmenting the power supply on a sustained basis to steel plants, the Government have permitted SAIL to install captive power plants at Bokaro, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants. In addition to these, the Eastern Regional Electricity Board has made arrangements to transfer power from National Thermal Power Corporation and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation to DVC net work and Orissa State Electricity Board so that DVC/ OSEB can meet the power requirements of its consumers like SAIL Steel Plants in the Eastern Region.

(d) and (e). Some of the improvements noticed in these areas are as under:-

(i) The ash content in washed coal has shown improvement over the last three years.

(ii) The power supply from Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board to Bhilai Steel Plant has been quite satisfactory for the last two years with practically no restriction on

drawal.

- (iii) Two 60 MW Captive Power Units, one each at Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants, are presently under trial run. The remaining units will also go into operation in a phased manner thus improving the power availability for the steel plants.
- (iv) The production of saleable steel in SAIL steel plants has gone up by 5% during 1986-87 over 1985-86 and by 9% during the period April-July, 1987 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. As regards captive mines of SAIL, the total production has shown a growth of 6% during 1986-87 over 1985-86 and a growth of 15% during the period April-July, 1987 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

**Specialists/Consultants in Homoeopathy Under C.G.H.S.**

2838. SHRI M.V. CHAN-  
DRASEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI LALITESHWAR  
PRASAD SHAHI:

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

(a) whether there is any Consultant/Specialist in Homoeopathy under CGHS and if so, the number of such Consultants/Specialists;

(b) whether Consultants/Specialists in Homoeopathy are sufficient to cover 13 Homoeopathic Dispensaries/Units in a week; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to appoint additional number of homoeopathic Consultants/Specialists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):**

(a) Yes, Sir. One Senior Homoeopathic Physician is working as Consultant/Specialist in CGHS Delhi.

(b) and (c). The Specialist attends the following CGHS dispensaries/units:-

Monday	—	R.K. Puram
Tuesday	—	Dev Nagar
Wednesday	—	Kasturba Nagar
Thursday	—	Darya Ganj
Friday	—	Gole Market
Saturday	—	Rajouri Garden

The remaining Homoeopathic dispensaries/units have been attached with the nearest dispensary/unit mentioned above which he visits. The question of appointing more consultants/specialist in Homoeopathy will be considered as and when need arises.

**Environmental Studies In Schools and Colleges**

2839. SHRI M.V. CHAN-  
DRASEKHARA MUR-  
THY:  
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK:  
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-  
HIT:  
SHRI NARSINGH SURYA-  
WANSHI:  
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

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

(a) whether Union Government propose to introduce 'Environmental studies' as a



subject in schools, throughout the country;

(b) when the proposed subject is likely to be started in the schools and to what extent the proposed subject will help in solving the anti-environmental atmosphere in the country;

(c) whether a degree course is also to be introduced in Colleges;

(d) if so, the details of the Universities where it is proposed to be introduced;

(e) whether the views of the State Governments have been ascertained in this regard and if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereon; and

(f) the financial assistance proposed to be given to the States and Union Territories to implement the above Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The 'National Curriculum for Primary and Secondary Education-A Framework' developed by the NCERT envisages Environmental Education as a subject at Primary Stage.

(b) The NCERT has developed instructional materials in Environmental Studies for Classes I & III as proto-type and these materials are being introduced in Kendriya Vidyalayas in 1987-88. The State Education Agencies will have the option to adopt or adapt these materials for use in their schools.

(c) a degree course in colleges has not yet been introduced.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) While developing the 'Ten Year School Curriculum-A Framework' (1975) the experts from States/UTs were associated. The Curriculum Framework is based on the consensus developed in this regard.

(f) There is no proposal for financial assistance to States/UTs for the above programme.

### **Import of Bogies from Third World Countries**

2840. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to import modernised bogies from the third world countries; and

(b) if so, the cost of these bogies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). A global tender was floated for modern freight bogies against which orders for 19 nos. each of 9 types have been placed at a total CIF cost of about Rs. 5.5 crores.

A global tender has been floated for the procurement of CoCo cast steel bogie frames for AC electric and diesel-electric locomotives with transfer of technology. The country/countries from which these bogies will be imported, and the cost, will be known after the tenders are opened and finalised.

### **Financial Assistance to Cultural Organisations**

2842. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural organisations which had been granted financial assistance during the year 1986-87; and

(b) the amount Government propose to give to various registered cultural organisations during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). the informa-

tion is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

### **Voluntary Organisations Engaged Against Atrocities on Women**

2843. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for granting financial assistance to voluntary organisations for campaign against atrocities on women; and

(b) if so, the number of requests for such

assistance received by Union Government and the quantum of assistance given to each organisation in 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of requests received from the voluntary organisations and the quantum of assistance given to each organisation in 1986-87 is as follows:-

### **STATEMENT**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1	2	3
1.	Legal Aid Centre for Women C-160, Dayanand Colony, Lajapat Nagar, New Delhi.	Rs. 40,500
2.	Karmika, 26, Gulmohar Park, New Delhi.	Rs. 32,148
3.	Pennurimai Iyakkam, 13, New Colony, Josier Street, Nungambakkam, Madras.	Rs. 2,49,300
4.	All India Association for Christian Higher Education, New Delhi.	Rs. 44,550
5.	All India Women's Conference, 6, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi.	Rs. 2,50,000
6.	Kasturba Mahilla Utthan Mandal Laxmi Ashram Kausani, UP, Almora.	Rs. 18,000
7.	Sevagram Vikas Sansthan, 1, Darya Ganj, New Delhi;	Rs. 13,950
8.	Social Health in India, 4, Deen Dayal Upadhaya Marg, New Delhi.	Rs. 32,253.30P
9.	Maitrevi, 7-8, Makrand Society, Veer Savarkar Marg, Mahim Bombay.	Rs. 77,400. Out of this Rs. 25,800 only was released.
10.	Ms. Chandralekha Skills Culture Centre 1, Eliot Beach Road, Madras.	Rs. 49,500

1	2	3
11.	Centre for Social Research, E-79/9, Kishangarh Mahrauli, New Delhi.	Rs.3,073.50P
12.	Spaçc-52, Miami Apartments Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay.	Rs. 1,11,870
13.	Shramik Bharti, 104, A/23, Ram Bagh, Kanpur.	Rs. 39,300
14.	Society for Promotion of Youth & Masses, New Delhi	Rs. 50,850
15.	Karmika, New Delhi.	Rs. 3,060

#### **SAIL Scheme for Supply of Hot and Cold Rolled Coils**

2844. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has formulated a scheme for the supply of hot and cold rolled coils and sheets as well as plates to customers; and

(b) if so, whether the Steel Authority of India Limited would be able to meet the full requirements of customers in respect of the above items?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposed scheme envisages meeting the full requirements of customers for HR/CR coils/sheets and plates in certain specifications by SAIL.

#### **Paucity of Funds for priority Rail Projects**

2845. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether paucity of funds for even priority rail projects is still continuing; and

(b) if so, what further steps are contemplated to overcome this hurdle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, within the limited available resources priority is given to progress important rail projects.

#### **Proposal to set up Taskforce on AIDS**

2846. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a taskforce on AIDS;

(b) if so, the time by which the proposed taskforce is likely to be set up; and

(c) the object intended to achieve by this step?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):**  
(a) and (b). There is already a National Task Force functioning under Indian Council of Medical Research since October, 1985.

(c) All efforts are made to keep the spread of infection under control. So far, there has not been a single case of full blown AIDS infection in India. All 13 cases detected so far, occurred in foreigners or Indian nationals who had been infected abroad.

The following steps are being taken by the Government:-

(1) A cell has been established in the Directorate General of Health Services to coordinate AIDS Control activity in the country.

(2) 35 surveillance centres have been established in the country to screen high risk group.

(3) All these centres have been provided with diagnostic reagents and equipment package have also been provided to most of them.

(4) Restrictions have been imposed for import of blood and blood products without AIDS clearance certificate.

(5) All the State Health Authorities/Hospitals STD clinics have been alerted to be vigilant.

(6) All the blood banks have been instructed to screen the professional blood donors.

(7) All the State Health Authorities have been advised to ensure strict sterilisation practices in hospitals and clinics and to use pre-sterilised disposable syringes and needles as far as possible.

(8) Guidelines have been sent to all the State Health Authorities for Health care personnel.

(9) All the mass media channels have been involved in educating the people on AIDS, its nature, transmission and prevention.

(10) Foreigners other than those working in Missions including foreign students likely to stay in India for more than one year will be required to undergo AIDS test on arrival. However, foreign students who are already in India when admission is sought will not be required to undergo AIDS test.

### Fall In Ground Water Level

2847. **SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:**  
**SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:**  
**SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:**

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that ground water level in most parts of the country has fallen considerably;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how far it has fallen in each State; and

(d) whether some State Governments have approached the Union Government to study this phenomenon and if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):**  
(a) to (c). Statewise details on ground water decline are given in the Statement below.

The main reasons are fluctuations in rainfall and increase in ground water withdrawals.

(d) No requests for a study by Central Government have been received from States. However, Central Ground Water Board is monitoring the behaviour of ground water level through a net work of over 8000 hydrograph stations.

**STATEMENT****FALL IN GROUND WATER LEVEL**

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Area where decline observed</i>	<i>Extent of Observation</i>	
1	2	3	<i>decline</i>	<i>period</i>
			4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Parts of Kurnool, Prakasam Cuddappah, Ananthpur, Chittoor, Mahboobnagar and Nalgonda districts.	Less than 1 metre to 10 metre.	1976-86
2.	Haryana	Parts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Karnal, Mohindergarh, Kurukshetra and Sonapat districts.	0.5 to 4.0 m.	1978-86
3.	Gujarat	Parts of Bhavnagar, Mehsana Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Junagarh, Amreli, Rajkot and Surendranagar.	2 metre to 5 metre.	1976-86
4.	Karnataka	Parts of Kolar Chitradurga, Raichur, Bellary, Bijapur, Chickmanglur, Bangalore, and Dharwar.	1 metre to 5 metre.	1980-86
5.	Maharashtra	Parts of districts of Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Dhule, Beed, Jalna, Nasik, Amravati, Jalgaon, Pune, Sangli, Osmanabad, Satara and Sholapur.	0.25 to 4.00 metre	
6.	Punjab	Parts of Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Patiala, Ludhiana, Ropar, Sangrur and Kapurthala.	0.5 to 4.00 metre	1978-86
7.	Rajasthan	Parts of Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Alwar, Barmer, Jalore, Pali and Ajmer districts.	0.16 to 7.3 metre.	1978-86
8.	Tamil Nadu	Parts of Dharmapuri and Ramanathapuram districts.		
9.	Chandigarh	Entire Union Territory	8 to 9 metre	1976-86
10.	Delhi	Parts of Delhi City, Mehrauli, Alipur, Kanjhawala, Najafgarh and Shahdra Blocks.	2 to 8 metre.	1976-86

**Steps to Save Lives of Children in  
Himachal Pradesh**

2848. SHRI SUBASH YADAV:  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK:  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether nearly 12,000 kids die every year in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether 4,000 lives can be saved if universal immunisation programme was adhered to by the mothers specially in the interior areas in the State as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 12 May, 1987; and

(c) if so, whether Government intend to take appropriate steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMAR SAROJ KHAPARDE):  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Newspaper Report has relied upon the Population Projections made by the Serum Institute of India Research Foundation, Pune and, on rough calculation again assuming a higher Infant Mortality Rate for the State has arrived at the figure quoted in the News item. The actual death incidence is worked out on the basis of figures maintained by the Government is lower than what has been quoted by the Newspaper Report. Immunization Programme is one of the positive interventions aimed at Child Survival. Immunization in conjunction with other interventions like nutrition, sanitation, clean drinking water etc. can reduce the infant mortality, especially among the rural and vulnerable sections of the society. Expanded Programme of Immunization is being implemented in the whole of the country. And 8 out of 12 districts in the State are covered under the Universal Immunization Programme. The Performance of the Immunization Programme in the State is satisfactory. By 1989-90, it is aimed

to cover the whole state under the Universal Immunization Programme.

**National Youth Policy**

2849. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-  
WARI:  
DR. PRABHAT KUMAR  
MISHRA:  
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:  
SHRI NARSING SURYA  
WANSHI:

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

(a) whether a National Youth Policy aimed at harnessing the potential of young people and building up a strong constructive youth movement in the country has been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether two-day conference of State Ministeries in charge of Youth Affairs and Sports discussed National Youth Policy and if so, to what extent it has been accepted and by what time the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The draft Resolution on National Youth Policy was discussed in the conference of State Ministers in charge of Youth Affairs and Sports and was approved for adoption.

**Review of Examination System by  
Delhi University**

2850. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will

the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi University is reviewing examination system in the coming year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which review will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Delhi University is reviewing the examination system.

(c) According to the Delhi University, at present no specific time limit can be indicated by which time the review will be completed.

#### Visit of Iranian Delegation

2851. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESH-  
WARI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Iranian delegation visited India in May 1987 to discuss the Kudremukh issue;

(b) if so, whether Iran has decided not to invest any more for this project;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same;

(d) whether Iran is willing to pick up Iron-ore concentrate from the Karnataka Plant; and

(e) if so, the outcome of talks?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). However, discussions have

been held in Tehran and Delhi with Iran on outstanding issues, including the payment by Iran of the balance amount of the promised loan and the lifting of iron ore concentrate from Kudremukh by Iran. No conclusion has so far been arrived at and it has been agreed by both parties to continue the discussion.

#### Financing of track renewal and electrification of World Bank

2852. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank proposes to finance the Railway's track renewal and electrification programme;

(b) if so, whether a high level team visited India in May; and

(c) if so, to what extent the World Bank has agreed to finance the track renewal and electrification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Provision already exists in an ongoing World Bank loan for a sum of US \$ 140.5 million, for financing a portion of Indian Railways' Electrification Programme.

A proposal has also been framed for World Bank's assistance for Indian Railways' track renewal-cum-upgradation programme. In this connection, a World Bank Mission has visited India during May/June, 1987. No decision has so far been taken in this matter.

#### Progress in Establishing Upgraded Primary Health Centres

2853. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESH-  
WARI:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

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

(a) whether Union Government have made any survey to find out which of the States have made little progress in establishing upgraded Primary Health Centres as per the target; and

(b) if so, the names of such States, the reasons therefor and steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). From the Statement I given below it will be seen that the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Sikkim Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and

the Union Territory of A & N Islands have a significant shortfall in achievement of targets in respect of establishment of upgraded Primary Health Centres (Community Health Centres) during the first two years of the Seventh Plan. The main reasons for this shortfall are the delay in the issue of sanctions for creation of posts and recruitment to the post of Specialists to man the upgraded Primary Health Centres. The Central Government have impressed upon the State Governments the need for establishing Community Health Centres will full complement of staff and have for this purpose extended financial support for the training of Specialists and para-medicals. The progress of this activity is also being regularly monitored as part of the 20-Point Programme.

#### STATEMENT

#### PROGRESS OF ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES DURING 7TH PLAN

<i>States-UTs</i>	<i>7th Plan Target 1985-90</i>	<i>Target 1985-87</i>	<i>Achievements during 1985-87</i>	<i>% of achieve- ments during 1985-87</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	100	38	—	—
2. Assam	30	12	19	158
3. Bihar	97	25	24	96
4. Gujarat	100	35	53	151
5. Haryana	50	20	19	95
6. Himachal Pradesh	7	2	3	150
7. Jammu & Kashmir	15	6	—	—
8. Karnataka	86	15	30	200
9. Kerala	100	25	Nil	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	100	20	—	—
11. Maharashtra	78	95	1	1



1	2	3	4	5
12. Manipur	10	7	Nil	—
13. Meghalaya	8	4	1	-25
14. Nagaland	6	1	2	200
15. Orissa	92	35	11	31
16. Punjab	56	22	12	80
17. Rajasthan	25	15	10	66
18. Sikkim	4	1	Nil	—
19. Tamil Nadu	120	27	40*	148
20. Tripura	7	5	1	20
21. Uttar Pradesh	259	108	30*	55
22. West Bengal	184	50	21	42
23. A & N Islands	3	1	Nil	—
24. #Arunachal Pradesh	7	3	2	66
25. Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
26. D & N Haveli	2	Nil	Nil	—
27. Delhi	—	Nil	Nil	—
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	2	1	Nil	—
29. Lakshadweep	—	Nil	Nil	—
30. Mizoram	4	2	Nil	—
31. Pondicherry	1	1	1	100
Total:	1553	576	310	53.8%

#The pattern of upgraded PHC/CHC does not exist in the State of Arunachal Pradesh

@Information based upon the monthly progress report March 87.

\*Information based upon data supplied for conference of State Health Minister on 25th May, 1987 by the State Government.

(Figures are provisional)

**Fake Railway Reservation on  
Stations In Rajasthan**

2854. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of fake reservations of berths/seats are on the increase on the railway stations where computers are not provided;

(b) if so, whether such cases have come to light at Pali Railway Station in Rajasthan on Western Railway;

(c) the figures of such other cases for last six months on Western Railway particularly in Rajasthan, station-wise;

(d) the action taken/being taken against the offenders; and

(e) the steps being taken to put an end to this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVARAO SCINDIA): (a) No Sir.

(b) The facility of reservation of berths/seats is not available at Pali Station. •

(c) During the first six months of 1987, 7504 cases of transfer of reserved tickets, including 106 cases in Rajasthan, were detected on Western Railway. This information is not maintained station-wise.

(d) Persons found travelling on transferred tickets are treated as without tickets and penalised as such. A sum of Rs 11.60 lakhs was realised from these passengers on Western Railway. In addition, 264 persons indulging in resale of reserved tickets at a premium were apprehended and prosecuted.

(e) Intensive checks are made on running trains to detect cases of transferred reservations. Surveillance is maintained jointly by the Commercial and Vigilance

Organisations of the Railways to detect and apprehend unsocial elements operating in reservation offices. Raids on the premises of unauthorised agents are also organised with help of local police.

**Death of Children Due to Diarrhoea  
Diseases In Karnataka**

2855. SHRI H. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 10,000 children below the age of five die of diarrhoea disease in Karnataka every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) whether Government of Karnataka has requested Union Government for special medical aid in this regard;

(d) whether Union Government had also sought any report in this matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) As per information received from the Director of Health Services, Karnataka, the figure of 10,000 children dying of diarrhoea in Karnataka is only an estimate worked out on the basis of infant mortality rate and estimated diarrhoeal diseases specific mortality rates for the population of Karnataka at present.

Precise data on deaths due to diarrhoeal diseases on children under 5 years of age are not available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. A report has been called for from the State Government based on the Newspaper report and, further action

will be taken on getting the required information from the State Government.

#### **Production of Direct reduced Iron**

2856. SHRI H. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared a proposal for producing direct reduced iron' on gas technology; and

(b) if so, the details of other steps Government proposed to take for encouraging more and more attractive schemes in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR): (a) A proposal to set up a gas based sponge iron plant in Gujarat has been received by the Government and is under consideration.

(b) Sponge iron industry has been delicensed with effect from March 1985 with a view to encourage quicker growth. A linkage Committee has also been set up to assist the entrepreneurs in getting coal and iron ore linkages for their proposed units.

#### **Request of Capital contribution to Kerala State Road Transport Corporation**

2857. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request from the Government of Kerala has been received for providing capital contribution to its State Road Transport Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The amounts of Central Government's Capital Contribution released to Kerala State Road

Transport Corporation during the last three financial years, is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs/lakhs)</i>
1984-85	172.67
1985-86	154.33
1986-87	142.00

#### **Delay in Construction of OPD Block in Safdarjung Hospital**

2858. SHRI HAFIZ MHOD SIDDIQ:  
SHRI YASHWANTRAO  
GADAKH PATIL:

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

(a) the reasons for not yet constructing an OPD Block in Safdarjung Hospital which was sanctioned couple of years ago;

(b) the time by which it will be constructed;

(c) whether Government propose to construct a Nursing Home also in Safdarjung Hospital; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The competent authority has been approached for approval. It is proposed to take up the construction work in phases.

(b) No.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Status of Sanskrit under New Education Policy**

2859. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA

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

(a) whether India's greatest treasure and heritage is Sanskrit language, its literature and all its contents; and

(b) if so, the position and status of Sanskrit as formulated in the course of various classes of schools and colleges under the New Education Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Policy on Education 1986 (point 8.7) has reiterated in respect of languages the policy of 1968 which says about Sanskrit that "Considering the special importance of Sanskrit to the growth and development of Indian languages and its unique contribution to the cultural unity of the country, facilities for its teaching at the school and university stages should be offered on a more liberal scale. Development of new methods of teaching the language should be encouraged, and the possibility explored of including the study of Sanskrit in those courses (such as modern Indian languages, ancient Indian history, Indology and Indian Philosophy) at the first and second degree stages, where such knowledge is useful".

#### **Leakage in Mullaperiyar Dam**

2860. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
PROF. K. V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have received any report regarding the leakage existed in the Mullaperiyar Dam in Kerala;

(b) whether expert from the Water Commission have made any study regard-

ing the leakage, and if so, the details regarding the findings of the experts;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala, has informed the Union Government of the imminent danger that may be caused due to leakage; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The strengthening measures as finalised by the Central Water Commission, in consultation with Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala are in progress.

#### **Farmers participation in Irrigation System**

2861. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman of the Central Water Commission had suggested farmers participation in the management of irrigation systems in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have given any thought to this suggestion;

(c) whether any resolution in the last Conference of Irrigation Ministers was passed to the effect that the farmers may be associated with the management of irrigation system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). Farmers' participation in water management in irrigation systems is one of the aims of the Command Area Development Programme. The Conference of State Irrigation and Water Resources Ministers held in July, 1986 recommended inter-alia involvement of farmers with the ultimate

objective of handing over the entire system below the minor/distributary level in respect of water distribution, water management and maintenance. States participating in the Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme have been requested to organise farmers' participation at least in one minor of each CAD Project. As an incentive, management subsidy on matching basis has also been provided.

### **Contamination of Food with Harmful Compounds**

2862. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present day food is contaminated with harmful compounds which are posing a great threat to the health of the people;

(b) if so, whether it would be possible to achieve the goal of "health for all" by 2000 A.D. in view of above; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The maximum tolerance limits of probable contaminated pesticide residues in food have already been laid down under the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, taking into consideration the limits prescribed by FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, the technical literature and supporting data available. The chemical compounds as food additives allowed in the food under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, are on the basis of systematic studies conducted and toxicologically evaluated. Acceptable daily intake of the product established by International Organisation and in India as well as the technological necessity of the use of such products in foods, are considered while fixing the limits.

### **New Campaign on Family Planning**

2863. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any new campaign on family Planning in the offing;

(b) if so, whether the new campaign differs significantly from the earlier ones; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes.

(b) A new communication approach has been initiated which seeks a shift from:

(i) the earlier approach of publicity and propaganda to public information and education.

(ii) from a narrow concern with contraceptive to broader health and social development concerns, which include an emphasis on the younger age groups.

(iii) from a heavy reliance on paid publicity to voluntary involvement and sharing of expense for publicity.

(iv) to bring about a synergy of mass media and inter-personal channels to take the messages from awareness to acceptance stage. In accordance with this approach, a number of steps have been taken to bring about a wider involvement in the promotion of the family welfare programme, such as securing free time of Doordarshan and AIR, free publicity on Railway platforms and through other agencies. The content of the media materials being developed has been broadened.

(c) The new communication messages are laying new stress on family planning through a safe motherhood and child sur-

vival approach. Another noticeable communication shift is to stress.

(a) delaying the age of marriage (b) popularising of spacing methods (c) advocacy of terminal methods after two children. Extensive orientation of public leaders such as Parliamentations. Legislators, co-operatives, voluntary organisations, organised sector, trade unions has been undertaken to broaden the perspective of family welfare issues and bring about their involvement in the cause. The six campaigns identified for the year 1987-88 and launched this year are:

'Age of Marriage', 'Safer Births', 'Spacing', 'Two Child Norm', 'Male Responsibility' and 'Immunisation'. Most of the media materials and media plan for the six campaigns on Doordarshan, radio, films, press have already been prepared. The remaining items are likely to be ready in the next few weeks.

Nearly 60 spots have been produced and provided to Doordarshan in Hindi and Doordarshan requested to make adaptations in regional language. Spots cover systematic campaigns on (i) Immunisation (ii) Early marriage (iii) Child Spacing (iv) Ante-natal care (v) Women's status and neutralising male child preference. (vi) Child care-ORT, Vitamin 'A', (vii) Inter-spouse communication.

These TV spots are being telecast on national network (1 minute) and on LPT (1 minute) free time.

*A. I. R. :* To utilise the 2 minute free time on every primary channel, every single transmission, radio spots have been made and sent to AIR Stations on Immunisation, spacing methods, two child norm in Hindi and regional languages.

*Films:* Fourteen packages of 2 minutes, each containing 1 minute spot each on Immunisation and contraceptive methods or early marriage and spacing/women's status, to be released every week, beginning August to cover all cinema houses in Hindi

speaking areas to begin with subsequently other regions in language version, plus longer film released being scheduled for the year.

*D.A.V.P.:* DAVP has mounted regular campaigns on the themes of 'Age of Marriage', 'Immunisation', 'Spacing' and are preparing materials to launch campaigns on 'Male Responsibility' and 'Safer Births'. The campaign on Two Child Norm is being woven into all audio visual and print materials in DAVP campaigns and elsewhere.

*D. F. P.:* The Directorate of Field Publicity has intensified inter-personal communication on Family Welfare through film shows and oral communication programmes.

They re-deployed this year 30 dedicated units in 25 high fertility districts. Similarly Song and Drama Division is organising intensive Song and Drama programmes in the identified high fertility districts and in the lagging States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

*Population Education:* Population Education activities are being intensified both in formal and non-formal sectors of education. National Population Education Projects for plus two stages of Education and non-formal education, higher education system and adult education where launched with effect from January 1, 1986. These Projects have been able to make a headway in respect of curriculum development, teacher training the materials development.

Now the School education project envisages to finalise prototype curriculum for plus two stage, prepare training materials (both in the form of print and audio-visual) for use in plus two stage and non-formal education. Under the Adult Education Programme, post literacy and follow up materials including films/slides have been developed. Training of adult education functionaries will be organised. The higher education project includes development of model courses on population education at P.G. level, founda-

tion courses at under-graduate level, preparation of educational materials (print and audio visual), organisation of seminars for identifying areas of research and developing plans for conducting impact study.

#### **Fake Tablets seized by Central Drug Standard Control Organisation**

2864. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Drug Standard Control Organisation has seized fake tablets manufactured and marketed by a pharmaceutical firm in Bombay as reported in the Hindu dated 13 May, 1987.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether chemical examination of fake tablets was done; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. On the information, samples of Oxyphenbutazone tablets, Betamethasone tablets and Prednisolone tablets manufactured by a Bombay-based pharmaceutical firm were drawn by the Drugs Inspector of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation at Madras from the various shops at Madras. The sample of Oxyphenbutazone tablet was reported to be spurious by the Director, Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad and samples of Betamethasone tablets and Prednisolone tablets were reported to be spurious by the Director, Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta. These 3 samples did not contain any active ingredient.

#### **Electrification Project at Kota**

2865. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electrification project at Kota (Rajasthan) has been stopped;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in spite of the directives issued by the Supreme Court for the absorption of the staff working in the project they have not yet been absorbed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard and the time by which all the workers/employees will be absorbed permanently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. Electrification project at Kota is still functioning.

(b) to (d). Supreme Court's directive for grant of temporary status to the project casual labours is being complied with depending upon their fulfilling the necessary conditions. At present 685 out of 1000 casual labours working in the Kota Railway Electrification project have already been granted temporary status. Cases of the remaining casual labours for grant of temporary status will be duly considered as and when due.

#### **Sale of Blank Answer Sheets for Delhi University Examinations**

2866. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports about an organised racket relating to sale of blank answer-sheets for examinations of Delhi University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN

**RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):** (a) to (c). According to Delhi University, a student had complained regarding the unauthorised availability of blank answer-sheets of the University. The University had lodged a complaint with the Police for investigation. The police has, however, reported that they have not been able to find any evidence of the alleged sale of answer-books in the market.

#### **Survey Regarding Food Adulteration in Delhi**

2867. **SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WERFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Survey shows food stuff adulteration" appearing in the Times of India of 23 May, 87;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government about the findings of the survey, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to curb the manace of food adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The States have been advised from time to time to keep strict vigil to ensure quality of food stuffs by drawing more number of samples and to strengthen the Prevention of Food Adulteration enforcement machineries in the States.

#### **Procedure for Lifting of Food Samples**

2869. **SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to simplify the procedure laid down for lifting of samples by Food Inspectors in order to make the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act effective; and

(b) if so, the proposals contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) At present there is no such proposal with the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Manufacture of Formulations**

2870. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to allow manufacture of new formulations unless their efficacy is proved beyond doubt in clinical trials, in addition to the efficacy of the drugs used in the formulation;

(b) if so, whether any norms are proposed to be laid down for these clinical trials; and

(c) whether drug companies would be allowed to fund clinical trials in public owned laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The norms for clinical trials has been laid down in the "Guidelines on Introduction of New Drugs".

(c) There is no proposal for drug companies to fund for clinical trials in public owned laboratories.

[*Translation*]

#### **Adulteration of Edible Oils**

2871. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:



(a) whether the scientist of Kendriya Vish Vigyan Anusandhan Kendra, Lucknow have drawn the attention of Government towards the adulteration of edible oils by harmful substances; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of findings of Kendriya Vish Vigyan Anushandhan Kendra, Lucknow. Prevention of Food Adulteration Implementing Authorities of the State Governments, lift samples of edible oils and others. Legal action, where samples are found adulterated is taken by the State Governments. The State/Union Territories Governments have been advised to strengthen the Prevention of Food Adulteration enforcement machinery for better implementation of the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[English]

#### Hostel Facilities In North Eastern States

2872. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or being taken up by the Union Government to increase hostel facilities in the North Eastern States with particular reference to Manipur during the last two years; and

(b) what are the proposals for the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) With a view to promote youth travel and provide cheap hostel facilities in the North-East-

ern States, two youth hostels—one at Shillong (Meghalaya) and the other at Imphal (Manipur) have started functioning from 1987. The youth hostel at Dimapur (Nagaland) is likely to become operational soon. The construction of a youth hostel at Ukhrul (Manipur) has also been sanctioned by the Government.

(b) Subject to availability of land and financial resources, it is proposed to construct seven youth hostels in the North-Eastern region of the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

#### Fire In Oil Tankers at Bhopal

2873. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fire broke out in oil tankers at Bhopal;

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered by Government;

(c) whether Government have instituted any enquiry into the causes of this fire incident; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The fire broke out in Oil Tankers at Nishatpura Railway Yard near Bhopal on 25.6.87.

(b) The loss has been estimated at approximately Rs. 16.70 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A Departmental Enquiry was conducted into the fire incident. According to the findings of the Enquiry Committee, the fire was caused due to an open flame from a hurricane lamp coming into contact with the petrol vapour from the leakage of petrol from and oil tank.

**Ship Breaking Units**

2874. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units engaged in ship breaking which are functioning;

(b) the number of these units sponsored by Union Government and their location; and

(c) whether any ship breaking units have been closed down during the past three years; if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) 88 ship breaking units out of 91 units approved by Government at different shipbreaking yards other than Bombay and Calcutta are functioning. At Bombay and Calcutta vessels are sold for shipbreaking by tender.

(b) No shipbreaking unit was sponsored by Union Government at any location.

(c) One shipbreaking unit discontinued its operations at Sachana. The reasons are not known to the Government.

**Recognition to Santhali Script**

2875. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the State Government of West Bengal has already recognised the santhali script of "OL CIKI"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Union Government view is that there is no consensus among Santhali speakers and it is preferable to adapt Bengali script of State Government.

**Protected Monuments Under A.S.I.**

2876. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of protected monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India, State-wise as on 31 March, 1987; and

(b) the number of places of worship or religious shrines included therein as separate entities or as part of an archaeological complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The total number is 3,521. A list is given below in the statement showing State/Union Territory wise break up.

(b) the number of places of worship or religious shrines under religious use at the time of protection is 868.

**STATEMENT****LIST OF CENTRALLY PROTECTED MONUMENTS/SITES**

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Number of Protected Monuments/States</i>
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	134
2. Assam	49
3. Arunachal Pradesh	5

1	2
4. Bihar	76
5. Daman and Diu	10
6. Delhi	163
7. Goa	22
8. Gujarat	196
9. Haryana	86
10. Himachal Pradesh	33
11. Jammu & Kashmir	61
12. Kerala	28
13. Karnataka	503
14. Madhya Pradesh	318
15. Maharashtra	283
16. Manipur	1
17. Meghalaya	8
18. Nagaland	4
19. Orissa	66
20. Pondicherry	8
21. Punjab	24
22. Rajasthan	150
23. Tamil Nadu	402
24. Tripura	4
25. Uttar Pradesh	778
26. West Bengal	109
<b>Total</b>	<b>3521</b>

### Production of Various Types of Steel

2877. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite claims to the contrary, the production of various types of steel at the Steel Authority of India Limited integrated plants has not been according to the targetted standards;

(b) if so, whether any review of the infrastructure performance has revealed that the hot metal and ingot steel production had lagged behind; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Production of saleable steel by SAIL during the first four months of financial year 1987-88 (April-July, 1987) has been 84% of the target. Production of various categories of steel as compared to the targets has been as under:

	('000' tonnes)	
	Plan	Actual
Semis	252	304
Bars, Rods & Structural	583	459
Railway Track material	145	130
Flat Products	1194	928
Pipes	27	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>2201</b>	<b>1839</b>

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Target fulfilment of hot metal and crude steel during April-July, 1987 has been 91% and 84% respectively. The reasons for lower production were operational and maintenance problems at

the plants and power shortage.

**Average Hours Working of Electric and Diesel Locomotives**

2878. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) for how many hours working per day, an electrical, diesel and steam locomotive in broad gauge system is designed and for how many hours per day on an average, they are actually working;

(b) What are the present holdings of broad gauge electrical, diesel and steam locomotives and what percentages of total

haulage, each category of locomotives contributes, separately, in passenger and goods traffics; and

(c) the steps taken during each of the last three years and the current year to increase the actual working hours per day of the electrical/diesel engines on broad gauge and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The particulars are tabulated below:-

	<i> Holding as on 1.7.1987 (Provisional)</i>	<i>Percentage of traffic on GTKm basis carried in 1985-86</i>	
		<i>Passenger</i>	<i>Goods</i>
Electric	1368	26.9	36.3
Diesel	2461	49.6	61.8
Steam	2532	23.5	1.9

(c) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Use of I.C.C.U. Facilities in AIIMS**

2879. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICCU facilities in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi are available to public if required for their medical treatment;

(b) whether there have been cases in which patients were kept waiting in critical

condition leading to their untimely demise; and

(c) if so, the action taken to guard against the recurrence of such tragic deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The All Institute have informed that ICCU facilities are available at AIIMS Hospital for public who need these facilities. No patients in critical condition has to wait for admission to ICCU provided the attending consultant considers and advises such patients for admission to the ICCU. No patient

is denied admission to ICCU if a bed is available. Every precaution and all possible measures are taken to prevent an avoidable death.

[*Translation*]

### **Emergency Light on Booking Windows**

2880. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ticket windows in the country where there is arrangement for emergency light;

(b) whether Government are aware that employees and passengers have to face great difficulty due to irregular supply of electricity and lack of emergency light; and

(c) if so, the time by which emergency lights will be provided at all the ticket windows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHVARAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*English*]

### **Publication of Rare Manuscript**

2881. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3721 on 27 November, 1986 regarding publication of rare manuscripts and state:

(a) whether the information asked for in parts (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Unstarred Question No. 3721 has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The information available so far is given in the statement below Replies from two organisations are still awaited.

### **STATEMENT**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per annexure-I

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India has published rare manuscripts through its autonomous organisations and also sponsored such activities by way of giving grants-in-aid to various institutions/organisations/Universities on their requests, under the scheme called the scheme of preservation of manuscripts. Under the scheme, grant may be given to voluntary organisations, educational institutions, libraries, museums, Universities (including deemed Universities) and individuals for purchase, listing, cataloguing, and evaluation of manuscripts lying with them and also for publication of rare and more precious manuscripts with them. Applications are invited from all over the country, and grants to these institutions/organisations/Universities, are sanctioned on the recommendations of the Grants Committee constituted separately for each year.

The beneficiary institutions/organisations/Universities follow their own criteria for publication of rare manuscripts after the grants are sanctioned. While considering the institutions/organisations/Universities for grants under the scheme the following criteria are adopted.

(i) All applications for assistance from registered voluntary organisations duly recommended by State Governments/Union

Territory Administrations are considered;

(ii) the institutions/organisations must be open to all citizens of India without distinction

of religion, rare, caste and language.

(iii) Assistance is given where the institutions agree to make a tching contribution of 25%.

### ANNEXURE-1

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the rare manuscripts published</i>	<i>Language</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Chaturvarga Chintamni-Pt.I	Sanskrit
2.	Shri Anand Khand Champu	Sanskrit
3.	Uttararchikam	Sanskrit
4.	Chaturvarga Chintamani-Pt.II	Sanskrit
5.	Amar Kavyan	Sanskrit
6.	Diwan Mubad	Persian
7.	Lughat Bhakha	Persian
8.	Qitat Hasrat	Persian
9.	Kanze Tawarikh	Persian
10.	Srikalabakratentraraja	Sanskrit
11.	Yuga Purana	Sanskrit & English Tr.
12.	Srikanthatippanakam	Sanskrit
13.	Khuduswisht-i-Nasakh	Arabic
14.	Sezhiyantharayin Pirapanthangal	Tamil

1	2	3
15.	Athichoodi Yurai	Tamil
16.	Jeovandhra Charitham	Tamil
17.	Kapotha Vakyaṃu	Telugu
18.	Kresnayana	English
19.	Rasman Ke Pad	Hindi

N.B. Information from two organisations is still awaited.

#### **Grants Allocated to Each State By UGC**

2882. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants allocated to each State by the University Grants Commission annually;

(b) whether many State Governments and Union Territories have approached the University Grants Commission to increase their grants;

(c) if so, what are their demands;

(d) whether the State Government of Orissa has also requested to increase the grant; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the University Grants Commission this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The University Grants Commission does not allocate grants directly to the State Governments. Grants Are

allocated to universities for their development programmes for a particular plan period.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. However, the requirements of universities in Orissa have separately been considered by the University Grants Commission and the following additional allocations have been made for them in the Seventh Plan-period;

(i) Berhampur University Rs. 10.00 lakhs

(ii) Sambalpur University Rs. 5.95 lakhs

(iii) Utkal University Rs. 5.00 lakhs

#### **Railway Overbridge at Narasarpet Town**

2883. SHRI KATURI NARAYAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct railway overbridge at Narasarpet town to avoid heavy traffic inconvenience;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI  
MADHAVARAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Government has not sponsored any proposal in this regard to the Railway.

#### **Self Employment Programme Among Women**

2884. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to self-

employment programme among women; and

(b) the occupation in which most of the beneficiaries under the scheme were successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Information regarding major self-employment programmes as in the statement attached herewith.

(b) Mostly in agro-based Schemes and in traditional areas like garment-making, weaving, embroidery, knitting, tailoring/ sewing/etc., etc.

### **STATEMENT**

(i) Ministry of Industry (Small Scale Industries)

Scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth.

The progress of the scheme since 1983 is as under:

<i>year</i>	<i>Cases sanctioned by Banks (No. in Lakhs)</i>	<i>Amount of loan sanctioned by Banks (Rs. in crores)</i>
1983-84	2.42	401.54
1984-85	2.29	429.53
1985-86	2.21	429.99

- (the above figure includes *both male and female beneficiaries* as separate figures of women beneficiaries have not been maintained by the Ministry of Industry).



## (ii) Central Social Welfare Board.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of units</i>	<i>Number of women beneficiaries alone</i>
1984-85	508	5806
1985-86	414	4371
1986-87	452	5595

**Schemes for Building Girls Hostels**

2885. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for establishing girls hostels in the country;

(b) the name of the scheme, since when the same is in operation and the number of hostels built under the scheme, States and Union Territories-wise;

(c) the main features of the scheme; and whether the same was amended since the time of its first implementation; and

(d) if so, the nature of amendment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS, EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Cultural Relations with Hungary**

2886. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether accord has been reached with Hungary to renew the bilateral cultural exchange programmes the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas of cultural exchanges to be made during the tenure of this accord?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). Yes. A Hungarian delegation led by Dr. Jozsef Benyi, Deputy Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Hungary, visited India from 20th to 23rd July, 1987, for discussing and finalizing the text of the Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1988-1990. The Hungarian delegation and the Indian delegation, constituted for the purpose, discussed and finalized the text of the Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme 1988-1990. The Programme which is yet to be signed will succeed the Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1985-1987.

(c) The Programme for the years 1988-1990 will provide for joint research projects in the field of education and science including economics, historical sciences, political science, orientalism, archaeology, philology and mathematics, physics, chemistry, genetics, physiology and agricultural science; establishment of institutional linkages in the field of higher education; exchange of academics, scholars, experts, performing troupes, exhibitions, radio and T.V. programmes, sports-teams etc. The Programme also provides for a Hungarian lan-

guage teacher in India and a Hindi language teacher in Hungary. The Programme provides for exchange of information between some of the institutions in this country with the corresponding institutions in Hungary in the field of education, culture and art. Finally, the Programme also envisages observance of Nehru Centenary in Hungary in a suitable manner.

12.00 hrs

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am raising a question about the security of India.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): You have promised a discussion on the CIA's role to destabilise the country.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted it. The Business Advisory Committee will allot time for it when it holds its meeting.

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Let it be next week.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Time is allotted by the Business Advisory Committee. My job was to admit it and that I have done.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly listen to me. I am raising a question about the security of India, on which the entire House will be united.

MR. SPEAKER: What is that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to tell you that 82 strategic classified

pamphlets regarding the military bases in Western, Northern and Eastern borders have been smuggled out of India from the Survey of India Office in Dehradun.....

MR. SPEAKER: You have given me the notice, I will find out.

MR. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let the House know. These are being smuggled out and the espionage has been covered up.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am prepared to give you the documents. Kindly get them examined. Let the Home Minister or the Minister concerned make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: First, I have to ascertain the facts.

[*Translation*]

You are continuously going on speaking.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have given you the documents.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into them and decide I will have to certify.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you ask the Minister concerned to make a statement?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it and decide. Do not argue like this. I have told you that I will find out the facts and then decide about it.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please ask the Minister to make a statement. Last time when you asked him to make a statement, I was proved to be correct. Kindly ask him to make a statement.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, are you allowing a discussion on the CIA's role to destabilise.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already clarified the position in this regard.

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I have also given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: It is the something. It is covered in the same notice.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted that notice. Subject is the same and everything is same.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How many times have I to tell you? I do not know why you are wasting the time of the House unnecessarily when I have admitted it. There is no problem.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): I am just reminding you. You kindly recall that important matter which led to my walk out. I had moved a Privilege Motion against Prof. Dandavate for giving.....

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

[*English*]

It is under may consideration.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: It is very important. You should give a ruling on my Privilege Motion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 5 August, Pakistan programme was seen on Hyderabad T.V. for 45 minutes. This programme continued from 5.15 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly give this in writing.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: For 45 minutes their programme was telecast but our T.V. authorities did not raise any objection in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: You may give in writing.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given Notice under Rule 377.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed this gentleman. Not allowed. Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Sir, I have given you a Privilege Motion against Shri K.C. Pant, long back and you have not.....

[*Translation*]

I have taken action on it. I have sent it.

[*English*]

I am taking note of it. It takes time.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): I have given a notice.

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\*\* Not recorded.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Does not matter. If you have given a notice, I will consider it.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: The Andhra Pradesh Assembly has constituted a House Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Noting doing here. We cannot do it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Sir, we have been discussing drought for the past two days but many Members have not been able to participate.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I think we should have a special session of the Parliament for this. We have been discussing it for the last four days.

*[English]*

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: If you give two hours more for us to discuss drought today, some more Members can participate and then the Minister can reply.

*(Interruptions)*

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.03 hrs.

#### Review on the working of and Annual Report of Kudremukh Iron Ore-Co. for 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(1) Review by the Government on the

working of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87.

(2) Annual Report of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4601/87]

#### Report on the Progress made in Intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in Railways

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for the year ended the 31st March, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4602/87]

#### Notification under National Highways Act, 1956 and Final Audit Report on Accounts Kandla Dock Labour Board

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 387 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1987 declaring the highway starting from its junction near Kuwarital on National Highway No. 37 and terminating near Tezpur on National Highway No. 52 in Assam to be a National Highway under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4603/87]

(2) A copy of the <sup>\*</sup>Final Audit Report

\* The Annual Report, Audited Accounts and the Audit Report were laid on the Table on 4th December, 1986.

(Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Kandla Dock Labour Board, for the year 1985-86.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the circumstances and reasons for laying the Final Audit Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4604/87]

**Notifications under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and a copy of the report of the Controller and Auditor General of India for 1986 Union Government (Commercial) Pt. IV - Bharat Coal Mines Ltd.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARISINHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:-

- (i) S.O.445 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1987 containing Order directing that powers under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 shall also be exercised by the Controller General, Chief Controller of Mines, Controller of Mines and the Regional Controller of Mines of Indian Bureau of Mines.

- (ii) S.O. 446 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1987 containing Order authorising all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to exercise powers vested in the Central Government under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Mines and

Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4605/87]

- (iii) G.S.R. 458 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1987 making certain amendments to the Second Schedule and Third Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4606/87]

- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1986—Union Government (Commercial)—Part IV Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4607/87]

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12.04 hrs.

## PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

### Summary of Work

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees (Other than Financial Committees)- Summary of Work' (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the period 1 June, 1986 to 31 May, 1987.

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[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): You are supreme, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Bhu-

baneswar): the House should continue the discussion on drought for some time more.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: We must have two hours more.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: We must continue the discussion for some time more, but here item No. 10 says that the Minister will start the reply.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): You have allowed a Calling Attention on this important matter of strike by university and college teachers. We cannot do justice to the whole issue. A full discussion must be there.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got not time.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You had promised a discussion. On 4th August, I gave an adjournment motion, and you said you would allow a discussion, but you have given only a Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, it is humanly impossible for me to find time. I have done it. Everything is important. Don't argue with me. That is all. Sit down now. It is Okay. *(Interruptions)* Take your seats now. Sit down now.

SHRI P.M. SAYED (Lakshadweep): What about extension of time for discussion on drought? This is scuttling the whole issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. Please sit down. Don't waste my time. Now Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I call the attention of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: We want extension of time for the discussion of the drought situation.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your Minister; don't ask me. Sit down now. It is getting to be too much. What more can I do?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Why are you getting angry with me, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Unnecessarily are talking. You talk to your Members.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: We have already talked to them. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. It is important; that is why we spent four days on it. We have spent four days on it. If you want more time, you can talk it over. That is all.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: We want sufficient time. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't shout at me. No.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss whatever you like, because it is your House. The time is your own. You decide about it and discuss it. I do not object. Don't bother me.

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I have to make a statement.....

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: One Minute, Mr. Tiwari.

*[Translation]*

You did not turn up. You are late.

*[English]*

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, with your permission, I am allowing him to make his statement and go.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: This is

the greatest calamity of the century and we must do justice to the topic and extend the time for discussion.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I did not expect hon. Members to do like this. I want to name that Member.

SHRIP.M. SAYEED: You name me. I am prepared.....

MR. SPEAKER: All right; I will name you also.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No question. I will name you, Sir. No problem with me. Mr. Minister, I will name him.....What is this? I have already told you: the House is yours. The time is yours. Do as you like. Already for four days it has taken place. I do not mind at all. But why should you fight with me? Talk to the Members and decide it.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: We only want two more hours.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no problem with me. You must realize that it is your time; it is not mine. I have got no problem. I only say that you decide amongst yourselves, and decide whatever you like. But don't shout like this. It is your House, and you can do whatever you like. I never stopped you have one day, two days or three days. The rule says that it is only for two hours, but we have transgressed all that. We have decided to go on and on; because this was such an important thing, I never objected to it. The hon. Minister and the hon. Members of this House on all sides decided it; and I am going with them. If they want more time, I have got no problem.

The problem is the way you shout. That is the only problem. There is no other problem.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad):

Yesterday it was decided that some more Members would speak.

Yesterday it was decided like that.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't mind at all.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): You will get an opportunity to speak. Don't quarrel with the Speaker. Please sit down. Pleased obey the Speaker. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI; Yesterday it was clearly stated by the Deputy Speaker that some more members will be allowed today. But how is it that in the agenda, against item No. 10 it is stated that the Minister will reply?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know why unnecessarily they are doing like this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Shri Tiwari.

12.10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: TECHNOLOGY  
UPGRADATION SCHEME

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Prime Minister, while presenting the Central Government's Budget for 1987-88, had mentioned that a special programme of technology upgradation for selected capital goods industries will be launched by the financial institutions for the 3 year period upto the end of this Plan. The objective of this programme was to induct the latest technology in these sectors, improve indigenous

[Sh. Narayan Datt Tiwari]

Research and Development facilities for constant upgradation, and reduce costs. Details of the scheme were to be announced separately by the Industrial Development Bank of India.

The scheme has now been formulated and I have pleasure of laying a copy (in English and in Hindi version) of the Technology Upgradation Scheme on the Table of the House. A few copies of the scheme have also been placed in the Parliament Library. The scheme will be implemented by the Industrial Development Bank of India.

The Government is also keen to improve technology efficiency in certain other sectors of our industry which directly affect the common man, with a view to improving the quality and reducing the cost of products of daily use. The scope for energy saving, and thus reducing costs in several sectors of our industry, is substantial. I have asked the Industrial Development Bank of India to commission the necessary studies and identify specific areas where technological upgradation can be beneficial to the consumer. Such industries, wherever appropriate, will also be included in the programme of technological upgradation over a period of time.

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12.12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

[English]

**Strike by University and College  
teachers.**

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**  
(Bolpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Human Resource Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of the strike by university and college teachers all over

the country and the steps taken by the Government to settle the matter amicably."

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, as the Hon'ble Members are aware, the pay scales of teachers in Universities and Colleges have been revised from time to time in the past with the assistance provided by the Central Government. The last such revision was from January 1, 1973, the date from which the pay scales of Central Government employees were revised on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Following the appointment of the Fourth Pay Commission for Central Government employees, the U.G.C. appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. R.C. Mehrotra, consisting of some outstanding academicians of the country, to recommend a revision of pay scales of teachers in Universities and Colleges. The Committee held extensive discussions with State Governments, educationists and teachers' organisations, and submitted its report to the UGC in May, 1986. The recommendations of the Mehrotra Committee were considered and endorsed by the UGC. The Commission requested the Government to consider the report of the Mehrotra Committee for implementation. Accordingly, a scheme of revision of pay scales of teachers in Universities and Colleges was announced by the Central Government on June 17, 1987. I would like to inform the House that in the framing of this scheme, Government has been guided very largely by leaders of the academic community.

While finalising the decision of the Government on the report of the Mehrotra Committee, the opinions expressed by teachers' organisations were kept in view. In fact, certain recommendations of the Committee on which teachers had expressed strong views were modified in the final scheme. Moreover, the Government and UGC had extensive consultations with the representatives of the All India Federa-



tion of University and College Teachers' Organisations spread over three days, from June 10-12, 1987, before the scheme was finalised. It is, therefore, unfortunate that the teachers' organisations should give the impression that the Government had finalised the scheme of revision of pay scales unilaterally.

The betterment of pay-scales of University and College teachers is, for all practical purposes, unique in the system established after the Fourth pay Commission. The pay of Lecturers will now go upto Rs. 5300; the pay scale of a Reader which was Rs. 1200-1900 has been upgraded to Rs. 1500-2250 before revision and then converted into the Fourth Pay Commission equivalent of Rs. 3700-5300, and they have been provided a senior scale of Rs. 4500-5700. Similarly, for Professors, the existing scale of Rs. 1500-2500 has been upgraded to Rs. 1800-3000 before converting it into the Fourth Pay Commission equivalent of Rs. 4500-7300. Professors of Eminence will be on a fixed pay of Rs. 8000/-. According to our estimates, the total expenditure on implementation of this scheme in the country would be about Rs. 165 crores per annum. While the neutralisation of inflation in the case of teachers is the same as for Group 'A' posts in the Central Government, the teachers in addition get an

upgradation of their existing scale of pay under the new scheme.

One of the issues which has been raised by teachers' organisations is the multiplicity of grades. It has been contended that while the Fourth Pay Commission has reduced the number of grades, in the scheme approved by the Central Government for University and College teachers, the number of grades has been increased from 3 to 7. It should first be clarified that under the earlier scheme, there were five grades, namely, (1) Lecturer; (2) Lecturer in the selection grade; (3) Reader; (4) Professor; and (5) Professor of Eminence, and not three as made out by the teachers' organisations. Under the Fourth Pay Commission the employees have, by and large, been given step-up replacement scales. There would, perhaps, have been no difficulty in continuing the earlier system and providing to Lecturers replacement scale of Rs. 2200-4000 in place of Rs. 700-1600 and a senior scale of Rs. 3000-5000 against the scale of Rs. 1200-1900. We decided to add a scale in order to take the lecturers upto the revised scale of Readers viz. Rs. 3700-5300, which is a replacement scale for Rs. 1500-2250. Moreover, under the new scheme, every Lecturer will get a step-up in his/her pay at two stages as shown below:

<i>Stage</i>	<i>Pay under the running grade</i>	<i>Pay under the new scheme</i>
9th Year	2,800	3,000
21st Year	4,125	4,575

In addition, unlike under the Merit Promotion Scheme, which has a one-third ceiling on promotions, the senior scale and the selection grade will be available to every Lecturer who qualifies for promotion, without any restriction on the number of posts. The teachers thus get a better deal under the scheme offered by the Government.

Since it is obvious that the pay of the

teachers would be better under the scheme offered by the Central Government, a question can arise why the teachers' organisations are opposed to it. Primarily the issue seems to be that the teachers' organisations would like the Lecturers to have a running grade of Rs. 2200-5000 without any scope in between for appraisal based advancement in the career. What we have provided in the scheme is exactly what the National Policy

[Sh. P. V. Narasimha Rao]  
on Education envisages:

**"A system of teacher evaluation-open, participative and data-based will be created and reasonable opportunities of promotion to higher grades provided. Norms of accountability will be laid down with incentives for good performance and disincentives for non-performance."**

The Mehrotra Committee had made some specific recommendations regarding evaluation of teachers, and we requested the University Grants Commission to work out satisfactory methods of teacher evaluation, which should be consistent with the New Education Policy. Keeping in view the apprehension expressed by representatives of AIFUCTO, UGC has asked the Federation itself to suggest the method of teacher evaluation. I would like to assure the House that we have no intention to unilaterally impose any system of teacher evaluation; it will be worked out between the University Grants Commission and the teachers. But it would not be possible to do away with evaluation altogether in violation of the New Education Policy, accepted by the National Development Council and the Parliament for full implementation.

A point being raised by a section of teachers is that even though the system of evaluation is satisfactory, some managements may implement it in a capricious and arbitrary fashion. In this connection, I would like to draw attention of the Hon'ble Members to the provision in the new scheme for redressal of grievances, to meet such situations. The National Policy on Education envisages efforts to establish grievance removal mechanism for teachers throughout the country. In the Programme of Action, we have proposed the setting up of a system of grievance redressal at the institutional, state and national levels. Government will explore all methods of ensuring that all genuine grievances of teachers, both of individual or general nature, are redressed. With this scheme put into operation, we believe that it will be possible to ensure that

**every teacher who does his/her work reasonably satisfactorily and fulfils the qualifications gets the senior and selection grades.**

Apart from teacher evaluation, objection is also sometimes raised about other conditionalities, namely, the requirement that a university teacher should obtain a Ph.D. degree and a college teacher an M.Phil. degree before he/she becomes eligible to the senior scale and also the requirement of participation in two refresher courses each, before they get senior scale and selection grade. Under the previous scheme, the requirement was that a person should have a Ph.D. degree before appointment as lecturer in university and an M.Phil degree before appointment to a college. Subsequently, some time was allowed for lecturers to obtain these degrees, and they ceased earning increments till degrees were obtained. Keeping in view the importance of research in the university system, Hon'ble Members will readily agree that this requirement is indispensable. Similarly, keeping in view the explosion of knowledge and the need for systematic interaction with distinguished faculty members, we have asked for participation of teachers in two refresher courses. The University Grants Commission is making arrangements for this purpose. We have clarified that teachers will be promoted to senior scale and selection grade in relaxation of requirement of participation in refresher courses, till adequate opportunities have been provided to teachers to join these courses.

Yet another point raised by AIFUCTO is regarding the designation of Readers and Professors upon promotion. The implication of this demand is that any person who is appointed as a Lecturer should become a full-fledged Reader after 8 years of his/her service and go on to become a Professor 8 years thereafter. The New Education Policy clearly lays down that all posts will be filled on the basis of merit. This means that appointment to a post of Lecturer, Reader or Professor cannot be made merely on the basis of promotion. In fact, when the pay scales were revised in 1973, it was stipu-

lated that recruitment to all categories of teachers, Lecturers, Readers and Professors shall be made strictly on merit and on the basis of all India advertisement and selection. We are reiterating this decision. However, there is no intention whatsoever of centralising the process of selection. Hon'ble Members will agree that when we refer to a person as Reader or Professor, we have an image of one with certain academic credentials which we consider respectable and desirable. If this image is true, as I believe it is, it follows that no person can automatically become eligible to these appellations merely because he or she has taught for a certain number of years and that all that is in his or her favour is the efflux of time. While I request the House to appreciate this academically reasonable position, I would also like to add that the number of positions of Readers and Professors is proposed to be increased, and these positions introduced also in suitable colleges as far as practicable, so that adequate opportunities become available to the specially talented teachers.

As the House is aware, the University Grants Commission had decided in 1982 to introduce a Merit Promotion Scheme in the Universities and Colleges. Under this scheme, in the University Departments, lecturers were promoted as Readers and Readers as Professors. In the colleges, there was only one promotion. In the colleges, there was only one promotion, to a selection grade of lecturers. I would like to share with Hon'ble Members the views expressed by the Mehrotra Committee on the implementation of the scheme. They said.

"Owing to its mal-implementation, the scheme appears to have failed, by and large, to achieve its primary objective of rewarding merit. It has virtually culminated in time-bound promotion and the pursuit of excellence has fallen by the way-side. The edge of the incentive for hard work has got dulled and the assumptions attached to senior positions in the teaching hierarchy

have got blurred."

In the Delhi University, for example, after the implementation of the Merit Promotion Scheme, Professors account for 35% of the total teachers, Readers 45% and Lecturers a mere 20%.

The UGC had decided in 1986 that this scheme would be replaced by the proposals evolved by the Mehrotra Committee. At that time, in the context of a strike by Delhi University teachers, I had occasion to inform the House that the University Grants Commission had decided that the Merit Promotion Scheme would continue. While I stand by that statement, the new scheme as described earlier would have to be made available to those teachers who opt out for it, agreeing to the condition of evaluation attached to it. To those who prefer to remain in the old Merit Promotion Scheme, as it has been implemented, that scheme would continue to be available. However, as a logical corollary, we have also decided that those who wish to continue under the Merit Promotion Scheme would be entitled to the replacement scales of the Fourth Pay Commission, and not the upgraded scales of Readers and Professors. The simple reason for this is that the upgraded scales of Readers and Professors are part of a package which contains certain conditions of achievement and assessment which I have described a while ago.

It may be appropriate in this context to also clarify certain other issues. (1) Some apprehensions have been expressed about the recommendation contained in the report of the Mehrotra Committee regarding a national qualifying test before a person becomes eligible for appointment as lecturer. Keeping in view the observations made in this regard, we have advised the UGC to prepare a detailed scheme for conducting the qualifying test including its design, content and administration. It is our intention that the scheme when finalised could be administered at the State level specially to meet the varying demands of the media of instruction and proficiency in various regional lan-

[Sh. P. V. Narasimha Rao]

guages. It is not at all our intention to enter the field of recruitment of teachers at the national level. (2) In regard to the code of professional ethics for teachers, we are adhering to the indications given in the New Education Policy, namely, that the code be prepared by teachers' organisations in consultation with UGC, while all concerned will ensure the observance of the code. (3) In regard to the age of superannuation, although there were some suggestions for modification of the existing practice, our decision is that the status quo should continue. (4) It has been pointed out that the requirement in the scheme that the universities and managements of colleges should make necessary changes in their statutes, ordinances, rules, regulations, etc. to incorporate the provisions of this scheme will oblige university autonomy. In this connection I would like to clarify that the amendments will be necessary only where there is inconsistency between the statutes, ordinances, etc. and the provisions of the new scheme. There is no other way the new scheme could be implemented without such consequential amendment by the appropriate university authorities themselves. There is obviously no question of abridgement of university autonomy in any manner.

A large majority of teachers are in the State Universities and Colleges affiliated to them. They have some apprehensions that since the State Governments have to bear 20% of the additional expenditure, they might not be able to implement the revised scheme. The House would be glad to know that the Central Advisory Board of Education, which has representation of all State Governments at Minister's level, unanimously endorsed the scheme in its meeting on June 25-26, 1987. Judging from the reaction of the State Government to the scheme, I have every hope that the scheme would be implemented by the States and we are vigorously pursuing this matter with them.

An impression is sought to be created that the scheme seeks to impose humiliating conditions on teachers. Sir, I would respect-

fully submit that what the scheme provides for is: (1) that a measure of accountability is expected of teachers; (ii) that a system of appraisal of their performance is developed; (iii) that advancement in career is related to reasonable level of performance; and (iv) that teachers participate in programmes of continuing education. I would, in all sincerity, submit that there is, and could be, nothing humiliating in this arrangement and that it stems directly from the directions contained in the NEP. When the Policy was on the anvil, some organisations had chosen to oppose it on these very grounds earlier; eventually the Policy was approved by the Parliament and endorsed by the NDC and the country. After the Parliament's approval and Government's vigorous steps to implement the policy, any continuance of opposition to the policy itself, in any form would, I am afraid, be incongruous and difficult to countenance.

The House would appreciate that it has been our endeavour to give to the teachers the best that this country can afford. If it were merely a question of revision of pay scales, we could have left it to the State Government who meet the expenditure on the salaries of the large majority of teachers. However, as the Central Government has the responsibility for the maintenance of standards in higher education and since pay scales, conditions of service and professional development of teachers are of crucial importance in this regard, we have been taking the initiative to revise the pay scales of university and college teachers. I would like to reiterate that the entire scheme that we have formulated reflects this concern on the part of the Central Government to discharge its constitutional responsibility. It is, therefore, unfortunate that the teachers' organisation decided to go on an indefinite strike in disregard of their obligations to the students and the society. I do hope that all the Hon'ble Members of this House will join me in my appeal to the teaching community to call off their strike and resume teaching.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):  
The main issue is by-passed. You grant a

discussion. By mere clarifications questions cannot be answered. Main issues have been totally by-passed and the House is being misled.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): His statement is itself by-passer.

SHRI P.N. NARASIMHA RAO: Now he can by-pass the statement and bring the issues?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Coming from a very senior Minister the statement I can say is extremely unfortunate as well as misleading and containing half truth. Although the Calling Attention notice refers to the steps taken by the government to settle the matter amicably, the statement discloses a completely closed mind and an attitude of arrogance towards the teachers and they are characterised as Shirkers. This Government wants the teachers to discharge their duties and functions, give lectures to them but does not pay any heed to any of the issues which have been agitating the teachers and that is why they are on the All India strike for the last ten days. The stance of this Government towards the strike of the teachers, and I say this has been forced upon the teachers, show a totally insensitive approach on the part of this Government. The matter is a very vital matter concerning the country as a whole. The hon. Minister has not referred to the very important aspect that almost the entirety of the teaching community has joined this strike. Nearly 2,30,000 teachers from 5,600 colleges and over 150 universities including Central universities I say representing almost entirety of the teaching community at college and university level, are now on an indefinite strike since 4th of August.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Only they have decided to go on strike. I did not give any details of who is on strike and who is not. Please let us not open that. There is much to say if that is opened.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You

have no answer.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I really do not want to go into that. I want to say-strike is a strike.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is our grievance and that is the teachers grievance. The Minister does not want to go into any of the basic questions.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: How many are on strike? How many colleges are on strike and how many are not, I did not want to open that deliberately.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If the hon. Ministers want to have a running dialogue, I am prepared to do it.

This Government does not seem to be concerned when over 34 lakhs students, their future career is effected. This Government's reaction is what is the reaction-total inaction and a complete and studied silence in this matter. On the 10th day of this strike we find from this lengthy statement no attempt on the part of the Government, no attitude on the part of the Government to resolve the issues which are agitating the entire teaching community to-day. I am very sorry to say that there is complete lack of sense of urgency and willingness on the part of the government to resolve the question and it seems that the Government is on a war path so far as teachers are concerned. But at the same time there is a total inaction on the part of the Government. At the same time, a campaign of mis-information is going on, misutilising the mass media and campaign of vilification is going on against the teachers and impression even in this statement which is being made-that a financial bonanza has been provided for the teachers and that parity has been brought about with Class I service to which this Government is committed.

But about which there is a conspicuous silence in the statement of the Minister. In fact, the position is instead of financial bonanza, the teachers have been very shabbily treated. I would like to go through it

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before I come to the details.

There is one very important aspect. It is not that the teachers have suddenly gone on strike without giving an opportunity or time to the Government to take some action in the matter. They have been requesting for a negotiation and settlement of these issues across the table but no action has been taken, no meaningful action has been taken. On the 11th of August, 1986, the teachers All-India organisations were given a gist of recommendations-not the report-for the first time. The Mehrotra Committee was appointed in December, 1983 and even for the appointment of this Committee, the teachers had to resort to agitational programme. In 1973 when the last pay revision was made, there was an assurance that every five years there would have to be pay revision and the matter would be looked into. But for 10 years, nothing was done. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Even the 1973 report was not implemented in some States. It is a mere eye wash. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is true.

The time that was initially allotted to the Committee, as I understand, subject to correction, was 10 months to make a report. It took 30 months for the Committee to make the report. Even then, the report was not published and the teachers had to indulge in Dharna and to court arrest only to see that the report was published and made available to the teachers and their organisations. Sir, it was only on the 17th of December, 1986, nearly 6 months after the Committee gave its report, and even long before the Government took its decision, it was laid on the Table of the House because of the discontentment among the teachers on their demands. But since 11th of August, 1986, I wish to tell this House that so many steps have been taken by the teachers to express their grievances and request the government to take some actions. On the 6th of November, there was a march to Parlia-

ment. There was a meeting with the hon. Minister, Mr. Narasimha Rao but it seems there was only casual meeting, nothing effective was done. Then, on the 4th of December, 1986, the teachers courted arrest. On the 6th of February, 1987, there was hunger strike before the UGC office. On the 11th of February, there was demonstration before the UGC office. Again there was casual meeting with the Minister. It is because, when they come here, when demonstration is held, the Minister probably listens and takes memorandum and nothing more happens. Then on the 25th of February, 1987, all-India one day strike was resorted to by teachers and there was a march to Parliament. On the 9th of March, 1987, there was demonstration in all State capitals. On the 24th of March, nearly 5 months earlier, they gave first strike call expecting the Government to wake up but nothing happened. Between 23rd and 25th April this year, there was Dharna by teachers from all parts of India in front of the Ministry office headed by the hon. Minister. Then, there was another formal meeting with the Minister during those days. But no effective action was taken. On the last week of April, 31 Members of Parliament wrote to the Prime Minister for a negotiated settlement, but there was not even a reply. Then, between 17th and 19th of May, the all-India conference of the organisation, the federation reaffirmed the strike call but no action was taken by the Government. Only a discussion was held at the officers' level between 10th and 12th of June, 1987 as mentioned by the Minister in his statement, but there is not a single reference that the Minister ever intervened in the matter and held discussion with these organisations. Has the Minister for Human Resource Development got no time to meet the teachers' representatives for real in-depth negotiation over these issues which are agitating nearly 2,30,000 teachers in this country? It is a very very anarchical state of affairs.

On 13th June, a press conference was held by the All India Federation. They reaffirmed with strike call after the discussion with the Officers has failed. You can find the

Minister's attitude from the statement and one can understand what would be the attitude of the Officers.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): That is with all strikes.

SHRI. SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Government is very much upset that the teachers are agitating and that they are making their grievances known! Without any discussion with them, the government gives decision. It dictates on 17th June, 1987. This is the present attitude of the Government "Take it or leave it." Sometimes it is forced on them.

On 26th June, a statement was made by Education Ministers of several States, Assam, Sikkim, Tripura, Kerala, Karnataka and West Bengal that their Governments will have considerable difficulties without Central Government assistance and they would not be able to implement the decision of this Government without 100% assistance.

It is very important that on 16th July, the teachers of the Organisation of the Central University and of all North Indian Universities and 132 Senior Teachers like professors and Readers wrote to the Prime Minister for his intervention. But there was no response whatsoever.

It is very important but the hon. Minister does not refer to it that between 10th July and 2nd August, the Academic Councils of Visva Bharati a Central University, Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, a Central Organisations, Jawaharlal University, Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia-Milia and Delhi University decided not to endorse the notification of 17th June issued by the Government implementing these decisions of the Mehrotra Committee. Allahabad University Senate and Utkal University Senate have also endorsed the demands of the teachers and have given their views against the decision.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is

a very important matter. Kindly allow me time.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what you say.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: One Member is absent.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: That is his first turn!

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): There are teachers from both sides of the House who are interested in amicable settlement of the issue. Let there be fullfledged discussion. It is a very important issue. It cannot be discussed by just a Call Attention. There should be elaborate discussions and cutting across party lines Members will be able to express their views so that an amicable settlement is achieved as early as possible.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We have great respect for Mr. Narasimha Rao, the hon. Minister. But unfortunately I find in some matters he takes up the attitude of "Don't hear anything, don't see anything, don't speak anything." This is the attitude which is most unfortunate. The hon. Minister feels that whatever the teachers say is bad.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I do not say that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Then you say what is bad.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: You said something. I just made a repartee to you. That is all. If that is cancelled, this is cancelled.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: He says you are respectable. But he wants you to be more respectable.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want him to be more responsive to genuine cases.

On the 17th July, the hon. Minister condescended to provide some little time to the

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teachers organisations and their leaders. He said: "I am now busy with the doctors' strike." Therefore, the discussion was over. But there was no effective discussion. "I have not been able to go through the statement," he said. The hon. Minister will correct me. I am not conversant with the details.

SHRIP.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Please let me correct him at this point. When they came to me, I was in the thick of the doctors' strike and we had to carry on the negotiations. I only requested them that since I am busy entirely in the doctors' strike, that day it will not be possible. They very happily and very readily agreed. Now I do not see.

[*Translation*]

I fail to understand why the best man is more keen than the bridegroom?

[*English*]

They were convinced that I would not be in a position to pay the attention that this thing requires. So, they readily agreed and left. This is what happened. Let him not paint any other picture here.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Atleast, the hon. Minister is kind enough to intervene and help me. His intervention has helped me regarding one thing i.e. in the last meeting with the teachers-after the strike call was given-he says that he could not apply his mind to this matter. That was the end of the discussion-till the strike started. Therefore, this is the application of the mind by the hon. Minister of Human Resource.

Sir, on the 19th July, the National Executive of the AIFUCTO reiterated the strike call.... You feel that my time is short, Sir. Therefore, I am not going into further details. But, three important things have come out, out of this movement and out of the situation i.e. the teachers and their organisation strived their best before they had to go on

strike to come to a negotiated settlement over these issues. They have been trying their best, have expressed their objection and opposition, on principles. But there was no response from the Government, either from the Prime Minister or from the hon. Minister Mr. Narasimha Rao and they have no time. Not even an acknowledgement from the Prime Minister has come. The second important feature we must realise is the intensity of the feeling among the teachers. That is why there is almost a total strike among the teachers. Almost cent percent teachers have joined this strike throughout the length and breadth of this country. It could not have been a simulated feeling in the minds of the Teachers.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

12.48 hrs.

Sir, the last but not the least important factor we find is that a large number of academicians, important journals, newspapers have all come out in support of the teachers demand and they have objected to, they have expressed their views against the Mehrotra Committee's recommendations and the Government's decision. Please do not forget. The House should kindly bear in mind that this Pay Revision has come after 13 years. It is nearly 14 years, if we take it with effect from 1st January 1986. So, after 13 years this revision has come, although there should have been, by this time, two Pay Revisions in between. That was not done. No attempt was even made to set up a proper agency for Pay Revision. The new pay scale does not fulfil the minimum and primary task of 100 per cent neutralisation of the inflationary trend in the economy and inflation that has taken place. But, it is only to the extent of 64 per cent and along with the 64 per cent, what we find is proliferation of grades and denial of chances of promotion. All promotions have been done away with, in the new pay-scales and the total denial of the parity with Class-I Officers of the Government. The Government is committed to maintain parity. Further, no housing facility is provided; no medical facility is provided; no



other perquisites have been provided and whatever positive recommendations that were made by the Mehrotra Committee like giving professional allowance of Rs. 1000 per year and all that, and not accepted by the Government. Even, the favourable recommendations of the Mehrotra Committee have been rejected by the Government and now a package deal has been produced before the teachers which provides for a severe down-grading of their service conditions. I do not know how Prof. Kurien feels about it...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever you feel, you say. Why are you dragging in the other people.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I am sorry I have needled him. All previous Commissions such as the Radhakrishnan commission, the Kothari Commission and the Sen Committee have opposed multiplicity of grades and hierarchial structure. This is the unanimous opinion of the teaching community. The Fourth Pay Commission has rationalised grades and reduced their numbers in cases of Government employees. So far as Group 'A' services are concerned, they have come down from 45 grades to 15 grades. Then, what is the rationale applied here? This, I would like to know from the hon. Minister. The teachers would like to know what is the rationale behind increasing them from 3 to 7, or from 4-7 in case of teachers alone.

I understand that there is no...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

AN HON. MEMBER: One Member is absent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are other member also who want to speak. I have to call them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My time may be given to him, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already he has taken your time also. That is the problem.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Instead of providing better opportunities, what has been done is, three Grades have been split into seven; three kinds of lecturers have been thought of, two kinds of Readers and two kinds of Professors, based on a rigid system of hierarchy, without any promotion in between. This fragmentation of the Grades will create permanent barriers among the teachers and it is bound to vitiate the academic atmosphere in the different educational institutions. That is why, the teaching community as a whole-kindly consider their feelings; it is not a handful of teachers who are doing this; it is the teaching community as a whole-has rejected this fragmentation of the scheme and proliferation of the Grades, totally devoid of any promotional opportunity.

Now, it seems that Government, in their obsession with implementation of the so-called new Education Policy, which only the elitist few have accepted in this country, have thought of this kind of fragmentation of the Grades and denial of promotional opportunities.

So far as promotion is concerned, the hon Minister has not referred to so many promotion schemes which are already in existence. An impression has been sought to be given that at present there is automatic promotion and the hon. Minister has expressed his rejection of the automatic promotion theory. There is no automatic promotion as it is today. The merit promotion scheme is not an automatic promotion scheme. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some places where it is like that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not know...

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO:** It is only from the Mehrotra Committee Report.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** The Mehrotra Committee Report is being challenged. The hon. Minister should give particulars. They are trying to castigate the teaching community that they are only concerned about automatic promotion without considering the quality of education or without attaining any eminence. There are several promotion schemes. Under the Calcutta University Scheme, after six years there is promotion from Lecturer to Reader and after eight years from Reader to Professor. In all Central Universities except Delhi University and 21 institutions which are deemed Universities, this is after eight years from Lecturer to Reader and after eight years from Reader to Professor. The Delhi University Scheme is the same as the Bihar scheme: after ten years with Ph.D. or 15 years without Ph.D. from Lecturer to Reader and after ten years from Reader to Professor.

In the merit promotion scheme there is an evaluation by outside experts. The papers are sent to outside experts and a Selection Committee meeting is held. There is a rigorous test under the merit promotion scheme. But one has the prospects: the Lecturer has the prospects of becoming a Reader and a Reader has the prospects of becoming a Professor. Now, under the new dispensation which you are trying to impose on them, there is no such possibility, there are no such prospects.

The U.P. Scheme is: after 13 years with Ph.D. or 16 years without Ph.D. from Lecturer to Reader. The Bihar scheme is: after 25 years of service, every Lecturer becomes a Professor. Under the Karnataka Scheme there is internal promotion maintaining 60 per cent Lecturers, 30 per cent Readers and ten per cent Professors in every college.

Again I would like to know what is the rationale of completely obliterating or doing away with any promotion? A Lecturer, after becoming a Lecturer, remains a Lecturer for his life. Now what is the position in respect of

Class I officer in Government?

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Once a Lecturer always a Lecturer.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Every Class I officer reaches the post of Joint Secretary in the scale of Rs. 5,900-6,700, during his career, and in the case of IAS officer, after 16 years, through purely internal promotion, whereas a Lecturer could at best enter the Selection Grade of Rs. 3700-5300 after a minimum of 20 years of service and stagnate there for the rest of his career. By these wonderful processes you want to get willing cooperation of the teachers and you want to improve the standard of teaching. By these processes, can you get best talent to come into the teaching profession?

Sir, on the question of parity with Class I officers they talk of parity which the Minister has totally avoided to mention although it is part of the Government policy. While every Class-I officers gets a benefit of at least 16 yearly increment through 4 promotions, lecturers can get at the most 2 to 3 increment benefit in the entire career.

Sir, I have got a chart here. It shows that disparity between Class-I service and the teachers...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You put the questions whatever questions you have. I have to give opportunity to others also.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Please give me another five minutes. The Minister is not going to talk to teachers, let him at least express his views here.

Sir, a lecturer on the fifth year will get a basic salary of Rs 2,500 while an IAS officer at the end of fifth year will get Rs 3,200 plus Rs 500 as special pay. Lecturer in the 9th year will get Rs 3,000 and an IAS officers Rs 3,500 plus Rs 500. At the end of 13th year, lecturer will get Rs 3,500, IAS officer Rs 4,800 plus Rs 500 special pay. At the end of

18th year, Rs 4,125 will be lecturer's pay and IAS officer will get Rs 5,900 plus Rs 500 special pay. And after 20th or 21st year, there is total stagnation. He reaches at the end of the grade i.e. Rs 5,300 and there is no prospect of promotion whatsoever.

*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: They will no listen to the sermon.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: As I said, so far as other positive recommendations were there, these have been taken away, namely, professional allowance of Rs 1,000 a year for purchasing books, journals, scientific equipments and conveyance allowance for lecturers not provided with staff quarters. These are the recommendations of the Mehrotra Committee which have been rejected by the Government of India.

The other most important point is the all-India implementation. Now 80% is going to be paid by the Central Government. As rightly pointed out even 1973 pay scales have not been introduced throughout India.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: In three States.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In three States, they have not yet been introduced. What is the use of asking these State Governments when they are unable to find the money? They should not be asked to bear the expenditure.

A very interesting provision has been made in the Government notification in Clauses 5 and 6. So far as Clause 5 is concerned, "The State Government after taking local conditions into consideration may also decide under its discretion to introduce scales of pay different from these mentioned in the scheme and may give effect to their revised scales of pay from January 1, 1986 or a later date." Then it will not be a uniform emoluments throughout the country for all the teachers.

Clause 6 says, "The payment of central assistance for implementation of the scheme is also subject to the condition that the entire scheme of revision of pay scales together with all the conditions attached to it is implemented by the State Government as a composite scheme without any modification except as to the date of implementation under scales of pay as indicated above." Therefore, either take it or you don't get anything from the Central Government.

Another peculiar concept has been introduced. The Hon. Minister said, he has declared on the floor of the House that merit promotion scheme will continue. How is he providing for its continuance? Option is being given to the teachers that if you want it, you can have merit promotion scheme but at a lower scale, a lower salary. By different types of salary you are discriminating between the teachers that if some are going to have merit promotion scheme they must continue to enjoy then they will receive the lower scales of pay not the higher scale of pay. Therefore some serious questions arise-whether the opposition by the teachers is based on certain principles, whether you can deny all chances of promotion to the teaching community, whether you can do away with the chance of internal promotion as is provided for in every service, in the name of parity can you now introduce greater disparities amongst the Class-I service and the teachers as you are seeking to do, whether in the name of teaching evaluation can you split up and create different types of teachers in the same category like three types of lecturers and two types of readers, as I said earlier.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government is prepared at the Ministerial level to immediately start a dialogue with the teachers' association to settle the issues and give up its attitude of intransigence whether the proposed proliferation of grades be given up and three grades hierarchy restored with prospects of internal promotion, whether there will be uniform application of these decisions in all the states at the same time and whether the

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Government will bear the cent per cent expenditure necessary for the implementation of the new pay scales.

Some of the State Governments, I say subject to correction, have said that at least till the end of the 8th Plan the Central Government should bear the additional expenditure. What is the Government's decision on this? I would like to know whether their decision is irreversible that 80% and no more from 1990 and that the State Governments will have to bear the expenditure and there may not be uniform application of this clause. I would like to know whether the Government has an open mind or not on these points and whether the Government would consider and discuss this matter with the teachers associations concerned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What about the lunch hour, Madam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I would submit that we forego the lunch hour so that we can continue with this discussion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Why? We should have lunch hour.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: You know that there are members who want to speak on Drought also.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, I am a teacher. Even the lunch is denied to me!

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: No. Lunch is not denied, only lunch hour is denied. I think it is for the House to decide because there are members who want to speak on Drought.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: There are important meetings fixed up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Let them come fresh after lunch hour. We will meet after lunch break.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 2 p.m.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till  
Fourteen of the clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch  
at three minutes past fourteen of the clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF  
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—  
*CONTD.*

[*English*]

STRIKE BY UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE  
TEACHERS—*CONTD.*

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichetti Palayam): Sir, I want to know whether we are taking up Sri Lanka issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Yesterday also I was told that it will be taken up at 4 p.m. Throughout the day we were waiting. I want some assurance when it will be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When the discussion on drought is over then we will take it up.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Are you taking it up today?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot assure you. As soon as discussion on drought situation is over then we will take it up. Now Mr. Baju Ban Riyan...

\*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East):

\* The speech was originally delivered in Bengali

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the subject which we are discussing today is very important for the whole country. The issue is, what will be the pay scales and promotional avenues etc. of the college and university teachers according to the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission and the Government's policy and attitude thereon. On this issue the Govt. announced its policy on the 17th June last. As a protest against this proclaimed Govt policy, about 2 lakh and 30 thousand teachers belonging to 5600 colleges and about 150 universities all over the country have gone on strike.

In this connection the statement given here by the hon. Minister is very regrettable. After the Govt. policy was announced on the 17th June, representatives of the teachers discussed these issues widely and brought their problems to the attention of the Govt. But all those points which were rejected by the teachers' representatives in the interest of the teachers, the hon. Minister again referred to them in the House. That is why I wish to mark this statement as regrettable. Due to the policy of the Govt. there is a wide disparity between the scales of pay and other facilities available to the IAS officers on the one hand and the college and university teachers on the other.

The Mehrotra Committee and the Sen Committee were constituted to bring about a parity between them. According to the findings of the Mehrotra Committee and the Sen Committee on the recommendations of the third and fourth pay commissions, it is seen that even now the facilities enjoyed by the college and university teachers are much less compared to the IAS officers. In the case of promotions, the length of service required for a lecturer to be promoted as a Reader and for a Reader to be promoted as a Professor, is much more compared to the length of service required for IAS officers for similar promotions. Moreover, the promotion of these teachers is to be regulated by various methods according to the policy of the Govt. The IAS officers reach the scale of Deputy Secretary at a much less time than that required for a lecturer to reach a similar

scale. At one stage the teacher's promotions come to a standstill and they stagnate there. On these problems the teachers had time and again embarked on peaceful agitations in a democratic manner to draw the attention of the Govt. But it is unfortunate that the Govt. is adopting a rigid attitude in the matter even now. In the interest of the people and the student community of our country, I will request the hon. Minister to hold immediate talks with them. The hon. Minister has not mentioned how many teachers have participated in the strike. He has only said that the strike is on. Sir, according to my knowledge, the teachers all over the country have participated in this strike. This goes to prove that the college and university teachers of the entire country are opposed to the policy of the Govt. as announced on the 17th June. If they could accept the Govt policy, then they would not have taken this extreme step of going on strike. They are fully conscious of the loss being suffered by the students in the whole country on account of this strike. But in spite of that they have been forced to take this step and for that I will hold the present Govt. entirely responsible. To end this statement I will request the hon. Minister to hold talks with them again with a fresh and flexible attitude. With this request, Sir, I conclude.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, All the important issues relating to the strike by university and college teachers have already been ably mentioned by two of my eminent colleagues. Comrade Somnath Chatterjee has mentioned that in an elaborate manner and there is nothing much for me to add to that.

For the last ten days the teachers all over the country are on strike. We are surprised at the callousness with which the Government has approached the whole problem and it is unfortunate that a Minister of Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao's eminence comes before this House with a statement consisting of half truth to which I will come a little later.

Some of the best known names in the Indian academic world are participating in this strike. The Minister should at least take

[Sh. Suresh Kurup]

note of that and this alone will vouch the genuineness of the cause for which the teachers are agitated. The sorry state of affairs is that all the negative aspects of the Mehrotra Committee report have been accepted by the Government and none of the positive aspects regarding hundred per cent Central assistance to State Governments for implementing these pay scales, residential facilities and other perks etc. have been accepted by the Government, all of them have been rejected. This Committee was appointed primarily for revising the pay scales of the teachers to overcome the evil effects of inflation. All sorts of conditions are attached to these recommendations. When normally pay scales are revised due to inflation, these kinds of conditions are never attached. I don't know why the teacher community is being singled out for this kind of a treatment. The main point is regarding promotion and the multiplicity of the grades.

Sir, here the Minister says, "Already there are 5 grades existing". It is not true. There are only 3 grades and about other 2 grades the Minister has mentioned in his Statement as the Lecturers in the Selection Grade. There is no such grade. And also 'Professor of Eminence' is not considered as grade at present. Originally, Committee recommended only 6 grades and later on one more grade is added and now there are 7 grades. At present there are only 3 grades viz. Lecturer, Reader and Professor. Now, the Government is going to multiply and make the number of grades as 7. This seriously affects the promotional avenues of the teachers and that is their main grievance.

The Lecturer post is divided into three; first is the Lecturer and after 8 years of service or after doing M.Phil. or Ph.D. he may be promoted or rather it will be career advancement, no promotion at all, to the post of Senior Lecturer. The whole concept of promotion is taken away. After 12 years of service and also on the basis of internal assessment, he will be promoted to the next grade, i.e. Selection Grade. And after that

there is no promotion. He will remain as a lecturer only, as Shri Somnath Chatterjee has pointed out earlier.

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam): Once a lecturer is always a lecturer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Even when he joins the Parliament.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tejpur): Just as a Professor is always a Professor.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Regarding the Readers also there is the same sort of complaint. So, what I want to know from the Minister is why this sort of stringent condition we attached to these Pay Scales? And the funny thing is that Government has given the option, either the teachers can opt for the present promotional scheme or they can opt for the career advancement. If they are opting for the present scheme, they are not entitled to the new pay scales or anything connected with it. So, actually there are not 7 grades, 9 grades are coming into the higher educational system.

In some other statements by the officials of the Ministry an impression is created that the Teachers' organisation does not want any sort of evaluation. Sir, I tell you none of the Teachers' organisation has ever said that they do not want any sort of internal evaluation. They have never said and as far as my understanding goes; it is not their main demand also. Maybe they are against the present model that the UGC and government are proposing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They have agreed to join the task force.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: I do not know why such an impression is given in the Statement and that is why I said this statement is half true.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): I am not

imposing anything on them. They may work it out between themselves.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): How long will you allow him? There are other speakers also.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): I want to know who is controlling the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Another important recommendation is about the national test. Sir, the very idea of a centralised bureaucratic test to test one's teaching ability is very ugly. I do not know whether the teacher's organisations are stressing this point or not. It destroys the autonomy of the universities.

SHRI A. CHARLES: What is this running commentary Sir?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Who is making a running commentary?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You listen to him, Mr. Charles. Mr. Kurup, you please be brief.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: It gives an impression that it is the bureaucrats and not the university who can be the best judge to decide about one's teaching ability. And given the social realities in our country, it will cater only to the needs of the urban elite. As everyone know, elitism has already become synonymous with the New Education Policy. It will further be consolidated if this recommendation is accepted in to.

Regarding refresher course, I do not know as to who is going to conduct this course and how it is going to be conducted. Reports say that the Indira Gandhi Open University, which is a non-starter, is going to conduct the refresher course. I would like to know why the concerned Minister is reluctant to call the teachers' organisations for a dialogue, when they have been agitating all

these days.

Why does the Government insist on the multiplicity of grades for teachers, when all the important Education Commissions, including the Radhakrishnan Commission and the Sen Commission had categorically recommended that the number of grades should be reduced? The recommendations of the Pay Commission are also on the same lines, and the Government has even accepted the recommendations. But when it comes to teachers, they want to give a different sort of treatment. I do not understand it.

I would also like to hear from the Minister why the teaching community alone is singled out for denial of promotional avenues. In all the other services, promotional avenues have been provided by the Pay Commission as well as other commissions.

I think, these are the main and most important points on which the teaching community all over India are agitated. The points that are mentioned in the statement are actually not at all important. So, I would like the hon. Minister to give a categorical reply to the points raised in this House and also by the teachers outside.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli); Sir, after 1984 having seen the chaotic condition in the educational field, the Government of India decided to have a New Education Policy which we discussed here and recommended. We know the challenges that we had to face. For the first time we also incorporated in our Education Policy, modernisation and industrialisation. As such, I think the duties of all the sections have been multiplied. I do not know, when these are the challenges before us, why the Government should have allowed the teachers' strike to go on for such a long time? There might be some truth in what they say; there can also be some truth in the statement that has been given by the Minister. But I do not know why this Ministry of Human Resource has been always avoiding meeting the people, whether it is the Doctors' strike or whether it

[Sh. Uttam Rathod]

is the teachers' strike. That is one thing which I want to ask. When you are trying to inculcate a new feeling among the whole section, is it not your duty to take all the people into confidence? If you do not do, then you are mistaken. You know that teachers are not very good-I mean some teachers. You will have to pat them; you will have to punish them and you will have to give them whatever they want and make them teach.....

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV(Varanasi):  
Who can do it?

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Of course Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao. You don't know Shyam Lalji. Now, you please don't disturb me. Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao is a responsible man. He had been in charge of the Education Department in Andhra Pradesh and he is a very capable man. He knows the difficulties of the Teachers. Why should he not help them? Why is he delaying? I have got a paper which was given by a teacher that they have been trying to see the Minister. They have submitted memoranda. They have tried to see the Minister. They met the Minister between November 1986 and July 17, 1987, thrice. And every time, he said, "I am yet to study or I am just looking into the matter." How can the Minister in charge of the Human Resource afford to neglect such an important aspect? I remember a book in which it was emphasised that in all the developing countries, if anything is neglected, it is the human resource development. And I am happy and I congratulate the Prime Minister that for the first time, he has started this Ministry and he has given the charge to Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao. But Sir, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao belongs to the same feudal state to which I belong. I do not know why he wants to have the Riyath and Raja relations. These people saw him on the 17th July i.e. the teachers. On June 12, 13 and 14, the teachers had a talk with the Secretary Mr. Anil Borodia and they were told that a Cabinet decision has been taken. May I ask, if it is a fact, how is it that on 13th July, the hon.

Minister did not know of it? How is it that he could not tell them? Why this discrepancy? Why create a doubt in the minds of the people and then later on go on telling them, expressing it by writing notes and giving publicity in the Press? Why do we do all that? We first create unrest about ourselves and then we try to do away with that. I think this thing is going to go against us. I would like to have a reply as to why the Government has hesitated to meet these people and why they have not started negotiations with these people. Are the teachers far away from doubting the bonafides of all the State governments? Is it not a fact that the recommendations that were made in 1973 were not implemented? Is it not a fact that there are still States which have not accepted 10+2+3 system? So when you have these discrepancies and if some of your employees feel that they are neglected, should they not expect a promise from you, a word of appreciation. The Minister could say "Okay, I will do it, don't worry." It was not done in the case of Doctors and I am afraid, the something will happen here. So I want the hon. Minister to come out with a categorical statement that he is prepared to discuss-he can do it with the teachers and their representatives-and that if they have any misgivings, he would try to dispel them. If that type of an atmosphere is created, I am sure we are certainly going to go to the 21st century with flying colours. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are going to go to the 24th century also.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: You are going three centuries ahead of the Prime Minister.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Have some mercy on me. I was also busy with the doctor's strike. (*Interruptions*) I said, 21st century; did you hear it as 24th century? (*Interruptions*)

So, I think these doubts are also genuine. The Minister should sit across the table with them and try to dispel them. This is my request. Thank you.



MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr Syed Masudal Hossain is not here. Now the Minister.

SHRI HOROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): We expect a reply which might break some ice, and not a stereotyped reply.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I really do not know what is a stereotyped reply. I can only say I can make a reply which I am capable of. Every hon. Member is free to look at it as he wishes to.

I do not see any particular necessity to deal with the question basically, because I have not seen any new point being raised, apart from the points which were raised, which have been raised by the teachers themselves. We will come to the peripheral points of who meets whom, and who met whom, later; but I will start with the pith and kernel of the matter. As I understand, the demands of the teachers were the following:

- (1) There is a multiplicity of grades;
- (2) Making training a pre-condition for promotion;
- (3) Centralized selection of lecturers;
- (4) Omission of Tutors-Demonstrators from the scheme of revision &
- (5) Introduction of Professor's grade only in autonomous colleges.

To start with, these were the things; and, of course this 80% *versus* 100%.

These, I understand, were the main grievances or complaints whatever they had. These were the points-complaints. Making training and evaluation etc. a pre-condition for promotion-I think that is comprehended in that. These points have been clarified, and they no longer remain points of

complaint, such as introduction of professor's grades only in autonomous colleges. There was an impression-when it was said that professor's grades would be introduced in certain selected colleges, they immediately concluded that they must be autonomous colleges. It has been clarified that this is not so. There is no linkage between the autonomous college on the one hand, and a college with a professor's grade on the other, and it is entirely possible for a college to have a professor's grade in spite of the fact that it is not being treated as an autonomous college, or it has not been converted into an autonomous college. So, the selection of colleges for introduction of professor's grade will have no necessary relationship with the selection of autonomous colleges. This has been clarified; and to that extent, there should be no difficulty.

So far as centralized selection of lecturers is concerned, I have very elaborately stated that they will be selected at the level at which they are wanted, but according to a pattern which is laid down by the U.G.C.

Now if a Lecturer in Marathi has to be selected, if there is a person in Assam who knows Marathi so well that he can teach Marathi, it should be possible for that man from Assam to apply to this post. But we are not going to make a selection sitting in Delhi. The authority which makes the selection will continue to make the selection. What we have said is that the post will be advertised all over the country and selection will be made on the basis of applications received from all over the country. (*Interruptions*) I do not see why not?

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): By whom?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: By the selecting authority. If it is a university, it is the university; if it is a management, it is the management. Whatever it is, the UGC will make full rules, complete rules for the implementation of this; and this has been accepted as a principle; this is reflected in the new policy; this has always been there. I

[Sh. P. V. Narasimha Rao] have just read that even in 1973 and from 1973 this has been the principle.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): This policy has been there.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes. Omission of tutors and demonstrators in the scheme of revision has been made good; they have been included. As for making training and assessment pre-condition for Promotion, I am afraid, it is not possible to reverse in view of the new education policy and in view of the need to have an assessment. If you say, assessment is different, promotion is different, then I do not see how any assessment can become affective; it has to have a relationship with his forward movement in his profession, and that is absolutely clear to me. I just do not see how these two things can be delinked and still maintain with the importance that they deserve; they have to be linked. If there are other methods of linking them, that is a different question. The UGC and the government have agreed that this is the method of linking them. I have not found an alternative method of linking them; the method which has been found is being assailed, criticised. I do not see any rationale for that criticism. So, they have to be linked. The only thing that remains is the multiplicity of the grades. (2) Why did you not allow promotion to a Lecturer from the Lecturership to Readership and from the Readership to Professorship. Now, these two, I would like to say, are linked with the implementation of the new education policy. Now, if I am told that any Lecturer, after 15-16 years, should automatically become Professor, I beg to differ.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is not the idea.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Therefore, if that is not the idea, if a Professor is to be selected on an all India basis, then by definition it is a selection post, there should be no promotion to it. Naturally, even a Lecturer with five years experience, who is several cuts below, if he is brilliant, he can become a Reader tomorrow. So, what we

have done is, according to the policy which says that there should be incentives for good performance and disincentives for non-performance, according to that principle, it has been said that Professors and Readers will be selection posts. Now, whatever the conditions that are fixed, it is quite apparent that a Professor is going to be from the teaching community; a Professor normally, may be 99 percent is from the teaching community. A Reader is going to be from the teaching community. He has been teaching as a Lecturer and so on. Therefore, no outsiders are generally coming in except perhaps in the case of scientists who could otherwise be found to be qualified; but, generally, no one from outside is coming. But we would like to say that at these selection levels, merit only should count and competitive merit should count. Those who are Readers, can certainly come and compete; and if they are found good, if they are found to make the grade, they will certainly be taken. Now what is the idea of saying there was no grade. You call it a Lecturer selection grade; you call it a grade and say it is not a grade. There was a grade available in colleges. That was the only higher grade available to the lecturers. Now we are making other grades available to them, for the first time and Mr. Kurup said that there was only one lecturer's grade. It was not one lecturer's grade. There were two. Now, what we have said is that a second grade will be there, the selection grade will be there. But there will be senior scale. Now what we have added in effect is one grade at the reader's level.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: There was never any selection grade for lecturer.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Why do you call it a grade then? It was named a grade and you do not say that it is a grade!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are calling a selection grade and we are calling... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: There is a selection grade. I will tell you. There is no difficulty about that. But in any case, we would like assessment to be linked with

advancement. Assessment and advancement cannot be delinked according to the policy. I am not prepared to do so. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: That is not the question. Teachers are not against assessment.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: But it should not be linked with advancement, that is what they say.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: They are not against assessment.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Okay. Let us think of any other method of linking advancement and assessment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There should be assessment and chances of promotion.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: You are cleverly diverting the issue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Not cleverly, crudely.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: There is one concept of assessment, another concept of advancement. Should the two be delinked? I say, they should be linked. Whatever method of linking we have though is this one with the concurrence of the UGC here. You can find out if there is any other method which is better than this. Well, certainly, but for this they need not go on strike.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): That is precisely the point. We are requesting the Minister to sit with them to find out what is their view on assessment and advancement.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is precisely my point.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: That is why you should sit with them.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: There has never been any communication gap with the teachers on the one hand and those who are dealing with this, on this points. The point is, we have not come across and we have not been able to find if there is a better method. We have thought that this should be all right. (*Interruptions*) Now, with a full sense of responsibility I am informing the House that several hon. Members of Parliament themselves are taking interest in this. Let us see if we can find a better method. There is no use simply saying that the Minister should sit with them. That is not going to help because there are so many other educationists—the Chairman of UGC himself is there—very much engaged in this exercise. We are not sleeping over the matter.

I would like to assure the House that if there is anything better within the principles, within the four corners of the New Education Policy, we will see. (*Interruptions*) But what I would like to say is that there is no justification for the strike, if they are agreed on the principles.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is a matter of ministerial prestige.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: There is no prestige. If they are agreed on policy, if they are agreed on basics, if they are agreed on what would be better, even now the Members of Parliament have agreed on the policy Parliament has already accepted it. The NDC has accepted it. If I go against the policy anywhere you can certainly attack me.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What is so sacrosanct about these seven scales?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is what I am saying. According to our lights, that is what we consider proper as a good linkage between advancement and assessment, we have put here.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Why do you include advancement and assessment in one grade?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Certainly, that linkage is absolutely indispensable under the new policy. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, on that there is a basis difference. they think that advancement should be different and assessment should be different.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): We never said that! We never said that!

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: You say so now. You are linking it up with the seven grades.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will you please clarify?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am not saying that there is anything sacrosanct. I have said seven grades and gave reasons. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, this can be sorted out.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Two lakh thirty thousand teachers are on strike and you are..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): What is your answer for implementing in Kerala? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What did you Government do? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order. Let the Minister finish.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Let them not try to make up for the deficiencies in the arguments by excess of passion. It is not necessary.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We are discussing about the University Teachers.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, as I said there are seven grades. Two grades have been added. Whether they are-three are made five; four are made six; five are made seven-whichever way you look at it, one at the Lecturers level, one at the Readers level. There is nothing more. These two have been added in order to link assessment with advancement. This is my short answer. This is my short reply to the objection. Now the rationale is that I want to link them both. That is the rationale.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): There is no rationale Sir.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is incumbent on me, while implementing the New Education Policy-what is say 'as incentives for good performance and disincentives for non-performance. It has not stopped with incentive.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: That is good.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: That is my Bible. It emanates from that and therefore I cannot go against it. If there is any method other than this, which is in conformity with the principles and if it is more acceptable to the teachers, to me and to everybody, we will certainly.....

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you sit with them, you will find that on the question of evaluation, basically there is no difference at all. It can be sorted out. Only the *modus operandi* has slightly to be different.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Kindly clarify. What is the necessary relationship between the assessment of merit and seven grades?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Two

additional grades are introduced for linking them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is misleading.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If it is misleading, then please give it in writing.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I am very sorry Sir. I cannot match their anger. What I want to say is that there are educationists who are trying to apply their mind whether there is a better method of conforming to the principles and basics. I would like to submit to the House and to the teachers that for that exercise, strike is not the answer and strike is not necessary. Therefore, let them withdraw their strike. About other allowances.....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can't allow others to go. Let the Minister finish.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Let me finish.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Datta Samant, I am not allowing you. Please order. Now, you listen to the Minister.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: If you do not listen, what can I do? We are making effort to convince them.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Why they are going on strike? You have to give an answer.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please order.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: We are making every effort to convince the teachers. that is what we are doing.

There are certain other allowances recommended by the Mehrotra Committee—House Rent Allowance, Building Advance, Interim Relief, etc. Always these allowances are to be paid by the State Government and we have recommended them. We have not rejected them. It is an extraordinary statement to say that the HRA of a teacher in a State University should be paid by the Centre. Is it ever done, I would like to know.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is your responsible to the Mehrotra Committee's recommendations?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Only one recommendation we have not found it possible to accept and that is the professional allowance. I do not know what professional allowance is to a person who is already in profession. that we have not been able to accept. *(Interruptions)* giving of all the allowances would have to be looked into by the State Governments. We have recommended and brought these things to their notice. Let us see how they react...*(Interruption)* Coming to 80 per cent and 20 per cent, I would very respectfully submit that whatever happened in 1973, I have every hope that that will not be repeated. We have been in constant touch with the State Governments. They say that they find it difficult. But since they have already agreed, they are trying their very best to fall in line. So, it is a premature to say that the State Governments did not find money. Some Ministers have spoken to me. I have spoken to some others. This is in a stage of consideration still. I am quite hopeful that it will be possible between the Central Government and the State Governments to sort this out. I would certainly appeal to the teachers to withdraw their strike. If there are any variations in the principle...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You sit with them and use your human resources to see that the matter is settled.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I will sit with you. There is no problem in sitting with you. I am sitting with everyone who is sitting

[Sh. P. V. Narasimha Rao]  
there...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: We all appeal to you to sit with the teachers. You only give appeal but you do not sit with them and look into their problems. It is the wish of the House....(Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: They have had their say. Now if it is going to be made the central point whether I am going to sit with somebody or not, it only means that they have nothing else to say.

I would appeal to the teachers to withdraw the strike and go back to work. there is really nothing going to be lost by their going back to work and probably nothing is going to be gained by continuing the strike. (Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Please allow me to seek a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot allow you. Shri Sangma.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Please allow me to seek a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under the rules, I cannot allow you. In the Calling Attention, no Member, whose name is not there, can be allowed. That is the problem.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I am a teacher. I want a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sangma.

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14.55 hrs

STATEMENT RE : CONSTITUTION OF A  
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON RURAL  
LABOUR

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Hon'ble Members are aware that the Prime Minister in his Budget Speech for the year 1987-88 had announced the constitution of a National Commission on Rural Labour. Accordingly, a Resolution has been issued constituting the Commission. Shri Jinabhai Darji will be the Chairman of the Commission and following persons are its members.

1. Shri H. Hanumanthappa, M.P.
2. Shri R.P. Panika, M.P.
3. Shri Keyur Bhushan, M.P.
4. Dr. P.C. Joshi
5. Dr. Pradhan H. Prashad
6. Shri Suresh Mathur, Member Secretary.

2. I also place on the Table of the House a copy of the Resolution No. U-24012/1/87-RW dated 11.8.87 which gives the terms of reference, names of members and other essential information.

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15.00 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

(1) Need for a long term plan to control floods in North Bihar .

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI (Balija): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I submit the following important matter before the House under Rule 377

There may be hardly any year when North Bihar has not to reel under the devastating floods. The Ganga, Bagmati, Narayani and Kosi rivers are in spate every year and thousands of persons are killed and property worth crores of rupees is lost every year as a result of this. It is true that the Government has taken several steps during the last few years to control the floods but in spite of that, people have not escaped the fury of the floods. I suggest that a long-term

plan should be formulated to control the floods. For this, the funds provided for flood relief should be utilised to control the floods. I am confident that the Government will constitute an expert body for studying this problem and on the basis of its suggestions, a long-term plan will be drawn up to control the floods.

**(II) Need to start work on the proposed Hasanpur-Sakri and Darbhanga-Samastipur railway lines.**

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera): The Railway Ministry has accorded sanction for laying Hasanpur-Sakri narrow gauge line and Darbhanga-Samastipur broad gauge line under North Eastern Railway in Bihar. But these two lines have been given second and ninth place respectively in the budget for 1987-88 under the head 'Works'. This has caused resentment among the people of North Bihar. In the absence of this facility, the North Bihar has been lagging far behind in development and means of transport. Inaugural ceremonies for laying these two lines were performed by the former Railway Ministers, late Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra and Shri Kedar Pandey. The work had started but was suspended later on. This is injustice to the people of North Bihar. Railway services in North Bihar are almost non-existent. People mostly travel by private buses which is resulting in losses worth crores of rupees to the Government of India.

I, therefore, urge that immediate action be taken to lay Hasanpur-Sakri narrow gauge line and Darbhanga-Samastipur broad gauge line and the trains which had been cancelled should be re-started. The Ministry of Railways has sanctioned laying of these two lines in its Budget for 1987-88 and as such, construction work should be started without any delay.

**(III) Need to direct Madhya Pradesh Government to ensure payment of salary to aided**

**school teachers as per prescribed scales.**

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla): The teachers and other employees of semi-Government aided private school should get their salary in the present scales of pay as per rules, but it is not being done. They are being paid less by the managements of these institutions, though receipt is obtained from them for the full amount payable to them as per the prescribed scales. In this way, the teachers are being exploited by the managements of the said schools. I request the Government to take steps to stop this sort of exploitation.

Government aid should be stopped forthwith to such institutions as these have made education a business by indulging in such illegal acts. The teachers of Banwasi Sewa Mandal are still being paid their salary as per the old scales. This has caused discontentment amongst the teachers. It is very essential that the teachers are paid salary as per the present scale. As such, the hon. Minister of Welfare is requested to direct the Tribal Welfare Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh to take necessary action in the matter.

[English]

**(iv) Lathi charge by the Police on the demonstrators of Janata Party near Akashwani Bhawan on 10th August, 1987 protesting against partisan use of TV and AIR.**

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, the Janata Party is observing 'August Kranti Week' from 9th August to 15th August 1987 to protest against rampant corruption, rising prices, growing unemployment and increasing hardships to the *kisans*.

On 10th August, after a large number of volunteers offered *Satyagraha* near the Boat Club, some volunteers of the Janata Party went to the Akashwani Bhawan to demonstrate their protest against the partisan use of the Television and All India Radio, totally ignoring the 'August Kranti Week' programme.

Though the demonstrators were peace-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

ful, they were mercilessly lathi-charged by the police, causing severe injuries to some.

While protesting against the wanton lathi-charge by the police, I demand statement by the Home Minister or by the Minister for Information and Broadcasting on the episode.

**(v) Need to ensure smooth flow of vehicular traffic of Zoji-la on the Srinagar-Leh highway.**

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Sir, the tragedy which had resulted in the deaths of over hundred people at the Zoji-La on the Srinagar-Leh highway in October last year as a result of sudden and early snowfall, appears to have been forgotten. The Border Roads Organisation, the Army authorities and the civilian agencies are supposed to work in close coordination for regular and smooth flow of traffic on the Zoji-La, but unfortunately, no coordination is seen. Lately, the Border Roads Organisation has stopped the realignment works at the Zoji-La, reportedly on the advice of the Army authorities. Sonamarg to Kargil, vehicular journey has become a two-day affair instead of the usual few hours journey. Civilian passengers and tourists travelling in buses are put to great inconvenience. The civilian traffic personnel posted for regulation of civil traffic do not take interest in smooth flow of traffic. Stocking of essential commodities for Ladakh region is in a very bad shape as not much time is left for closure of Zoji-La for the winter. If the flow of traffic is not regulated properly and in time, supply and stocking of essential items of civilians as well as the Army will be adversely affected.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to ensure proper coordination between the Army, the Border Roads Organisation and the civilian agencies for smooth flow of traffic so that stocking of essential commodities and other defence supplies to Lakakh could be made well before the closure of Zoji-La.

[*Translation*]

**(vi) Need to direct Food Corporation of India to construct a godown in Khalilabad Tehsil of Basti district Uttar Pradesh**

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Sir, I would like to give a notice under Rule 377.

In order that the farmers get remunerative price for their produce and are saved from the exploitation by middle-men, the Government for the last several years fixed the support price for their wheat production and made arrangements for its purchase. Under this policy, various departments purchase wheat from the farmers. But due to lack of proper arrangements for their storage, large quantities of wheat get rotten while lying in the open and getting wet. In the Basti district of Uttar Pradesh also, for want of proper storing facilities, large quantities of wheat purchased from the farmers get wet and are spoiled every year and at times wheat is not purchased from the farmers on the plea that there is no proper room for storing it.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to issue immediate instructions for the construction of a 50-tonne capacity godown in the Khalilabad Tehsil of Basti district by the Food Corporation of India so that the entire quantity of wheat produced by the farmers is purchased and saved from getting rotten.

[*English*]

**(vii) Need to instal electronic equipment in the new telephone exchange at Nanded.**

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN (Nanded): I am making statement under Rule 377.

Nanded District in Maharashtra is one of the fastest developing districts of the state



due to various incentives offered by the State Government and the Central Government. As such, number of industries are coming up in the area. Therefore, demand for telephone connections from the industrial houses, trade centres as well as the public has increased considerably.

The present Telephone Exchange with a capacity of 1900 lines has the MAX II Type of equipment. This equipment is presently loaded upto 96% of its capacity, and due to heavy loading and the out-dated equipment, the telephones generally remain out of order during the peak hours, or do not function properly, resulting in receiving wrong numbers, thereby putting the subscribers to great difficulty.

The Department is constructing a new building for Nanded Telephone Exchange which is likely to be completed by March, 1988, but the department proposes to install I.C.P. Cross bar type of equipment. But as per the Annual Report for the year 1986-87 of the Department of Telecommunications, in order to improve the telephone services in the rural areas, action was taken to procure digital Electronic Exchanges for automation of some of the district headquarters and important towns. It is learnt that the equipment has been imported and installed in some of the district headquarters. I, therefore, strongly urge the hon. Minister of Communications to consider installing Electronic Equipment in the new Building of the Telephone Exchange at Nanded, which is the Headquarters of the District, situated in the backward region of Maharashtra State.

**(viii) Need to expedite clearance to the Karatia-Nagartala Basin drainage Scheme pending with Ganga Flood Control Commission.**

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

Sunderbans area in West Bengal is one of the most backward areas in the country lacking in any developmental activities or *infra structure* for any rural industries or

employment. Although nature has been bountiful to this area in the matter of flora and fauna, it is frequented by floods, cyclones and tornado at times which cause havoc in the absence of any proper drainage system in this area. The only avocation which can be gainfully pursued by the rural folk in this area is agriculture. For promotion of agriculture, it is essential to have a proper drainage system. The Karatia-Nagartala Basin Drainage Scheme in the district of 24-Parganas was drawn up after detailed investigations and surveys about 6-7 years ago and the scheme is now being processed with the Ganga Flood Control Commission. All the technical details and other points on estimates raised by the Ganga Flood Control Commission have already been attended to by the State Government from time to time. This scheme is now to be processed by the Planning Commission and ultimately approved by it as soon as forwarded by the Ganga Flood Control Commission. This scheme when executed in phases will help removing drainage congestion of nearly 215 sq. km. in P.S. Minakha, Canning and Basanti in my constituency and thereby increase additional agricultural production of 9171 m.t. of kharif paddy. I would urge the Government of India kindly to expedite clearance of this scheme and thus afford the much needed relief to the poverty stricken people of Sunderbans area.

**(ix) Need to ensure to support price to the farmers for their produce damaged in the rains of May 1987.**

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during May, 1987 due to unseasonal rain in Northern Region of India i.e. in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and U.P., the crops in field were destroyed and damaged. The wheat which was brought to markets for sale was also damaged. As a result of this, the farmers were put to great loss. Today the farmers have got no money to meet their day to day requirements and have not got adequate resources to lead their life. This destruction is almost there in the whole of

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]  
Northern region but Punjab is specially affected.

The Government has estimated the loss of Rs. 400 crores but in reality, it is far above this estimate. The representatives of Punjab Government possessing limited resources have decided to assist the farmers, but this assistance is very limited. Today the Government agencies responsible for the purchase of farmers' commodities are not purchasing them at the declared rates though the Government has directed the agencies to do so. In Punjab, the procurement agencies and private traders are purchasing the damaged wheat at the rate of Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 per quintal.

The farmers' position is deteriorating day by day. I request the Union Government to intervene and take steps so that the farmers get the support price for the produce.

(x) **Need to release funds for Vidya Sagar University Midnapore for opening more departments**

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Vidyasagar University in Midnapur, West Bengal was established for relieving Calcutta University from being over-burdened with huge number of students, as well as giving students post-graduate training with agricultural and rural bias. It will have a large number of students passing B.A. and B.Sc. Part II examination next year. But due to paucity of funds, it has been able to open only six post-graduate courses with altogether 250 seats up till now. They are yet to open at least six more departments to accommodate even a reasonable percentage of intending students. With the present six, it cannot accommodate even one per cent of the intending students.

Vidyasagar University has not received any grant from the UGC since it was started in 1983. UGC, it is reported, is insisting on amending the University Act for having a say

in the election of Vice-Chancellor, who is now elected according to the Act by the Court of the University. This election is perfectly within the democratic norms.

I earnestly request the Minister of Human Resource Development to take it up with the University Grants Commission so that funds are released for Vidyasagar University named after one of the best sons of India with a laudable purpose so that it can open adequate number of departments to accommodate at least a reasonable percentage of incoming students.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up item No. 10—Further discussion on the drought situation in the country.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. G.S. DHILLON): Mr. Deputy-Speaker...*(Interruptions.)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister wants to say something. Let him say.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I will mention about one fact.

Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia has made a statement that I have nothing to do with the discussion on the drought. Can I say a few words to him? Will you allow me to make a clarification?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is 377. Not necessary.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I wanted to make it clear to him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not necessary.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I would not have reacted to it but you come from the same State as I do. when there was a damage to the crops, our representative went there and found four districts, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, part of Jullundur and Hoshiarpur were affected. They showed two samples of it and

found that they were completely damaged and they wanted compensation. Next week, I went to Chandigarh with the Governor and we met the officials. I asked them a specific question, from the Financial Commissioner and others. Well, it is not completely damaged. Part of it we can buy for cattle-feed, for poultry and we can pay the difference. So, compensation was given to them. After getting the compensation, they went into an agitation. "Look here, Sir, they do not buy our wheat." Double advantage cannot be had at one and the same time.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): I am on a point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. G.S. DHILLON: In spite of that, we allowed the dealers to buy wheat.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is nothing wrong to the Minister's saying. He has the right to say, if he wants. There is no point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot compel the Minister. If he volunteers, I cannot stop him. I cannot ask the Minister to reply everything. But if he feels that at this time some clarification should be given, I cannot stop him.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For you also the same thing. It is up to the Minister. I cannot compel him.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): The chair can be selective and the Government can be selective to answer 377 which they like and not allow other Members.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Government is not selective. This is an issue which has created lot of misunderstanding. Therefore, some clarification is needed. The Minister is present.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Listen to me. We are not selective. We left it to the States to compensate them, not ourselves. I am giving factual position to him because he happened to say it. This is not selective. Every State wants to be compensated.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is talking about 377.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Government cannot respond without your permission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the Minister wants, I cannot stop him.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Then you should allow responding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If he wants permission, I cannot say no.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, you are the supreme...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no hard and fast rule like that to tell the Minister: 'I cannot allow you'. There is no such rule. If you cite any rule, I have no objection.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Every precedent of the House is the rule itself. It is there...

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Why are you not listening to me?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Every precedent in the House is the rule itself. It has assumed a shape of rule; it has assumed the form of rule. Therefore, we have to abide by the rule.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We have assured the hon. Members that we don't reply now. When the Minister is present, when he is pressed, he has to give clarification...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There was also a precedent. I think, sometime back, during one of the 377s, the Minister replied.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I wanted to clarify that there seems to be some confusion. I thought it should be done. Sir, I have no objection. I fully accept the demand by the members that if they want to have more discussion on the drought situation, I welcome it.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: We don't ask any demand. During 377, how can he reply?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sometimes, it happens...

*(Interruptions)*

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Now, Sir, I have no objection. I thought that my name was included in the agenda for reply today. I will continue it tomorrow. But there are some particular facts which I thought I should mention in my reply because it is coming tomorrow, which is much more urgent con-

cerning this debate. It should be mentioned just now but not just as a little part of the reply which I will make tomorrow. That was about the *ad hoc* grant mentioned to some worst drought-hit areas, mentioned yesterday by some of the members. So, I thought that instead of getting into the procedural matters of sending the relief team, then after members sending the other teams....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): What about Orissa? It has not been mentioned by the hon. Minister. I am not against the other States. But among the Eastern States, Orissa is the hard-hit. No drop of grant has been given to Orissa. Let the Minister say as to what happened to Orissa. We want a categorical reply. We don't find a single pie of relief mentioned by the hon. Minister so far, as far as Orissa is concerned. So, I would like to know as to what specific answer has the hon. Minister has to give.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Sir, for the last three years, all the 13 districts of Orissa State have been affected by drought, floods and other things....

*(Interruptions)*

DR. G.S. DHILLON: I will make it tomorrow.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him reply tomorrow.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to inform the House that the Minister wants to give some information before his reply. If you are interested, he is ready to give the information.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is going

to give his final reply.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH:** I want a specific reply, as far as Orissa is concerned.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** He will answer every Member's point. He is not going to leave it.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH:** We wanted a sum of Rs 60 crores as *ad hoc* grant. Orissa's name has not been mentioned here. It is very peculiar.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** He is going to reply every Member's point. He is not going to leave it.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The question is that now he wants to pass on some information. If you want, he will give.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I don't know why there is so much agitation and commotion.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):** Why Orissa has not been included? Please tell the House.

*(Interruptions)*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT:** Sir, I beg the House to listen to the Minister and not to interrupt him. We are going to continue the debate.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Yes.

*(Interruptions)*

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendra-**

**garh):** Sir, on a point of order. When discussion on a particular subject has gone on and the hon. Minister has yet to reply, this has never happened before in the House that points raised during the course of the discussion by various Members are selected in bits and pieces and information is given by the Minister before he rises to give his main reply to the debate. This will set a very bad precedent and, therefore, I will beg of you, Sir, to control the situation and request the hon. Minister to keep all this information to be given during the course of his reply. Otherwise, every Member will now stand up and he has a right to do it and ask for information in respect of every point raised by every Member who has participated in the debate. Members who want to speak should first be given time.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The Minister will give his reply to the debate tomorrow after the discussion is over. But if he wants to give any information to the House now, he may.....

*(Interruptions)*

**DR. G.S. DHILLON:** I fail to understand the objection....

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is not giving his reply now.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** He can give this information also at the time of his reply to the debate.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT:** May I request the hon. Members to resume their seats? We are going to resume the debate on drought. If all of you keep on talking at the same time, you will be wasting your time. I know, you are all exercised about it. You may speak one by one. Each one of you will have the opportunity to speak.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** /Shri Dharam

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Pal Singh Malik.

15.22 hrs

DISCUSSION RE. DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY-*Contd.*[*Translation*]

**SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, discussion on drought and flood takes place in this august House in every session. I would like to submit that long speeches on drought are made in this House but they serve no useful purpose. In this House, we hold discussions on various issues and then disperse without achieving any fruitful results. The addage "Nashistada, guftanada aur Barkhastad" aptly describes the situation here.

In this connection I would like to say that the Government should adopt some permanent policy in respect of the drought prone areas. As rightly stated by Members, the drought situation in the country is very acute this year. There is no water in the tanks, the water level of wells has gone down. The people are fleeing with their cattle towards the jungles and a good number of people have left their hearth and home in search of work elsewhere.

I come from Haryana. The situation there is all the more & serious. Prior to the formation of Lok Dal (b) Government in Haryana, the leaders of Lok Dal used to raise a slogan-provision of water means elimination of corruption. Now after the formation of their Government, the common people are raising another slogan to the effect that this Government believes in taking revenge and effecting transfers of Government servants. Nothing is being done in that State to fight the drought. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to pay special attention to Haryana and send a Central Team there to take stock of the drought situation.

15.24 hrs

[**SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN** *in the Chair*]

Not only that, a Central Committee should be appointed to monitor the assistance given to Haryana, so that the funds meant for drought-affected areas in Haryana are properly utilised and the affected farmers and labourers are provided relief. Besides, there should be a Central Committee to conduct the survey. Besides, district-wise Committees should be constituted and the Members of Parliament should be the Chairmen of these Committees. In this way the Member of Parliament will be able to monitor the spending of Central assistance in the district.

If such an arrangement is not made, then the huge sums of money sanctioned for the poor and hungry people will not be properly utilised. I would say that the allocation of funds should be made by the Centre, district-wise and not State-wise. The district whose loss is more should be given more funds and a separate Committee should be constituted for that district.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, like the previous years, only a few States have been affected by floods. This year and the rest of the country is facing drought. But we should find a permanent solution to this problem. Every year there is a lot of rainfall and the rain waters reach the Bay of Bengal through rivers and rivulets. The water becomes salty and unusable. I, therefore, request you to find out a permanent solution to this problem. The rain-water which falls into the Bay of Bengal may be checked from falling in the Bay and reservoirs may be constructed at a distance of 15 to 30 miles, wherein this water may be stored for being sent to the areas where it is needed.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few suggestions more. One suggestion is about the construction of the reservoirs. Besides, suitable arrangements should be made for the purification of the water at places near the seashore. After extracting minerals from this water, the salty water may be utilised in agricultural farms and it can also be used as

drinking water... (*Interruptions*)[*English*]

There is nothing more valuable than life. If life is there, everything is there. I request that this suggestion of mine may be implemented. Thirdly, some countries have made experiments for artificial rains. If it is possible, such an experiment should be made in our country as well. (*Interruptions*) If you are so afraid of the bureaucrats then you need not do anything. I would suggest that a Committee should also be constituted even for monitoring.

One thing I would like to say about the SYL canal. This canal is posing a question of life and death for Haryana. If water is available from this canal, it will be quite beneficial for our farmers. Therefore, proper arrangements can be made for Haryana by digging the SYL cannal at the earliest. At the same time, I would like to say that people of Rajasthan used to come to Haryana for fodder for their cattle. Hon. Member of Parliament from churu, Shri Narendra Budania is sitting here.

He is aware that the cattle which had come from Rajasthan to Haryana in search of fodder went further due to the non-availability of fodder in Haryana. Previously, only Rajasthan used to be affected by famines but this time it has engulfed Haryana as well.

Besides, Haryana should also be given its share from the Ganga and Yamuna waters. The waters of these two rivers remain unutilised in their later courses. If Haryana gets some share of these waters it will greatly benefit the farmers. I wish to point out that our farmers are not aware of the modern technologies. The farmers in Haryana should be trained in the latest agricultural technologies so that when it rains, they may sow late varieties of seeds.

Finally, I want to suggest that the scope of the Crop Insurance Scheme should be enlarged to cover all the drought hit areas so that the farmers and workers effected by rought may be benefited.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are a good number of persons to speak. This is the 4th day that we are discussing this subject. I know that this is an important subject but still we have to restrict our time. Mr. Thomas to speak. He shall speak only for five minutes.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA (Jamnagar): Sir I want to make a submission. This is a very important debate. We are prepared to sit upto late mid night also. You must give us more time. Five minutes is not enough.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, for the last four days we have been discussing in depth about the drought situation. I don't want to go into details. I would like to suggest a few measures.

Some of the Hon. Members have suggested the formation of a Relief Committee starting from the national level upto the taluk level. This Committee can supervise the relief measures. I would also like to suggest that this Relief Committee from the taluk level to the national level can also function as a Committee which can raise funds from the public who are prepared to pay.

Why I am suggesting this is that during the Chinese attack in 1962, we had the Peoples' Defence Committees which went around the entire country and collected contributions from students, from women and from other organisations. In the same way the Relief Committees which are functioning from taluk to national level can also collect funds which can be useful.

The after-effect of the present drought will be inflation. Even though we have got ample wheat and rice reserves now, the present drought will affect our cultivation in such a manner that next year there will not be enough wheat and rice. This can be dealt with only if we have got an effective public distribution system. The Government should also take measures against hoarders

[Prof K. V. Thomas]

because when there is a scarcity of food materials and grains, definitely hoarders will come to act. So strong action should be taken against hoarders. There are areas in this country which are worst hit on account of drought. In these places food material has to be supplied at a subsidised rate.

Another effective dose is in the supply of electricity. In Kerala the main electricity production is based on hydro-electric projects. There now the electricity cut has come to 40 per cent which within a short period will be 100 per cent. If 100 per cent electricity cut is imposed in Cochin which is the industrial belt of Kerala then a large number of industries can never be revived and another large number of industries will have to be closed. This is a very serious situation and Government of India has to help Kerala by giving electricity from the Central Pool.

Another problem facing Kerala is in the agricultural sector. In many of the northern States drought affects the seasonal crops whereas in Kerala it affects coconut and rubber plantations. If coconut and rubber plantations are affected by drought it takes another 6-7 years to escape from the affects of the drought. So when Government of India is rendering help to the agricultural sector then the plantation crops in Kerala have to be given special consideration.

Sir, Government of India has taken decision to have Rs. 2000 crores for immediate help to the States. Now from these Rs. 2000 crores all the States should be given according to their problems and the depth of loss. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Today is the 4th day that we are discussing this subject. In my capacity as the Secretary of my party, I discussed this issue separately with the Members from the various States. I am happy that the hon.

Prime Minister has not concealed any facts about the drought-situation. I welcome the statement made by hon. Shri Makwana, our Minister of State for Agriculture in the Rajya Sabha. This time we are faced with an unprecedented drought. Such drought was never witnessed during the last 100 years.

The States of Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh are reeling under the drought for the past many years. The condition of 48 districts in Uttar Pradesh is even worse. In this connection, I want to give two suggestions. My first suggestion is about the immediate measures and the second is regarding long-term planning.

As an immediate measure, the Prime Minister has constituted a cabinet Committee without loss of time and he himself is the Chairman of that Committee. We thank him for this gesture. This committee has started functioning. Secondly, there is need to speed up our existing programmes such as IRDP, NREP, RLGP etc. For this, the States are asking for funds. Sir, this is a great problem. It is true that some States exaggerate their demands but there are also some States which make proper demands for funds. A scientific formula should be devised for this purpose after conducting a survey and the funds should be allocated accordingly. We have to change our age-old Famine Code drawn up by the Britishers in the 18th century. Today also you give Rs. 4 per day as wages as the minimum wages according to the rules are much higher. Need of the hour is that the labourers should be paid Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 as wages. Therefore, my first demand is that the Government should ensure payment of adequate wages to all labourers in the drought-affected areas. Irrigation and road construction works should be given priority in the rural areas.

Secondly, it is seen that under the distribution system started by Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, sugar, foodgrains and kerosene oil etc. are not available in the villages at fair prices. Kerosene oil is nowhere available at the fair price. The Government should streamline this system. Some people want



to play politics. Their designs should be frustrated. We must remain vigilant to tide over this national crisis. For this purpose a committee sponsored by Central Government should be sent to each district and constituency to ensure proper monitoring. Then only the distribution work will be carried on smoothly.

It is a matter of grave concern that even after 40 years of independence only 26 per cent of land is under irrigation. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to clear the schemes that have been pending due to the disputes between the States Governments. Similarly, the schemes pending with the Forest Department should also be cleared early. You may plant double the forests in their place but these projects should be cleared. Under no circumstances should the schemes drawn up for the tribal areas be kept pending and no obstacle should be put in the process of clearing the projects for the tribal areas.

I also suggest that there must be some control on the funds given to the States. Nowadays we can read about it in all the newspapers in the country. Regarding the Centre-State relations, it has been reported in the Press that when the States have to get assistance from the Centre, all sorts of things are said but when the States have to spend the funds, they do not bother about the directives of the Centre. Hence, some machinery should be devised to monitor it. Till we receive the report of the Sarkaria Commission, some arrangements must be made in this connection. Wherever the opposition parties are in power, they have their own political axe to grind. They need to be given the right direction. Apart from that, another significant fact calling for immediate attention is that stringent measures should be taken to contain corruption. The collectors, the A.D.Ms have become millionaires. They are competing in corruption. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is determined to root out corruption and therefore full control should be exercised on those people who want to indulge in corruption and money politics.

Communalism has joined hands with casteism. We have to guard against persons who encourage communal elements and try to gain cheap popularity. Such people have left the Congress party and are trying to gain cheap popularity by raising cheap slogans. We should not be taken in by such slogans and be on our guards all the time. We have to save our countrymen from these elements and shall have to go in for short-term and long-term planning to deal with the problem.

\*SHRIG.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Mr Chairman, Sir, for the last four days we are discussing the serious situation in the country due to unprecedented drought. The entire country is reeling under severe drought from Kanya Kumari to Himalayas. According to the report of the hon. Minister for Agriculture 280 to 300 districts out of 414 districts are affected by drought.

Forty years ago we achieved our independence and inspite of this, we are not in a position to stop the occurrence of drought. There was a severe famine in the years 1965. The present famine is surpassing all the previous records. In fact, we are facing a serious drought situation which is record for the last 100 years.

Our friends from the opposition benches are devoting all their time in discussing some frivolous issues instead of finding out solutions to the serious danger posed by drought. They have already wasted several days to discuss about Bofors. In fact, this morning they were pleading the cause of college and university teachers. They do not find time to solve the problems of 85% of the population who are affected by drought.

The only solution for combating the drought situation in the country is to link all the major rivers. Several Committees have recommended the linkage of rivers. We can no more afford to allow the river water to flow waste into the ocean. Proper utilisation of water resources is the only and ultimate solution to save the farmers of this country

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\*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Sh. G. S. Basavaraju]  
from the jaws of drought. Ad hoc allotment of Rs 15 crores or 20 crores for the drought relief programme will not solve the problem of drought. Some Americans had come to our country to have talks about the linkage of rivers like Ganga and Kavery. They were prepared to spend several crores of rupees for this purpose. They visited Bangalore and they had come to Delhi also. Unfortunately they could not get proper treatment and they went back. This is really a very sad state of affair.

Mahanadi causes havoc in Orissa almost every year by its floods. If the water of this river is diverted towards the Southern States it will be boon to Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra. It will also help the projects of Telugu Ganga.

Our hon. Prime Minister is always very keen to help the States affected by drought or floods. In fact a sub-Committee has been set up of which he is the Chairman. He sanctions immediate relief at the first instance and the final allotment is made according to the need of the affected areas. Apart from this, crores of rupees are being sanctioned by the Govt of India for programmes like NREP, RLEGP, etc. But what is happening in some States? For example in Karnataka the money sanctioned for pump sets, bore wells, and for other relief measures is being misused. In Karnataka the Govt has spent 5 crores of rupees to publish some books where allegations are levelled against our hon. Prime Minister and Congress I Members of Parliament. Hence I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to send his team directly to the drought affected areas for distribution of relief fund. We can no more depend upon bureaucrats who spend most their time in Ashoka Hotels and send the report stating that every thing is alright.

My humble request to the hon. Minister for Agriculture is to provide drinking water, fodder and other facilities immediately to the drought affected rural population and to stop

their migration to different parts of the country in search of jobs. I also request him to improve the public distribution system so that it can help the poor rural masses.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this vital issue and with these words I conclude my speech.

\*SHRI M SUBBA REDDY (Nandyal): Mr Chairman, Sir, the discussion on drought situation prevailing in the country is going on for the past 4 days. Hon. Members belonging to all parties are participating in this most important discussion. It is strange that only the Union Agriculture Minister is listening to this debate. At least 3 Ministers are concerned with this debate. Sir, other Ministers who are directly or indirectly concerned with drought are not present in the House. It would have been proper had the Minister for Water Resources was present in the House during the course of this debate. Even the presence of Minister for Energy was also essential. But except hon. Minister for Agriculture, none the other two Ministers are present here.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: You come to the point. You have got only 5 minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI. M. SUBBA REDDY: Sir, I am dealing with points only. Flood and drought are interlinked. They are connected with each other very intimately. For wiping out drought, the water resources have to be managed in a better way. By controlling the floods, we can also wipe out drought. Flood waters can be stored and made use of during the lean season.

Sir, kindly do not be in a hurry. We are discussing this subject for the last four days. There is no harm if I take a couple of minutes more.

\* The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

Sir, let me tell you how droughts can be averted by controlling floods and better management of water. I would like to cite an example. Sir Arthur Cotton built a barrage across the river Godavari. Prior to the construction of barrage, the entire area was constantly affected by drought conditions. After the construction of the barrage, the entire area turned lush green. Now it is most prosperous area in the State. It is just an example to show how droughts and famines can be wiped out if certain crucial projects are taken up. As is well known, Rayalaseema is a drought prone area. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru after touring the entire area, sanctioned Sri Sailam Project in order to save this region from recurring drought. But this Government is dilly dallying in constructing the project. Some excuse or the other is being found to delay the construction of this project. I do not see any reason why the Central Government should try to obstruct the construction of the project one way or the other. After all, Sir, Andhra Pradesh is very much a part of the country. Am I to understand that the construction of this project is being delayed just because it is being ruled by a party other than the Congress. Sir, there are 73 projects which are under construction in various Congress ruled States which have not been sanctioned by Central Govt. so far. Sir, I fail to understand why the Central Govt. is lethargic about sanctioning the project. It is ridiculous. This kind of red tapism and procrastination has to be avoided at all cost. All the projects pending clearance, be it Congress-I ruled States should be cleared immediately.

Sir, Sri Krishnadeva Raya, the famous emperor of Vijay Nagar described Rayalaseema as Ratanalaseema i.e. the land of diamonds. But the position today is quite reverse. The area which the famous poet Srinatha once described as just a barren land where nothing is available to eat except Jowar has now been turned into a very fertile area which is producing the finest variety of rice, thanks to the efforts Sir Cotton in constructing the Godavari barrage. If the area is not developed how can these recurring droughts be averted. Hundreds of crores of

rupees are being spend every year in providing rescue and relief operations. If this amount is utilised in construction of vital projects, it can help in averting the drought and at the same to provide us water during the lean period. Hence a permanent solution to the recurring droughts and floods has to be found. Long term measures rather than the short term measures are necessary. Construction of various projects is one such solution. If the projects are built around the country, the country can be rid of drought once and for all. The entire country will turn green. Sir, the population in the country is increasing every day. At this rate it may be difficult even to get a glass of water to drink, leave alone getting a marse of food. Actually such a situaion has already arisen. The twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are reeling under acute shortage of drinking water. The drinking water is being brought to the twin cities by special trains from Vijayawada. Thanks to some rains in twin cities, now the transportation of drinking water from Vijayawada to the twin cities has now stopped and the expenditure on it has stopped temporarily. But the other parts of the State continue to suffer from the shortae of drinking wafer. Drinking water is now being supplied by lorries to the villages.

Sir, kindly permit me a few minutes more as we are discussing an important issue. I request you not to ring the bell again and again. You have extended the time of the debate for four days. Extend a few more minutes in my case.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute more.

[Translation]

SHRIM SUBBA REDDY: Sir, all that has to be said has to be said. So, Sir, the situation is very grim in the State. There are about 3000 tanks which were constructed during the days of Srikrishna devaraya are in a dilapidated condition now. They were not repaired even during the days of British. All these tanks have to be repaired. Irrigation

[SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY]

has, thus been completely neglected in our area even to this day. Our State Govt is receiving a step motherly treatment from the Centre. It is due to the farsightedness of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Bhakra Nangal Dam came into being. But for Bhakra Nangal Dam, Punjab and Haryana would not have been so much prosperous as they are today. So how can this Government control famine without developing irrigation facilities. We have plenty of water resources. The only thing is that we have to tap them. There are floods every year on river Godavari. If Polavaram project is constructed, the floods can be averted. Many villages are being washed away and enormous loss both to life and property is taking place every year during the floods. Polavaram project is the remedy for controlling the floods on Godavari. In addition to the loss, the Govt is spending huge amount on relief measures. Hence all this unnecessary expenditure and loss can be avoided by taking up the Polavaram Project. Hence once again I plead for the early clearance and execution of Polavaram project. Also I repeat that permanent solution to the recurring droughts and floods is to take up the construction of projects which have not been cleared so far and are under various stages of construction in States. The Minister himself has given this information in the Advisory Committee. At least these projects should be cleared at once. The acute distress of drought is already evident in many parts of the country. There is no reason why the permission should be delayed any more. I do not know what the Planning Commission is doing. They should identify the important projects and clear them at once. If the projects of national importance are not taken up by the Centre how can the States, with their meagre resources can execute such projects. The expenditure involved in the construction of these projects runs into thousands of crores of rupees. If a single rupee is not allocated for these irrigation projects in the Central budget, it is very difficult to imagine the early completion of these national projects. We are borrowing millions of crores of rupees from foreign countries every year. Similarly we should

borrow money for early execution of all the projects which are of national importance. The loans can be repaid through the returns we get from these projects. Let me cite an example. Sri Sailam project in Andhra Pradesh is estimated to cost Rs. 400 crores. If the project is completed early, it can fetch a revenue of not less than Rs. 200 crores on electricity alone. In two years time the entire expenditure of Rs. 400 crores can be recovered. So the Govt should adopt this policy. There is no harm in borrowing some more money and invest it in the projects of national importance. By adopting this approach, the people in the country can be saved from droughts and floods permanently. Sir, a crow that goes to Kashi may come back but no paper which is sent to the Centre by the State Govt will come back.

Sir, we achieved independence 40 years ago. These 40 years of independence has not witnessed much progress. There is not even a single project for which a foundation stone was laid during the past 20 years. Barring the projects constructed during the days of Nehru, no new project has come up in these years. It is most regrettable that the country has not seen any progress.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY: Sir, I am concluding. I expected that the two Ministers who are directly concerned with drought would be present in the House. Sir, I am coming to the last point. Instead of importing corn oil from United States worth Rs. 3000 crores, it is better to encourage our farmers by providing them irrigational and other facilities to grow corn here. It will save foreign exchange and provide the farmers enough encouragement. With these words, I conclude my speech.

16.00 hrs.

*[English]*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Mr. Reddy, you please resume your seat. Why do you waste your time. I have already told you that nothing will form part of the record. Please sit down. Yes, Mr. Rath.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska):** Mr. Chairman Sir, we are facing the worst drought of the century. It has created an unprecedented situation. It must be tackled with great care and caution. There will not be lack of funds. But what is required is proper organisation, direction, planning and supervision. Or else, all the relief measures will fail.

It seems relief package worth Rs. 200 crores is being finalised by the Finance Minister. Rs. 250 crores are already given to different States. On the Eastern side, our State Orissa is the worst affected by drought. But we are shocked to find that not a single farthing is given to our State.

In Orissa, my district, Ganjam is the worst affected area. Sir, we do not know how much relief is allotted to Orissa. The Hon. Minister should reply to it. Our Revenue Minister had met the Agriculture Minister and the Finance Minister and had given a memorandum asking for a modest sum of Rs. 60 crores, to start with. It is a very serious matter. The Government should give Rs. 60 crores pending finalisation of the report of the inspection team. This drought will have serious consequence on our economic condition, planning, rise in prices, inflation and also foreign exchange reserve. Last year we imported edible oil worth Rs. 614 crores. We do not know how much foreign exchange was incurred on the import of edible oil. Of course it is a relief. We have got 23 million tonnes worth of foodgrains in Food Corporation and State godowns. But now it requires to be seen as to how best it can be distributed so that it can reach the drought affected people. It is not only a simply matter for the drought management to release funds, but it

must be seen how best it reaches the beneficiaries. It is not that we should now think of raising crops which require less water but how best to supply the certified seeds of those crops to the cultivators which is the major issue.

I would request the hon. Minister to reply to this question as to what steps have been taken by the Government to supply certified seeds of those crops to different States, besides fertilizers? Measures to meet drought conditions on a long term basis have been discussed in the House. Water is the most important input for agriculture. Linking the different rivers in the country for irrigation has not yet been done. Even in the States, the river basins have not been surveyed and linked. When you ask the Central Government which is giving assistance and is even funding, with the help of World Bank, the different irrigation projects especially major and medium irrigation projects, you are told that it is the job of the State Governments to implement them in time. People become sad spectators, when it takes years to implement the projects, and the Government becomes a mere silent spectator.

We have put questions in the House, and the Minister of Water Resources has said that it is the look-out of the States. When we ask the States, they say they do not have funds. Ultimately, the people of the country are bound to suffer. So, it is high time that some supervisory agency is created to see that the funds allotted to different States for these major and medium irrigation projects are implemented in time, and not wasted.

16.06 hrs.

**[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI  
in the Chair].**

Similarly, leave alone the foundation seeds, even certified seeds are not available. When funds are allotted to different States, spurious seeds are given to the cultivators. Instances are not rare. Also, as suggested by some hon. Members, the funds allotted to the States, should not be

[Sh. Somnath Rath]

allotted to the States as such; they must be allotted district-wise, and the MPs should also be taken into confidence. The States should be asked to call a meeting of MPs to discuss the matter. The advice of bureaucrats alone will not solve the problem, and be effective. Not only funds to be allotted, but the spending of the funds also is very important. These must be looked into by the MPs.

In my constituency and in the Ganjam district, I may inform the hon. Minister that there are only two major irrigation projects, right from the British days—viz. Bhanj Nagar and Sorda. They have become silted. No other single major irrigation project has been constructed in that district after independence. This district is a purely agricultural one. There is only one medium irrigation project which has been completed, viz. Daha. All the irrigation projects and reservoirs in Orissa and in the Ganjam district have insufficient water for irrigation. So, they cannot irrigate the crops standing on some irrigated lands. You can imagine what the net result would be. There would be 90% crop failure in Orissa. Now it is 70%; it will rise to 90%.

I want to inform the hon. Minister that the cost of Harabhangi project has gone up from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 40 crores. Money is available, but that is not being spent for years. The State Government should be asked to implement it, because funds are available. Where funds are available, they must spend them immediately.

There is another project, Bhagua, construction of which has not been started, practically speaking, for the last 15 years. The officers and engineers are there. Their salaries are being paid regularly. But till today, the rehabilitation work has not been started. I hope the hon. Minister will reply to me. If for 15 years the rehabilitation work is not started, what will be the fate of those people? The villages which are going to be submerged are suffering very much. They have represented to the State and to the Centre through their local MLAs and MPs.

But there is no response.

There is another project, Khairbanki. The foundation stone for this Irrigation Project has been laid years back. Engineers and officers are there. Their salaries are being paid, but work has not started so far.

People pray now in Orissa to God of Rain Indra for water. Are they to pray to foundation-stone for water which was laid many years ago? The less I speak about minor irrigation the better. In the State, in the District of Ganjam, irrigation projects, worth the name have been constructed. On the other hand, existing minor irrigation projects have been silted and require renovation.

No importance has been given to lift irrigation. The amount has been diverted to other things which has been discussed in Ganjam DDB for years together by MPs and MLAs, but of no effect. Water sheds are the best remedy to meet the drought situation as well as to prevent soil erosion and raise the status of the ground water level. I would request the hon. Minister through you to see that a meeting of the Soil Conservation Department of the State be called and instructions given to see that water sheds construction programme should be implemented on a large scale. It is not only minor, medium and major irrigation projects but these water sheds will be of immense help to the agriculturists.

The public distribution system has failed in the District of Ganjam and the cooperatives are in a defunct stage. The individuals take undue advantage and sell essential commodities in blackmarket for their own benefit. So, the public distribution system in the State should be streamlined because drought, middle men resort to blackmarketing and hoarding and the prices of all the essential commodities rise. So, stress should be given to this aspect to see that all the essential commodities should be distributed to people through cooperative societies.

The relief measures and irrigation system should be taken on a war footing. Of

course, the Central Government is there to supplement the efforts of the State Government, but if there is no administration in the State, who will suffer; it is the people who will suffer. So, it is the duty of the Central Government also to see that the people should not suffer. Steps should be taken to set up supervisory agencies to see that it is implemented in right earnestness.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja): Madam Chairman, in this house continuously.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call you. I will call one by one. Please resume your seat.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): You kindly ensure that every member should get an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call one by one.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. I will call one by one. There is a list. I have been calling according to that list.

SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA (Karnal): We protest against this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you standing like this?

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Jonjgir): I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: He has got this privilege in the House to speak. When he has been called by you to speak, why he is being obstructed by other members not to speak? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): We have been suffering for the last so many years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. I will call one by one. There is a list here. As per the list, I am calling. Each member is allowed to speak only for five minutes so that we may be able to accommodate all the members who want to speak. I will try to call one by one. Why do you waste the time of the House?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: The Chair has no right to tell the Member, "You are wasting the time of the House" unless the Chair hears the Member. That is also a privilege. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not hear you.

SHRI RAMSINGH YADAV: Please hear. This drought situation is a national calamity which is faced today all over the country. Therefore, it is not a question of list. There is a great confusion and great anxiety amongst all the Members of the House. They must be given a chance to participate. Therefore it should be declared from the Chair that everyone who wants to participate be given a chance.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What is your ruling? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: My ruling is, there is no point of order. You have directly questioned the Chair by asking whatever you want to ask. That is not the procedure. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Madam Chairman, we would like to know whether you are going according to the list

[Sh. Chairanjilal Sharma]  
that has been given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a list here. I am going according to the list. You cannot ask whom I should call. There is a list here. As far as possible I call according to it. I have heard you. I know your feelings. I can understand them.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Are the Members going to be called according to the list or is there any pick and choose method? *(Interruptions)* We have given the names four days back. *(Interruptions)* What is the criterion you have adopted? We represent 6 lakhs of people here. The Minister has said, "Allow them to speak". *(Interruptions)* We cannot be silent spectators.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request you all to resume your seats. There is a list there. It is not compulsory that I should only stick to the list. I can call other Members also. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARILAL VYAS: You are not allowing those to speak who come from drought affected areas.....*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vyas, you are an elderly Member. You please resume your seat.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I would like to inform the hon. Members that we are going to continue this debate till 6 p.m. today. If Members do not feel satisfied and everybody had not had a chance, then we will continue it tomorrow also. But, please, if you make interruptions.....*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: We gave

our names four days ago but our turn has not come while others have been allowed.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam is on her legs. Please listen to her, what she is saying.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Mr. Vyas and other hon. Members,

[*Translation*]

We understand your anxiety. Our effort is to give chance to every State turn by turn. For example, Haryana had not got the chance and now Member belonging to that State was called to speak. Everyone will get the chance. Some might get early and some late. I would request you to keep your cool, other-wise you will be wasting the time of the House. You are taking your own time.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI D.P. JADEJA: We have a suggestion. All those Members who were called yesterday they could talk for 20 to 25 minutes. But.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call you all.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Madam Chairman, there is a controversy going on between the Congress Party and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. Have we come here to witness it? If they want to say something, they can come to you.....

*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: There is no controversy going on. You please take your seat.



(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whoever wants to speak, they will be given time.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: I would appeal to the House to kindly continue with the debate.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you interrupting him? Mr. Vyas, don't interrupt. Let him speak. I will call one by one.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL VJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja): Madam Chairman, I would like to say that this is the severest famine of this century and we have to face it. It is a fact that thanks to the able leadership in the country, we have sufficient stock of foodgrains and we are sure that we will not have to encounter any difficulty at this critical time. Even in view of this difficult situation arising out of the famine, some points come to our mind. It is a matter of satisfaction that in view of its seriousness, our Government have constituted a high level cabinet committee which would definitely prove effective. Even then there are some points which increase our worry and I would like to express my views about them.

The crop of paddy is grown mainly in the Kharif season. You very well know how much water is required for the paddy crop. For a good paddy crop, at least 1200 mm rainfall is required. It is not required at one particular time, but it should be 200 mm in June, 400 in July, 400 mm in August and 200 mm in September. If there is rainfall in this proportion, we can expect better crops. But what we find is that at some place the rainfall has been 20 mm, at some places it is 17 mm and 50 mm at some places it is 17 mm and 50 at some other place which is grossly deficient for a paddy crop. It is not sufficient to release the foodgrains from the buffer

stock to meet the situation. We will have to see how we can deal with the famine which always occurs after every alternate year.

There is another important point. If we see the Budget of First Five Year Plan, we will find that as much as 22.34 per cent allocation had been made for irrigation but I regret to say that now this has been reduced to 9.4 per cent. If we make provision like this, how will we be able to deal with the famine. We will have to make proper provision to combat the famine and will have to fix the priorities. In my view there is need to spend more funds on irrigation.

I consider famine as a natural calamity but if we are alert and utilise our capacity to the maximum, we can overcome this situation. There are a number of countries which have overcome this kind of situation. There is so much underground water that if we utilise it, we can irrigate entire land in the country.

Madam Chairman, you know that there are 45 districts in Madhya Pradesh out of which there is drought in 44 districts. According to the Government report, a sum of Rs. 260 crores is to be provided to meet this situation. This Rs. 260 crore is no small amount.

This year a sum of Rs. 226 crore has been provided in the Central Budget to deal with the famine which is not sufficient even to meet the requirement of Madhya Pradesh. You can very well imagine that when two third part of the country is in the grip of famine, how can we cope with the situation with this paltry amount. We will have to consider all these things seriously so as to solve this problem of famine for ever.

I would like to submit one more point. Madhya Pradesh has not received the *ad hoc* amount which the Central Government grant it. This should be released to Madhya Pradesh immediately. Similarly mobile shops should be sent to help the poor in those villages and bazars which are in the grip of famine. This should be arranged. It is

[Sh. Lal Vijay Pratap Singh]

very essential to provide items like Kerosene oil and Cloth there.

Madam Chairman, as many as 23 thousand tubewells are required to be sunk in Madhya Pradesh to combat the crisis of drinking water. You can well imagine that if we do not instal these tubewells, the problem of drinking water will become all the more acute and it will be very difficult to solve it.

Madam Chairman, as you are aware, if the drinking water is not purified, water-borne diseases spread on a large scale and the possibility of an epidemic breaking out is not ruled out. Therefore, I would request that this arrangement of purifying water should be made while making provision of drinking water. The Government has set a target to supply drinking water in all the villages by 1980. This should be done on a priority basis and more and more tubewells should be installed for the purpose.

In this context, I would also like to submit that the recovery of loans taken from bank, school fees etc. should not only be deferred but should be written off completely so that we may get some relief.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

**SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA (Churu):** Madam Chairman, we have been discussing the severest drought or famine of this century for the last four days. I have been told by the people that our country was affected by such a severe famine long back. Our elderly people do not want to be reminded of that now. In our country the condition of famine is very grave. It is a matter of great concern for all of us. Almost the entire country is in the grip of famine with the result that the people are very much terrified.

I have been elected from Rajasthan. the situation in Rajasthan is very serious. The purchasing power of the farmers and the persons of the weaker sections of the society has been almost finished. The people there

do not have any means of livelihood. The farmers, the workers and the persons belonging to the weaker sections of the society are running from pillar to post in search of employment. The condition of the cattle is also similar. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the economy of the farmers in Rajasthan depends on cattle. The milch cattle in Rajasthan are very famous but their condition is deteriorating day by day. The cattle are dying for want of fodder and water. We will have to look into all these things very seriously. I would like to submit to the hon. Agriculture Minister that certain areas of Rajasthan have been suffering from drought for the last three to five years. Some desert areas are continuously in the grip of famine for the last five to six years. You can just imagine as to what would be the condition of a state which has been suffering from famine for the last 5 to 6 years continuously. You should extend special help to Rajasthan. I would appeal to the Government that the Central Government should provide 3.5 lakh tonnes of wheat to the State Government immediately as demanded by it so that famine relief works could be undertaken by the State Government. The State Government has sent a scheme involving a sum of Rs. 112 crores to the Central Government for providing drinking water, which should immediately be sanctioned.

It would not be good, if I talk of my constituency, but I would like to point out that I have been elected from an area which has continuously been in the grip of famine for the last 6 years. When there is rain in other areas and foodgrains are produced, at that very time there is problem of drinking water in my constituency. Even after 40 years of independence, the people in my area have to depend on rain water for drinking purposes. When an area has been facing famine condition continuously for 6 years, you can very well imagine as to what would be the position of drinking water and employment opportunities there. There are no means of livelihood there. Till date not even a single famine relief work has been undertaken in Churu. Not even a single labourer has been provided job in an area which has

been facing famine for the last 6 years. There is acute shortage of water, therefore, you can yourself imagine the plight of the people there.

Through you, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that Rajasthan is the worst affected state in the entire country and similarly my area in Rajasthan has been worst affected by famine. Therefore, there is need to pay special attention towards it. I was talking about water. There is saltish water in more than half of my constituency and wherever there is sweet water, its level has gone down very deep and therefore, its availability is almost nil, we have formulated certain schemes for providing drinking water. I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Prime Minister that he has approved a lift scheme for my area. Water would be made available to my area from the Indira Gandhi Canal. But it would be possible only when efforts would be made to solve this very serious problem on war-footing. If efforts are made on war-footing, only then the work on the canal and the Lift Scheme could be completed and people would be able to get drinking water. Similarly, Rigs in adequate number would have to be made available to those areas where sweet water is available, so that tube-wells could be installed there to supply water to the villages through pipe lines and other means. The condition there is very bad, the fields have dried up and people do not have any other means. In such a situation arrangements would have to be made to provide maximum quantity of drinking water in my area and until other means are made available, water should be supplied through tankers. I would like to urge the hon. Agriculture Minister that while providing funds, special attention should be paid towards Churu. The plight of cattle is very pitiable in our area. If you visit my area you will find the cattle on the verge of death at various places. You will find some cattle already dead, some of them would be in a miserable condition. There is neither fodder nor water for the cattle. A survey team of the Central Government should be asked to visit my area to ascertain the condition of the cattle. Through you, Sir, I would like to

apeal to the Central Government that arrangements should be made immediately to provide fodder in my area.

So far as farmers concerned, their condition is also very pitiable. Their purchasing power has almost finished, they do not have any source of income and a large amount of dues are pending against them. Keeping in view their condition, their loans should be written off. I would also not like to forget to mention that keeping in view the serious drought, the Prime Minister has constituted a cabinet committee on drought and it is also working. I express my thanks to him on behalf of the people of my constituency and on my own behalf. I would also like to express my thanks to you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Today we are going to celebrate the 40th anniversary of our independence, but on the other hand we have not been able to provide drinking water to our people. If we want to tell the people about the 40th anniversary of our independence and centenary celebrations of Nehruji, the people in the country-side demand that first of all, drinking water should be supplied to them. Though we are an independent country, yet we have not been able to supply drinking water to all of our villages. Even after 40 years of independence, we depend on nature for water. I would like to know as to what progress we have made. The nature has harmed us in two ways. On the one hand, Bihar and Assam have experienced unprecedented fury of floods, and on the other, elderly people in Delhi say that they had never experienced so much of hot weather i.e. a temperature of 40 or 42 degrees celsius in the month of August during the last 100 years. The Government is not at all bothered about it, instead it is busy in celebrating 40th anniversary of independence. Discussion of Bofors had taken place for 4 days in the House. You might have also read in the news papers that in Bofors case, commission was paid to the foreigners and not to Indians, but it has not been disclosed as to who has been paid the commission. Just now a Member has said

[Sh. C. Janga Reddy]

that the Members of the Opposition are not very serious about the drought situation. We do want to meet the situation created by drought. Two or three days back, some farmers from Haryana met the Prime Minister and they also submitted a memorandum to him. The Prime Minister told them that there was no shortage of foodgrains and the godowns were full of foodgrains. I am also aware of it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you discussing on drought? What is that you are discussing? Why don't you come to the point? Time is very short. Please give some suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I agree that there is sufficient stock of foodgrains in the godowns of F.C.I., because when we talk of famine and floods, then I should admit that there must be adequate stock of paddy, rice or wheat in the warehouses of the Food Corporation of India, but you should also see that the Government has to spend an amount of Rs. 2,000 crores by way of subsidy per annum on maintenance of this stock of foodgrains. I admit that with a view to meet the challenge of floods and drought, some stock of foodgrains must be maintained, but we must see as to how much is being spent on its maintenance. If we spend that much amount to solve the problem of drought and floods permanently, it would be in our better interest. But we do not think in that direction. It is possible that drought continues for two or three years and floods also occur almost every year at one place or the other. In the circumstances, if we provide some incentives to the farmers and encourage them to produce more by paying them more remunerative prices and writing off their loans, we would be able to face these natural calamities in a proper manner. Our farmers are facing all sorts of difficulties these days. He cannot afford to admit his children in colleges. Due to various debts his economic condition is deteriorating day by day. Even

then he produces foodgrains for the people of the country. I would like to know if there is drought, would the loans or dues against the farmers be written off, whether the Finance Minister or any other Minister would make such an arrangement if the drought occurs this year also. I would, therefore, like to request you that some permanent measure should be taken to meet the challenge posed by floods and drought which occur every year in the country. On the one hand, the people in Assam and Bihar are facing troubles due to floods and on the other, the people living in U.P., M.P., Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and other States are not getting even drinking water due to drought. I would like to suggest that the project to link the Ganga with the Cauvery in accordance with the recommendations of the K.J. Rao Committee should be given serious thought. Today morning when Shri Shankaranand was replying to the questions, he said that the project was not feasible as it was not economical. But I would like to submit that if it was not economical, then some more amount should be spent and arrangements should be made to find some permanent solution to the problem of the drought and the floods. It is possible that you might have to spend some additional expenditure, but it would permanently solve the problem of floods and drought which occur every year and there would be double benefit.

I would like to request you that arrangements should be made to supply surplus water to those areas where there is drought. If there is surplus water in Bihar, it should be supplied to those States where there is drought. I am not talking of importing water from the Bofors company of Sweden. If people in Bihar are facing difficulties due to surplus water it should be supplied to the Southern States by linking the Ganga and the Cauvery rivers. If you formulate a plan to link all the rivers of the country with each other, you would not have to depend on the nature. Even if there is no rain for three or four years, there would be no difficulty. People in Delhi are facing a lot of difficulties due to hot weather. One of my friends was telling that a large number of Members are

present in the Parliament House and the Central Hall these days, because these are air-conditioned and whereas there is no electric supply in the houses. If there would have been electric supply in the houses, the members would have slept in the houses. It is very hot in the month of August. If the hot weather in Delhi has crossed all the records of past 100 years, the only permanent solution could be found by linking the Ganga with the Cauvery. Whatever funds you allocate for the schemes like the N.R.E.P. and the R.L.E.G.P. fifty per cent of the funds are pocketed by the contractors. How many people get employment by such schemes? whatever amount you spend would be utilised better, if the schemes are formulated for permanent solution of natural calamities. It is all right that whenever there is drought or there are floods, we discuss the situation in the House and provide some help to meet the situation, but we do not think in terms of its permanent solution. Many projects in Andhra Pradesh like the Polavaram, the Telugu Ganga etc. are pending because the State Governments do not have the requisite resources to construct them of their own. The Centre should provide funds for all these projects.

To solve the problem of this type of drought we will have to implement the Ganga-Cauvery Scheme. They both should be connected and an authority be set up for them as also for all other rivers like Krishna, Godawari and Ganga. If we do not solve the problem in this way, if disputes between the States continue and if these projects remain stalled for years together, then the cost will go on increasing and no State Government will be able to construct dams on them. I, therefore, feel that an Authority should be set up on a national level for all big rivers and dams be constructed on these rivers on priority basis.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate. In fact, one has to wage a war to get an oppor-

tunity to speak in a debate of this nature. In a way, it is quite a serious situation and I would request you kindly not to be unkind by ringing the bell but to give me about 10 minutes time at least.

Some time before, Members have got 10 minutes, 20 minutes, one hour or 45 minutes. Anyway, I will come to points also and talk sense.

I had the fortune or misfortune, I cannot say, of handling one of the worst droughts in Orissa. Famine situation was there in 1975 and as Minister of Revenue I had handled that situation.

Undoubtedly this is a very very bad year, the worst year and we have the greatest calamity of this century and I, from the core of my heart, congratulate the Prime Minister that, before anybody in the country had requested him or demanded of him, he, on his own, realised the gravity of the situation and constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee. Before anybody in India could demand on this, Prime Minister Shri Rajivji himself realised the gravity of the situation and he has also formed the Committee and the Committee is meeting regularly and they are thinking of taking several measures.

Probably, the Agriculture Minister is going to make an announcement about some package of relief measures and some grants which are going to be released to different States.

At the same time, I would request hon. Minister of Agriculture to be as serious as the Prime Minister in handling his own Ministry. I do not see that seriousness in Agriculture Ministry because the report that he has submitted does not sufficiently reflect the real situation that is obtaining in different parts of the country.

Particularly with regard to Orissa, I would emphatically say that even after the Minister of Revenue had personally talked to Agriculture Minister here, a faulty report has been presented in the Rajya Sabha. Even after it

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

was presented here and pointed out that has not been corrected. I can quote many things from the official statements also. In the 'Times of India' it is given out:-

\*According to an official estimate, 262 districts out of 407 districts have been hit by drought. The Agriculture Research Institute has found that sowing has been affected to the extent of 70% in UP, 55% in Madhya Pradesh, 25% in Andhra Pradesh, 50 per cent in Bihar, 45 per cent in Orissa and 20-30 per cent in other States. At the same time, among the States worst-affected are Haryana, Rajasthan, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. But in spite of all these things, in the report, Orissa finds a place on the better side of having normal rainfall. What could I say! I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister in this regard now... (*Interruptions*) Further, I would like to stress that the Prime Minister's seriousness should be reflected in the working of the Ministry of Agriculture. I do not know as to how such a wrong report and such a wrong picture has been painted about Orissa in the report. Even after the Revenue Minister's discussion with them, they have not corrected the report before they went to the Rajya Sabha with that. The official statement about rainfall in Orissa in June says that it was 87.3 mm as against an average of 213 mm in June. June is a very vital month for sowing operations, as far as Orissa is concerned. In July, it was 245 mm as against an average of 350 mm. There is less rainfall of 65% in an average, in June and 35% less rainfall in July. In spite of this fact, they have not painted the correct picture here. Anyway, now, I would request the hon. Minister to rush a Central Team to Orissa where the picture is very gloomy particularly in the background of the backwardness and historical backwardness. People who live below the poverty-line are highest in the State of Orissa. It is one of the States in India where the highest number of people live below the poverty-line. Orissa is an unfortunate State to be visited by natural calamities every year in turn by floods and drought and

cyclone. Is it not a fact? Therefore, a Central Team should rush there and liberal assistance should be given to Orissa, after talking to the State Administration, as desired by them. So, before the Minister goes to announce his first instalment of assistance, I would request him to reconsider it overnight and include Orissa in the first list. Otherwise, it will be grave injustice done to Orissa.

Now, I would like to come to other things. You know very well about the non-availability of certain important items. Because of drought, there is scarcity of drinking water, fodder and foodgrains. Of course, it is a redeeming feature that we have more than 23 million tonnes of foodgrains in our godowns-State Godowns and Central Godowns. But what is required is the proper distribution of such things. You have to streamline and strengthen the public distribution system. Otherwise there will be artificial scarcity of certain items. They will not reach the people even though they are in plenty. At the same time, there will be unemployment also. Then, we have to think of the purchasing power of the poor people. Foodgrains may be available. But, without purchasing power, the poor people, the poor farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, all will perish. This is a very challenging task, a Himalayan task and an herculean task to organise all these things, to make the drinking water reach the places where the poor villagers live, to make the fodder available to the farmers.

The next point I would like to make is regarding unemployment. Also, you know very well about the prices of some of the vegetables, milk etc. It will lead to great crisis. Further, necessary raw-materials will not be available. Again, it will lead to unemployment-industrial unemployment-because industrial production would be greatly hampered due to non-availability of raw-materials. So, it will be difficult to run the industries also. This is a gloomy picture which is going to take place. There should be a national policy, as far as this issue is concerned. It is great irony in India that millions of cuasecs of water is allowed to flow

down the ocean unutilised. The water is flowing down to Bay of Bengal. On the other hand, we have severe drought elsewhere. People are perishing in Bihar, Assam and West Bengal due to flood. About 20000 people perish every year in floods; 80000 cattle perish; one million houses get damaged every year in floods. Again, 10 million acres of standing crops get affected. On the other hand, the drought-affected area has been expanding in spite of our achievement to double the irrigated area during all this period since independence. Still the irony is that the drought-affected areas is going on expanding year after year, and this year it is the worst. Naturally, there should be a national water grid which should be thought of. It is a very big task, I know. To arrange for funds for that, it is a Herculean task. But at the same time let us think of the situation, let us think of a national water policy, national water grid. Let us make a beginning and connect the Ganga with the Mahanadi and then with the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery. There was a scheme envisaged, but that was not implemented. I know, the Minister will be releasing money. The Prime Minister is very much concerned. But mere allotment of money will not do. The Government of India is going to release thousands of crores of rupees. But who are the agencies who will spend the money? Tackling drought rests with the States. What is the health of the State administration in different States, how well the different States are administered, all these are known to us. How they are implementing our 20-point programme, we have been discussing here and we have been expressing our concern over the fruitless and wasteful expenditure. That is why, I say that allotment of money is never a guarantee for fruitful expenditure, for effective expenditure, for fulfilment of physical targets.

I endorse all the suggestions given by the Members for drinking water, fodder and all other things like how loans should be made available to agriculturists, and so on. This is just a beginning of this distress. The drought situation will continue upto the next harvest, 1988 harvest. Only if there is a good harvest

in 1988, this distress will gradually disappear. We have to take both short-term and long-term measures.

There should be a national policy evolved, and while formulating the policy, they should consider all these aspects; drinking water, fodder, rigs, how the foodgrains should be distributed, how the public distribution system should be strengthened, employment, free feeding centres-of course, there will be a section of people who cannot work and who have to be fed by us-, mid-day meal for children, austerity measures, conservation of water, alternative use, austerity in using power, etc., etc. Why should air-conditioners be used? Let the Agriculture Minister set an example by himself not using the air-conditioner right from today. That will be a good example for the whole country. Let us divert this power from use for luxurious purposes to agriculture, to operation of pumpsets, etc., used by the farmers. Let the emphasis shift from industry to agriculture and also to dry-land farming, and other things. Emphasis should also be laid on the environmental side and on maintenance of the ecological balance. It is as much a man-made calamity as a natural calamity.

I would make one more request. Almost every day we discuss here about junior engineers' strike or teachers' strike or the doctors' strike, and every time the opposition Members as well as some of us here bring pressure on the Government to accept their demands. Now the time is such that it calls for a political will, for determination. We have to keep the morale of the people of the country-side quite high. Otherwise, it would lead to the deterioration of this nation. At this time, at this juncture, when we are facing a national crisis, the biggest of the century, should we not make an appeal-all of us, all political parties-to our bureaucracy, to our employees, that they should do their best so that the sufferings of the people are minimised? Let there be no strike, let there be no agitation, during this period. All political parties should agree to it.

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I also suggest that a meeting of the NDC be convened immediately. Let there be a Central observer posted in every affected State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: This is a very useful point, Madam.

17.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: We have to fight it out on a war-footing. That is why, the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi while talking to a delegation, while talking to thousands of farmers who came from Haryana and Punjab the other day, said that all of us have to jointly do it. Government alone cannot do it. This is an opportunity for us to do something for the people who are suffering. The entire world is looking at it how we are going to face this. Let us not politicalise this issue on account of drought. We have to do it.....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Let the MPs head Relief Committees in their constituencies. The Collector should be made responsive to him. And also, let the BDO be made responsible for any starvation death. Foodgrains and money be kept at his disposal. There should be proper planning, proper manpower, material resources, human resources and cooperation from all sections. We have to face this crisis without making it political. To overcome the crisis, there should be determination, there should be political will, unity, cooperation between Centre and States, between political, parties, voluntary organisations, social workers etc. Thank you.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA(Jamnagar): Thank

you for giving me this opportunity. Madam, I will be very brief and will not touch the subjects which have already been mentioned. I would also request you not to ring the bell too often and do allow me to speak.

Madam, as we all know, drought situation throughout the country is bad. Some are experiencing this year, some have experienced it last year. But, there are places, as has been mentioned, where for the past 3 to 4 years, the situation has turned from bad to worse. Now, it has been our experience because I come from an area where we are experiencing that for the past four years, there is lack of coordination between the Central Government and the State Government and the local bodies who are supposed to implement all these programmes. I will give you one small example. I come from a coastal area where we have 3 bad years out of 4. But even in the fourth year, when it is a good year, drinking water is a problem there. Central Government very kindly considered giving us Reverse Osmosis Units to this coastal area. They passed them last year and they were supposed to have been implemented this year in summer but so far not a single unit has come up there. That is what I call a lack of coordination between Centre and the State and the local bodies. I would request the Government to make an enquiry to find out who is responsible for not allowing the benefit to go to the people concerned.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER- *In the Chair*]

17.04 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have certain areas in the country where the rainfall, as usual is, is less. It should be our endeavour, our duty to see that in such areas especially whatever we get by the rain should be stocked at whichever place it is possible and to see to it that small rivulets and small rivers should not be allowed to let their water go waste. There should be, what we call 'rain water harvesting structure' whereby you would store the water according to the local conditions.



I would like to emphasise on one point that we will not succeed in our operations unless we get the people's support. It is the people who are concerned. It is their consciousness which should be aroused. They should be made to feel the importance and the seriousness of these programmes. It is for this reason that I would request that the Government should make plans and programmes where people from all walks of life, from different spheres, from all political parties and voluntary organisations should be made to understand the seriousness of saving, and utilisation of water and the awareness of environment and ecology.

There is one more point that I would like to raise over here and that is that whenever there is a drought, everybody asks for drills. We go in for drills. May I know what is the result that we have achieved? I can tell you that in my area, that is Kutch and Saurashtra in the western part of Gujarat, more than 60% have been failures at the first attempt at drilling and even in those tubewells where we did get water have also gone dry within a few months. So, the result has been a failure because the drilling has not been done in a scientific way. We have not surveyed the areas, we have not done a scientific survey of the sub-soil resources of water. It is at this stage that I would request the Government to make use of the international satellite programme. If we don't have the knowhow, get it from abroad to find out where the sub-soil is, how deep is the water and to get that water what type of equipment is required. If you require multi purpose drills which are not available in India, I would request the Government to import them also because I am told, I hope I am wrong, by the international weather pundits that the next two years may be even worse than what we are facing today. God forbid, if such a thing had to happen, I don't know where we would stand.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
(DR. G.S. DHILLON): Who are your pundits?

SHRI D.P. JADEJA: They are not my pundits, they are the international weather

pundits.

I would like to know from the Government whether they would allow the import of multi purpose drilling equipment from countries with whom we have bilateral agreements. It would be easier to get it from them if we don't have that kind of equipment with us.

Installation of Reverse Osmosis and other desalination units is a must in the coastal areas. It is a must in those areas where the salinity is very high. This is the only alternative which can provide drinking water in those parts.

I would like to mention a very important point about the coastal areas. The coastal regions would include parts of Orissa also where they don't have enough rainfalls. In the coastal regions we have small towns and big villages as well as cities, where the drinking water problem has always been very acute. Why can't we think of double pipeline in those areas? Why can't we think of making use of sea water for the sanitation purposes? If you want an example, I would mention the name of Mithapur in Jamnagar District in Gujarat which has introduced this system 40 years ago. Today they are able to save 40% of their fresh water just by allowing the sanitation to be used by salt water. This should be a programme of the Central Government, State Governments and the local bodies combined. I would request the Central Government to give all sorts of financial assistance because the local bodies cannot afford it. But when we talk of drinking water, this is one source that we should consider seriously.

Recycling of the used water is done only in metropolitan cities; but now we have to introduce this system in smaller towns and municipalities also. Desalination is something that we have been talking for the last fifteen years. Evertime we put a proposal, it is said that it is too expensive. I agree that it is expensive. But desalination is the only alternative in the coastal regions. Why not experiment on desalination through wind energy which is absolutely free? Why are we

[Sh. D. P. Jadeja]

not trying to find out whether this sort of modern technology can be brought to India?

I would like to know whether the Government is considering bringing drinking water to parts of Saurashtra and Kutch by trains and ships.

Now, Sir, the area is facing a real crisis and because of lack of water some industries have closed down and more are going to be closed down and the owners of these industries are shifting to other cities and will have a nice time there. It is the industrial worker who will have to suffer. Have you any programme to supplement the work for the industrial workers in the urban areas? Non-governmental voluntary agencies and recognised trusts should be given relief from the excise duty, etc. if they bring modern technological equipment for drought relief works in the affected areas. In these drought affected areas we should have programmes whereby we will be able to save the wild life.

Sir, Gujarat is going to be given 2 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. Gujarat is being given foodgrains at a proportion of loan and grant. Our demand has been that everything should be grant and not loan.

I would also request the Government to give a sizeable amount for the drinking water problem because of the serious nature of the problem over there. A mention to this effect should be made by the hon. Minister in his speech as to how much you are going to give to Gujarat for drinking water problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghaziipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, drought is now yielding place to famine. The situation being faced in a major part of the country, for which it has been rightly said, has not been witnessed during the last 100 years. The Government is gearing up its machinery to deal with this situation and we appreciate the measures being taken by it but at the same time we want that these measures should be imple-

mented in letter and spirit. The schemes being formulated in Delhi or the State Capitals have not so far reached the areas for which they are intended and undue delay is being caused in this regard. Soon the relief is provided, better it will be. This should not be further delayed otherwise its results will be sorrowful.

All the hon. Members spoke about their respective areas and States. Everywhere it is the reign of misery and distress. Therefore, I would like to tell the hon. Agriculture Minister that the problem is serious and it is becoming all the more serious because the drought and famine have now affected the biggest State i.e. Uttar Pradesh. This State has a population of 14 to 15 crores and it not only produces for itself, but also contributes substantially to the Central Pool. If Uttar Pradesh remains self-dependent, Punjab and Haryana can supply foodgrains to all the parts of the country. If Uttar Pradesh does not meet its own requirements, then the Central Government will be in difficulty. It will become difficult for the Government to control the situation.

You have a stock of 23 million tonnes of foodgrains and if you start supplying it to Uttar Pradesh, this entire quantity will be consumed by it. Therefore, there is need to pay the maximum attention to Uttar Pradesh.

Day before yesterday, I had been to three districts, namely Ghaziabad, Bulandshahr and Aligarh of Western U.P. In these areas farming is as good as in Punjab and Haryana. The Western part of Uttar Pradesh produces the maximum quantity of foodgrains. Now-a-days dust storms are blowing there. There is a network of canals there but is no water in them because Ganga river does not have the needed quantity of water to feed these canals for the purpose of irrigation. The canals in Uttar Pradesh have almost gone dry. In Allahabad the Ganga and Yamuna meet and there is not much water there that irrigation facilities can be provided but the power needed for this purpose is not available in the State. Power is

made available only for 4 or 5 hours at the most. Canals and tubewells, both Government-owned and private are there but these tubewells are not operating properly for want of power. In Uttar Pradesh irrigation is done through canals only in Western part. The remaining entire State depends on power for irrigation and power is in acute shortage there.

If even now you are able to supply power to the entire Uttar Pradesh then there can be good produce in eastern U.P. and it would mean a great relief of the entire State. In that case, Uttar Pradesh will cease to be a burden on you. But for that you will have to take quick action.

At present there is all the greater need to produce foodgrains in Uttar Pradesh. If it is not done, the State will become a burden on you and then you will not be able to supply foodgrains to Rajasthan, Gujarat and other States to the desired extent and we may have to face a very critical situation. I, therefore, request the Government that there is still time when Western Uttar Pradesh can be provided with power for tubewells so that the fields may be irrigated. If there is no water in the rivers for the canals, we will not be able to irrigate, but by providing power, eastern U.P. can be brought under irrigation.

Kharif crop has already been lost. Rabi can still be sown but for that supply of power will have to be augmented. Then only you will be able to increase the production of foodgrains.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are going to complete 40 years of our independence but we have not been able to find any permanent solution of the natural calamities like drought and floods. Providing relief only during floods and drought is not going to be of much use. Ours is a vast country and one part or the other of it always remains affected by the floods or drought. For example, in eastern U.P., in certain parts of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, drought and floods come in the same year. Therefore, permanent solution of these problems should be found out. I feel

that there can be one solution to both the problems. We will have to prevent the overflowing waters of the rivers to the sea. We are not short of waters. Only thing is that it should be controlled. With this control we can check floods also. Actually, we have not been able to utilise available water properly. We provide crores of rupees as relief but can't we formulate a scheme for proper management of water so that the floods and drought both may be controlled. For this, we will have to draw up a permanent scheme. Fire broke out and you extinguished it but you took no steps to see that the fire does not break out again and you may not have to spend time, money and energy to extinguish it. As such, we should take necessary precautionary steps so that we have not to spend and suffer again. Therefore, our first priority should be as to how to control drought and floods.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thirdly I want to submit that drought has posed a great danger to the cattle also. They are not getting fodder. Earlier if certain parts of a state were facing drought, fodder used to be sent from the other parts of the State but if the whole state is reeling under drought, wherefrom the fodder will come? For this, you will have to formulate a scheme under which arrangement will have to be made for supply of fodder even from quite far off places. Otherwise it will be difficult to protect the cattle heads.

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja): Are you talking of this year or for the next year?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I am talking of every year. The hon. Member is right in saying that we should take immediate steps for this year.

One thing I want to say about the assistance also. Central Team will visit the areas and submit its report after taking stock of the position. Then the hon. Minister will consider it. If need be, Cabinet may also consider it. By that time either the nature will become kind or everything will be lost. Therefore, what is needed is prompt action. Your team

[Sh. Zainul Basher]

will go and visit Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad and will come back via Ballia, Agra, Ghaziabad etc. after visiting the entire state within two days. Then it will submit its report. All this will take time. What is, therefore, needed is that relief work should be started immediately. Only then people will be benefited. There is no need to be miserly in this respect. If the State Government sends an estimate of Rs. 400 or 500 crores, you provide just 14 or 15 crore rupees. That is not going to serve the purpose. If at all you are to provide relief, provide it full. Otherwise do not give it at all. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: If not full, provide at least the half.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Why should they give half?

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can make a suggestion. Everybody is insisting that the Centre is not able to give timely assistance for the drought because the team has to go on a visit. You can suggest, the Centre give the permission to the State to spend the money and let them pay a visit if they are not properly spent for that purpose.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, in the reply the Hon. Minister will deal with this point but because you have raised the point, let me clarify. As the issue is raised by the Deputy Speaker, let me clarify. There is a provision of margin money. It is not that the State is left high and dry. There is a provision of margin money. When they utilise it, they can go to the Centre and write immediately for ways and means advance and in final assistance all these things are adjusted. So, there is the provision of the margin money; there is the provision of the ways and means advance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nowadays drought is a very common feature, so, everybody is demanding that the margin money should be increased.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Let me clarify that also. Whether it is a fact or not but at present Government is not concerned with the margin money. It is the Finance Commission which decides it. The Eighth Finance Commission has increased it from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 240 crores. Now, the Ninth Finance Commission can increase it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Some provision has to be made; otherwise it will be difficult for the States to overcome this situation.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I agree with you, Sir. The Minister has given clarification but the State Governments would not come to know as to how much they are going to be allotted. Whether the Central Government is going to allot Rs. 100/200/50/15 crores. So, how will they utilise the margin money?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is given to them; it is their money.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is right that you are giving money on their demand but unless you sanction it how will they know? So, I would say margin money has to be increased.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if they spend the margin money, how do they know as to how much amount you are going to adjust and whether you will allocate that amount to them again or not or will you stop the practice of over draft or do something else? The State Governments have been facing these difficulties for the last two to three years.

[English]

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: U.P. is the favourite child of the Government of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let them conduct survey and if the State is not satisfied they can grant more money.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: payment to U.P. is not stopped.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: It is U.P. where payment is stopped first of all.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: The U.P. State was given only Rs. 14 crores.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Our total ceiling is less than Rs. 400 crores. He is demanding more than the ceiling money. We have hardly Rs. 4000 crores for the whole country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The State allocation can be increased.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Sir, the Minister has clarified that U.P. was given only Rs. 10 crores and I was saying that it was given Rs. 14 crores.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: It was over and above the sanctioned amount.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Uttar Pradesh is being given step motherly treatment.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In the Budget itself, you should increase the allocation.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I request the hon. Agriculture Minister to sanction the demand of the U.P. Government, whatever may be the amount.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: We will be doing a lot for you.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Rs. 100 crores are much less, the Government of U.P. has been disheartened.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): The Chief Minister is in trouble.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Madhya Pradesh has asked for Rs. 250 crores, but Uttar Pradesh has asked for only Rs. 100 crores.

DR. G.S. DHILLON: You think there is much money in our pockets which you want just to take out.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Whether it is in your pocket or not, but you will have to provide relief to the poor, you raise the funds from anywhere you like...

[*English*]

You may beg or steal, but you should provide relief to the people. That is your job.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Only beg or steal! No borrowing I suppose!

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I am not bothered about what they do. I am only concerned with the relief to be provided to our people. And that relief should be provided as early as possible. I conclude with these words. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Balkavi Bairagi. Let us hope at least that his poetry will bring rain.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am very grateful to you for giving me time to speak. Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Dhillon and

[Sh. Balkavi Bairagi]  
the hon. Minister of State, Shri Makwana,  
towards this matter in brief.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI  
(Khalilabad): It is flattery.

SHRI BALKÁVI BAIRAGI: It is not flattery. I am a supporter, not a not a flatterer.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: You will have to prove it.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: I may perhaps express the whole problem in two lines:

*"Aakash ke bharose kab tak jiyoge  
bhai,  
Surajki dhoop hai kab tak piyoge bhai"*

We are the sons of the soil. We form Government on this land and run the Government on this land. I request the Government of the land to run the Government depending on the land and not on the sky. Our forefathers wrote, "Sujalam, Sufalam", If you understand the meaning of 'Sujalam' you will understand a lot.

All the feelings expressed by all the sections of this House are alarming. I myself have returned after visiting my constituency and I can say that whatever has been said, is much less. Much more could have been said because the situation is worse than that. The farmer is concerned; the businessman is concerned; there is recession in the market; the land has dried up; the clouds have come and disappeared without bursting the weather has become uncertain; all calculations have gone wrong the crop has been ruined; there is no fodder for the cattle; and the future of ensuing crop is bleak. I want to say a few things towards which attention may please be paid. I see a ray of hope there. A few days ago the Prime Minister said that there was no shortage of foodgrains by the grace of the farmer. We want only this much from you that whatever the Prime Minister has said must be proved through the state governments. It is now for you to prove it. Food-grains are to be sent to those areas

which are drought affected and where these are needed by the people. If you can do this, it will be a great help to us. After all how many persons you will compensate. When I visited my constituency, two such persons came to me whom I can never provide any relief. One of them is a water proof shoe seller and the other is a umbrella repairer. Due to lack of rains, there is no demand for water proof shoe and same is the case with the umbrella repairer, their shops are closed. Since there is no rain, they do not get food. Now it is up to you to decide after all wounds of how many persons you are going to heal. However, I want to say two or three things more.

First of all I am drawing your attention towards the code of famine which has been there since the British days. If possible tear it and throw it away because during those days drought used to occur rarely. But now-a-days, it is visiting us frequently and we have established a relationship with it. This is the reason that we cannot make a true assessment of drought in terms of that code. Your collectors have a feeling that if they write the true situation they will lose their jobs. Your S.D.Os, Collectors and Patwaris consider themselves to be the culprits as if they are not allowing the rains to fall. I cannot understand as to why their hands start trembling while stating the fact that the crops of the farmers have been destroyed. It is my submission that directions may be issued by the Government that they may send a true assessment of the situation. They should not cut the throats of farmers and poor labourers in order to save their jobs. Otherwise those people will get neither their insurance money nor relief. I would like to thank the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for his proper handling of the situation prevalent in his State. Many of our colleagues here also mentioned about the situation prevailing in Madhya Pradesh and I hundred per cent agree with the views of the State Minister of Agriculture and express my thanks to him. In Madhya Pradesh 44 districts have been affected by drought. Our Chief Minister without waiting for anybody, himself jumped into the fray and started the relief works with Rs. 80 crores in hand. In my district where there used to be

32 inches rain-fall, there has not been 8 inches rainfall this year. There is no water at all in that district and next year's crops cannot at all grow. There is a saying, "Ka Varsha jab Krishji Sukhane" (What is the use of rain when the crops have dried up). Even if there is rainfall now, what will it bring for us. Now it is also meaningless. But we are sons of that soil that is visited by many calamities but we have never admitted our defeat and now also we will face it bravely. Therefore, first of all you may please pay full attention towards the insurance claims. You should see that the insurance money which has become due to the farmers is paid without any hesitation after making a true assessment. It may also be ensured that it is proved through your relief works that this time you are carrying out the relief works by relying upon public representatives and not relying upon bureaucrats. You have to prove it. I have to say the same thing about fodder also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to Pandit Motilal Vora for taking a cabinet decision that if there is any complaint from a single individual that the relief provided by the Government has not reached him and if there is any starvation death the collector will be held responsible for that. If relief is distributed evenly this time, it will give me a great pleasure, but it called for strict directions which may be issued by you. We come here having been elected from all sides by your grace and by the grace of the public. Therefore, you must show us this much regard that when we return to our constituencies, we are able to say that we have reported your problems there and as a result thereof whatever we have brought for you, it may be distributed among all of you equally. Please give us an opportunity to prove it. I do not hesitate to say that if you rely on the Collectors, Commissioners, S.D.Os and Patwaris and sit tight, you will not be able to remove the difficulties of the people.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture that he has declared some areas as grey in his records. I admit that wells have been dug in those areas but the level of water there has gone

down. Now the problem is that neither the NABARD nor the Government will give any loan to the people of 'grey' areas for doing something there. Then what will be the fate of ensuing crops? It is my submission to you that you may change the records wherein you have declared some areas as grey areas and make some provision so that you are able to grant loans in these areas. The level of water in the wells in those areas has gone far below. There is a well known saying in our Malwa region; "*Dug dug roti, pug pug neer*" Now that very Malwa region is totally in the grip of a very grave situation. Though the people do not want that their loans be written off, yet they are demanding some assistance from certain sources from where it is available whether it is a nationalised bank or a co-operative bank because of their miserable plight. Necessary directions should also be issued to the NABARD, the nationalised and cooperative banks for advancing loans to these people. You may please have some mercy on these sons of this soil and protect them. We request you. It is our right also. If you have any sympathy and commitment; if there is any strength in the resolution of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, then it is high time to prove the same.

With these words, I expect a lot from you and having faith in you, I would like to assure the sons of this soil that they should not feel restless because our Government is very vigilant and is prepared to wipe out their tears by rising above party lines.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): I am happy that the House is discussing the drought conditions throughout the country. In my State, after every 2 or 3 years, we have to face drought conditions. I do not know why we have not been able to find out some solution, which can be applied during such periods.

As I have said on an earlier occasion, is it not possible for us to have minor irrigation projects to have village tanks, wherever possible? If we have minor tanks, we can

[Sh. Uttam Rathod]

also have wells which can get water later on. Instead of spending more money on major schemes, if the same amount is utilized for minor tanks as you will find them in Andhra Pradesh, and in the Bhandara and Chandrapur districts, they can give some relief to people.

Secondly, the point was raised just now by Shri Zainul Basher about fodder banks. We have warehousing godowns where we store foodgrains. Why can't we have fodder banks? We must have fodder banks. If we have them, the same fodder can be utilized, transported and given as cattle feed. I think it is high time that we do this.

Thirdly, regarding the work that is to be provided to agricultural labour, I would say that more and more works should be taken up by Government to give employment. If there is no crop in the field, the agriculturist will not be able to give employment to agricultural labour. So, it is the duty of the Government to take up more works, so that people can go and work there, and earn their livelihood.

We have stored foodgrains. But when they are distributed, on most of the occasions it is seen that their quality becomes very much deteriorated. For this purpose, fumigation should be done properly, and all precautions to preserve foodgrains should be taken.

Lastly, I would say that Maharashtra had last year asked for a very big sum. We were given a very paltry sum. I do not know why Central Government thinks that we are giving exaggerated figures to it. In spite of asking for it several times, they took a very long time to send their Central team. Why don't they have a permanent Central team which will go to all the areas simultaneously, to estimate the extent of drought, and give figures to Government? I have seen it during the time of Rao Birendra Singh. Mr Singh had told me once that he would be sending the team the next day, but he took over 21

days to send his team. Such things should not happen in future. The State Governments are fighting the drought, and we should encourage them. If we do not do so, people will be frustrated, and ultimately the Government will lose its credibility.

So, I once again appeal to Shri Yoegendra Makwana and our hon. Minister to see that they will be prompt in giving relief money to all the States which are facing the drought conditions very badly.

[*Translation*]

\*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today we are discussing the severe drought conditions prevailing in many parts of our country. Sir, our country is mainly an agricultural country where 70 to 80 per cent people are dependent on agriculture. In such a country because of the fact that the agricultural system and facilities have not been properly developed, it is a shame that we have to discuss floods and droughts in the House year after year even after 40 years of independence. To combat floods and droughts fully proper and adequate steps have not yet been taken. Some measures of course have been taken here and there but that is not adequate to provide full protection to the people. Some irrigation schemes have been implemented no doubt but a lot remains to be done. There are many projects which have not yet been taken up and there are some projects which need further development or improvement. We are going towards the 21st century with computerisation etc. We have taken long strides towards scientific and technological advancement but they are not being utilised for improvement of agriculture and to help the farmers. Many irrigation projects which were drawn up are hanging fire for a long time many of which have not yet been given final clearance. During the Question hour today, in reply to a question the hon. Minister said that due to lack of financial resources many irrigation projects could not be taken up. Sometimes they say that the State Govts are responsible for some projects. So, under

\* The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.



some excuse or other important projects are not being taken up. If these are neglected then the devastation caused by floods and drought will recur year after year.

Sir, in West Bengal we find that in some areas there is drought and in some other areas there is flood. The poor people are suffering untold misery. In the districts of Midnapur, Bankura, Birbhum etc. severe drought conditions are prevailing where-as the districts of Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar etc. are reeling under devastating floods. To combat this situation some schemes and projects were forwarded to the Central Govt. But nothing has been done about them as yet. I will specially mention about Bankura. The "Kangsabati" project has been implemented there. But this project is not benefiting Bankura district much. Some other districts like Midnapur, Hooghly etc. have benefited to some extent from that project, in combating floods. Bankura is a drought prone area. We have seen that every two or three years this district is affected by severe drought. The 'Upper Kangsabati' project was drawn up for that area and was forwarded to the Central Govt. But till today we do not know what happened to that or how much money will be provided for that project by the Centre. The Prime Minister and some Cabinet Ministers have made statements that not a single individual will be allowed to die on account of the drought, and wide publicity is being given to that. But Sir, the condition of the Central Govt. today is very shaky. The bureaucrats and officers of the Govt. are not confident how long the present Govt. will stay in power. That is why the officers are not taking up any work earnestly and seriously. They have become indifferent. In this situation the people are in a very helpless condition. What do we see in Delhi itself? We see that there is severe drought, there is shortage of water and electricity. Prices of all essential commodities are sky-rocketing. All commodities of daily necessity like milk, bread etc. are not available in the market. The traders are looting the public. This is the condition in Delhi, the seat of the Central Govt. The Central Govt. cannot do anything when this is the condition in Delhi itself, you

can well imagine what will be the condition of the common man and poor farmers in other parts of the country. I do not think that mere discussion of these problems in the House or a few good things said by the hon. Minister will help solve the problem. Drought and floods cannot be combated like this. The Central Govt. should hold discussions with all State Govts. and all should fight together this menace of drought. This must be fought on a war-footing. With that Sir, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House is discussing a very important subject, which has been demanded by hon. Members from all sections of this House. In this House, very often repeatedly this kind of discussion on the drought, flood or famine has been taking place. It has become a regular feature in this House to discuss such matters.

Rainfall is almost nil this year and I think in the last one hundred years we have not seen such a rain-less year. We are fortunate that in our godowns we have enough of grains. Otherwise this drought is going to have a devastating effect on the economy and the effects of it may be felt for many years to come.

Our Prime Minister has taken an effective measure, in setting up a Cabinet Sub-Committee to chalk out an effective programme involving all the elected representatives in this House and the legislative assemblies in the States. I am coming from such an area where we have never experienced drought or flood or famine. But in Andamans, for the first time, it appears in the history of Andamans they are facing drought this year. My friend Mr. Bhakta was raising it in the meeting of the Island Development Authority. Therefore, when people are looking to the needs of the people of the main land, the needs of these far-flung areas and Islands should not be forgotten. This is my fervent appeal to the Agriculture Ministry, which is headed by able Ministers.

[Sh. P. M. Sayeed]

Shri Zainul Basher just now was referring to the flow of funds from the Centre to the States. Agriculturists are expressing their helplessness because the funds available to them are very meagre. Now, especially, in the political arena different States are ruled by different parties and as these meagre funds given to different States, this may create some grievances in the minds of people. Suppose it happens to be Congress (I) ruled States. They may say that they are favoured or even if any other State other than the ruling party at the centre, if they are given what is more due to them, then there may be some allegations that their due is not given. This is a national problem. All of us will have to be above the party line and see that relief is given to all the States according to their need in time. If a Central Team takes forty five days or two months, then there is no meaning in it. Immediately, a permanent team must go to the States affected and they must give their report within twenty days. On the basis of which funds should be given to different States. My point is this.

Relief Committees have to be formed as monitoring agencies. There should be permanent monitoring agencies. This should be headed in the Districts by an M.P. and in the Talukas by an MLA. The monitoring agencies must be formed by the Prime Minister. Therefore, whatever funds available should be distributed according to the need. States affected badly must get more money. That is the immediate task.

Sir, during the last forty years, we have seen many droughts and floods. What have we done? I think we have to do a lot more in this direction. I think, some years back there was a talk that northern rivers should be linked up with the southern rivers at a cost of Rupees ten thousand crores with the help of the World Bank.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Ganga Cauvery Project.

SHRI P.M. SYEED: Yes. Some years back, it was costing Ten thousand crores. I think it is high time that the Government must come forward with this scheme whatever may be the monetary aspect. We must see that the rivers in the north and the south should be linked so that both drought as well as the flood could be controlled. Please throw some light on this scheme, which was there in existence. This project must be reviewed and given a concrete shape.

I do not want to take more time of the House. Sir, at the District level, the Collector must be the convenor and a Member of Parliament should be made as the Chairman of the Relief Committee or the Monitoring Agency. Some two and a half years back, eighty five MPs have signed and submitted a memorandum to the then Finance Minister Mr. V.P. Singh, to this effect. At that time, he was a Minister here DRDA Agencies are there.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Why do you mention the name of Shri V.P. Singh. Now he is not a Member of this House.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: If you object to it, then I will withdraw that part.

Therefore, what I say is that the Members of Parliament must be made the Chairman of the Centrally Sponsored schemes like DRDA, Food for Work, at the district level and the Collector must be made the convenor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If there are two Members in one district, what will happen?

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: The other Member may be made the Co-Chairman. Because of this drought, the agricultural labour is the worst affected. Therefore, the activities under DRDA, NREP, IRDP, RLEGP must be

given further fillip so that the agricultural labour which is thrown out of jobs, must find jobs.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 14, 1987/ Sravana 23, 1909 (Saka)*