

Eighth Series, Vol. XIX, No. 16

Thursday, August 7, 1986
Sravana 16, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Sixth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price · Rs. 6.00

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

CONTENTS

Eighth Series, Vol. XIX, Sixth Session, 1986/1908 (Saka)

No. 16, Thursday, August 7, 1986/Sravana 16, 1908 (SAKA)

	COLUMNS
Obituary References	1—3
Oral Answers to Questions :	3—29
*Starred Questions Nos. 309 to 311 and 314 to 317	
Written Answers to Questions :	29—259
Starred Questions Nos. 306 to 308, 312, 313 and 318 to 325	29—39
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2979 to 3215	39—259
Statement correcting reply to part (b) of the U.S.Q. No. 1098 dt. 24-7-1986 Re. Meeting of Chief Ministers to discuss Telugu Ganga Project	259—274
Papers Laid on the Table	274—277
Message From Rajya Sabha	277—278
Leave of Absence from the Sittings of the House	278—279
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit— Third Report— <i>Presented</i>	279
Statement Re : Strengthening of Public Distribution System and Consumer Cooperatives in Mizoram Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	279—280
Matters Under Rule 377—	281—285
(i) Need to clear Sone Canal Project and to provide necessary finances for it Shri C.P. Thakur	281
(ii) Need to direct the Government of Rajasthan to advance funds to the Government of Haryana for construction of the part of Ganga Canal Link in Haryana Shri Birbal	281

The Sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(iii) Demand for more public call offices in Kalahandi, Bolangir, Phulbani and Ganjam districts of Orissa	
Shri Radhakanta Digal	282
(iv) Need to release the natural gas for distribution to Bombay citizens through Bombay Gas Company	
Shri Sharad Dighe	282
(v) Need to look into the grievances of jute growers and the workers engaged in jute mills in the country	
Dr. Sudhir Roy	283
(vi) Need to start Navodaya Schools throughout the country at district level particularly in Andhra Pradesh	
Shri C. Janga Reddy	284
(vii) Need to entrust the work of assessing the crop losses under the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme to Gram Panchayats	
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	284
(viii) Need to start a 'Free Trade Zone' centre at Tirupati	
Dr. Chinta Mohan	285
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1986-87— <i>Contd.</i>	285—322
Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma	285
Shri Ramdev Rai	289
Shri G.L. Dogra	293
Shri C. Janga Reddy	296
Shrimati Usha Thakkar	299
Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik	300
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	303
Shri P. Namgyal	306
Shri Sarat Deb	308
Shri B.K. Gadhvi	309
Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1986	323—329
Motion to introduce/Consider	
Shri B.K. Gadhvi	323

Clauses 2, 3 and 1	
Motion to Pass	
Shri B.K. Gadhvi	323
Prof. N.G. Ranga	324
Shri Digvijay Sinh	326
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	326
Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1986	329—351
Motion to consider	
Shri Rajesh Pilot	329
Shri Gopal Krishna Thota	331
Shri Manoranjan Bhakta	333
Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer	337
Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta	339
Dr. Sudhir Roy	341
Shri Harish Rawat	344
Clauses 2 to 5 and 1	
Motion to pass	
Shri Rajesh Pitot	351
Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1986	351—355
Motion to consider	
Shri K.C. Pant	351
Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy	355
Statement Re : Explosion at Hansalaya Building, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi on 6-8-1986	355—356
Shri P. Chidambaram	356
Motion Re : Present Situation in South Africa—	357—399
Shri Eduardo Faleiro	357
Shri B.B. Ramaiah	361
Shri Dinesh Singh	365
Shrimati Sheila Kaul	370
Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary	372
Shri Bipin Pal Das	378
Shri S. Jaipal Reddy	381

Shri G.G. Swell	383
Shri A.C. Shanmugam	386
Shri Raj Mangal Pande	388
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	389
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	390
Shri Dinesh Goswami	392
Shri Indrajit Gupta	395
Statement Re : Collision of 162 Down Train near Garwa Road	399--401
Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai	399
Motion Re : Present Situation in South Africa—<i>Contd.</i>	402—409
Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo	402
Resolution Re : South Africa	409—411
Business Advisory Committee	412
Twenty-sixth Report—<i>Presented</i>	

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, August 7, 1986/Sravana 16,
1908 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, namely, Shri P.Y. Deshpande and Shri Y. Eswara Reddy.

Shri P.Y. Deshpande was a member of the Provisional Parliament during 1950-52 from Madhya Pradesh.

A veteran trade unionist, he was associated with several labour and social organisations in various capacities. A leading political theorist, he was an exponent of Gandhian principles and advocated a decentralised world social order. An Advocate by profession, he served as Civil Judge in Madhya Pradesh and Lecturer on Constitutional Law in Nagpur University. He was also author of several works.

Shri P.Y. Deshpande passed away at Nagpur on 26th July, 1986 at the age of 87 years.

Shri Y. Eswara Reddy was a member of the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1952-57, 1962-66, 1967-70 and 1971-77 respectively representing Cuddapah constituency of Andhra Pradesh. He was

also a member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council during 1958-62.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Reddy took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment for participating in individual satyagraha movement. A well known social worker, he was associated with the kisan movement and worked for the welfare of agricultural labourers. He was a life member of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society.

Shri Reddy passed away at Cuddapah on 3rd August, 1986 at the age of 71 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while.)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There should not be any undue delay in obituary references. Prof. P.Y. Deshpande is a prominent man and he died on 26th July. Editorials appeared in all the papers throughout the country but we are paying homage today.

MR. SPEAKER : Immediately such things come to our notice, we send it to the District Magistrate for confirmation and then we take steps to announce it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Some different procedure should be evolved. Otherwise it looks very odd that a man dies on 26th July and we pay homage on 7th August.

MR. SPEAKER : What can we do? Even if a Member of the House can certify that he knows it, then we can announce.

Yesterday I told the same thing about Mr. Reddy that if he can personally say that it has happened, then we will announce it. That is the problem.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yesterday there was a serious railway accident...

MR. SPEAKER : Let the time come.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Paucity of Rooms for Doctors in Delhi Hospitals

*309. **SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of rooms for the specialists and other Doctors in Delhi Hospitals particularly in the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) whether due to overcrowding and lack of space, the patients have to face a lot of inconvenience; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to construct adequate rooms for Doctors and waiting halls for patients ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). Keeping in view the over-all availability of limited space in Central Government Hospitals, priority is given to Specialists and doctors posted in these Hospitals. The overcrowding and congestion of patients in these hospitals is due to reasons like inadequacy of health care facilities at the primary and secondary levels. The effort of the Government has been to establish and strengthen the health care system in the peripheral areas and to introduce in house improvements in the existing hospitals so that the facilities could be put to optimal use. This is a continuing process.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The reply given by the hon. Minister is not complete. I have specifically asked what steps the Government propose to take to construct adequate rooms for doctors and waiting halls for patients. There are more than one specialist or senior doctor in one room and in most cases patients, particularly, women are reluctant to explain or are unable to explain their problem which is of private nature to the doctor in the presence of any patients around. I would like to know whether there is any proposal to construct additional rooms for specialists and senior doctors in all the Delhi hospitals, especially in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and if so, when, and whether any funds have been allocated and if not, why ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : The problem of overcrowding in hospitals is well known. The question deals with one aspect of it, namely, the provision of rooms for specialists. Now, as far as possible, as has been said in the answer, effort is made to make available rooms to the specialists and doctors, but the main congestion both in the case of workload of doctors and workload of the other staff is because of the fact that, overall, in this hospital as in other hospitals, the number of patients has increased so much during the last few years that proportionately facilities, including construction of rooms, etc., could not be taken up or have not been taken up. That is the real bottleneck. People who need not come to these hospitals are coming. On an average, it is estimated that about 50 to 60 per cent, or even 70 per cent in some cases, of the patients who come here need not come here or would not have come here if only equal facilities or fairly good facilities were available in their areas. The idea is to tackle it at that source. A plan, for the next few years, has been drawn up for building hospitals and also upgrading and equipping all the 550 and odd dispensaries that we have all over Delhi and also starting a few dispensaries in areas where there are no dispensaries at present. It is a complex comprehensive scheme. Even in the case of separate rooms for

doctors, the position varies from hospital to hospital and in the same hospital also like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, it varies from out patient to regular rooms. We are looking into this and to the extent possible we will see that the space or rooms are augmented.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The facilities particularly in the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital are not available to the extent it should have been. For instance, take the case of lift. Many a time we have seen that lifts are not working and patients have to go up on foot or taken on stretcher. The facilities provided are not adequate. You have further stated that overcrowding and congestion is due to inadequacy of health-care facilities at the primary and secondary level. I would like to know specifically what further improvements are being thought of. You have mentioned some of them right now; I am grateful for that. You have said about in-house improvement...

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question ?

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I would like to know what in-house improvement you are suggesting to facilitate doctors and specialists to have separate rooms ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The fact is that, as I have just submitted, most of these patients come to these hospitals firstly because certain facilities are not available in smaller hospitals where they live. Secondly they come here for a second opinion. They think that there is a specialist or a super-specialist available here and whatever opinion, prescription, has been given to them by the locality doctor can be doubly checked and found that is the real thing. These two reasons really bring these people here.

If we really equip all the other hospitals properly and confidence is created in the minds of the people that they need not come all the way to RML hospital and that their own doctor in the hospital near their house is good enough, then the influx into these hospitals will automatically decrease. This is the idea and that is where we are trying to tackle the problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the patients coming to the Government hospitals are from outside Delhi. The number of patients in Delhi hospitals from adjoining areas has increased tremendously. It is so due to two reasons. The first is that there are no supervision, maintenance and other facilities in district headquarter hospitals of the State Governments. Will the Central Government take some steps for the maintenance and expansion of the civil hospitals at the district headquarters ?

Secondly, with the start of private practice in many of the States, the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that there is no care worth the name in the hospitals. The doctors who have their private practice are not able to provide proper treatment to the patients. Being helpless, they have no alternative but to come to Delhi. I would like to know whether in view of the private practice by the Government doctors being in vogue, the Government will hold consultations with the State Governments to check this practice ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : A simple answer to the second supplementary is that it is under the control and jurisdiction of the State Governments. Therefore, this will have to be dealt with by them. Some of the State Governments have taken action in this regard whereas some others have not taken any steps in this direction. So far as the first supplementary is concerned, I agree that 25 per cent of the patients in Delhi hospitals come from outside Delhi. Besides the fact that there is floating population in Delhi, the people from the adjoining and other States and districts come to Delhi because there is the facility of issuing free medicines here in addition to the specialist facilities. It is difficult to tell them not to come here. They are also being provided with service here. Then it is difficult to say that hospital in Ghaziabad will function properly if all the other hospitals in U.P. are functioning properly. But, we will have to improve things in Ghaziabad first so that we could check or stop the patients visiting Delhi. Programme for this will have to chalked out at State Government's level.

[English]

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : The Minister has stated in his answer that the existing hospitals in Delhi are overcrowded and congested. Not only this, most of the hospitals are not having the latest equipment in Delhi and in other parts of the country. The VVIPs from States and Delhi are going abroad to get treatment. There the Indian origin doctors who have migrated are giving them treatment, after all. So, will you consider establishing a big, well equipped hospital in India to prevent the VIPs going abroad ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am not sure whether there should be any priority for the prevention of VIPs from going abroad, if they are so disposed ! The priority has to be given to the millions of people who want such facilities here and in whose cases facilities are inadequate.

Compensation to Kanishka victims

*310. **SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :** Will the minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the heirs of all the victims of Kanishka crash have since been paid compensation;

(b) if so, the amount paid;

(c) whether there are any cases left which have not been settled so far; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay ?

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

(b) A total amount of Rs. 2.52 crores has been paid in respect of the sixty three claims settled in India. As regards the six claims settled in Canada, a total amount of Rs. 39.26 lakhs has been paid. In case of twenty one crew members, an amount of Rs. 84.12 lakhs has been paid so far.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some cases have not been settled so far as family members of the victims have

filed suits in India/Canada. In other cases notices have been received from lawyers of claimants.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : The hon. Minister has stated that they have been paid compensation. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the amount of compensation paid in respect of the Indian victims is less as compared to the foreigners ? If so, what are the reasons therefor ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : This is not true at all. Compensation to each victim has been paid taking into consideration his earning capacity, the number of family members left behind and the earning ones out of them. Therefore, the submission of the hon. Member that the compensation was paid on some other considerations is not correct.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : The hon. Minister has stated that the amount of compensation has been decided depending upon their earning position. In this context, I would like to know how many of the victims were financially well off and also the number of those whose financial position was none too good ?...

MR. SPEAKER : What is the use of such an information ?

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : The second thing that I want to know is that who is conducting this inquiry and what has been the result of the inquiry so far ?

With regard to part (b) of the question, he has not given any detail as to the number of cases pending. He has simply said that efforts are being made to pay them compensation. I would like to know specifically the number of victims in respect of whom the compensation has not yet been paid ?

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, in India the claims settled so far are 63 and claims settled in Canada are 6. There are three cases pending in Indian courts. There

are 225 cases which are dealt by lawyers in Canada, that is, 186 from Canada and 39 of persons from India also filed in Canada. There are 10 cases where no claim has been filed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to ask the hon. Minister : Does he recall in the last Session when I asked a question regarding this Kanishka accident and specifically enquired whether there will be no discrimination between the Indian nationals and foreigners in the payment of compensation he had positively said, there is no discrimination ? When I asked him if I bring some cases to him and point out that there is discrimination, he had said that he will look into the matter and remove the discrimination. In this context, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that whereas for foreign nationals 75,000 dollars are paid as a compensation without any condition or rider about their earning capacity and the number of family members, he had just now himself admitted that as far as payment of compensation to the Indian victims is concerned a number of conditions are linked up with the payment of compensation ? If this happens, is it not discrimination ? I also pointed out in the case of Mrs. Gupta who died, adequate compensation has not been paid to her husband. Will he look into the matter and also eliminate the discrimination about conditions for Indian nationals but no conditions for foreign nationals ? If this discrimination exists will he remove it ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I stand by what Mr. Dandavate has said and also the reply that I had made in the Lok Sabha. I would like to inform that there has been no European or a foreigner who has received a compensation of 75,000 dollars. Out of the 63 cases settled there are 9 cases where we have paid a compensation of 75,000 dollars and he will be surprised to know out of these 9 cases there are 7 cases of persons who are of Indian origin and there are two cases of those who are also Indians but who have Canadian passport. I have two cases of foreigners. If you look at the composition of people, who unfortunately have died in this unfortunate accident, you will find that there are 159 Canadians, 48 plus 22 crew members, who are Indians, 20 Americans and two Britishers. Of the whole lot, only

two are foreigners, the rest are either Indian nationals or are Indians who have taken nationalities of the foreign countries. Out of the cases to whom we have paid, two are foreigners who have received the compensation. One is Father Gerald, who has received Rs. 1,82,000 and the other is Martin Allen who has received Rs. 3,20,000. That roughly comes to 23000 dollars. The maximum amount of 75,000 dollars has gone to the Indian and not to the foreigners.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has not clarified. As far as the rules are concerned, is it a fact that for compensation to the foreign nationals no conditions are imposed, but only for Indians, conditions like earning capacity family members etc. are imposed ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is clear from the reply itself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is not clear, Sir. Let him clarify. Whatever is implemented, that is different, but what are the rules in this regard ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, there are no two sets of rules for anybody, except that, no doubt, when we consider compensation being paid, we look at the earning capacity, and of course, the people living in foreign countries, may be Indians or foreigners, have a better capacity of earning than Indians. But there is no such rule that the foreigners have to be paid more. This has been decided by the lawyers in India.

Supply of Measles Vaccines to Rural and Urban Centres

*311. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the measles vaccines are not regularly available in rural centres as is in the case of urban centres and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the criterion for arranging supplies to the rural and urban centres; and

(c) which districts in Rajasthan got full supply, half supply and below half of the demand during the last two years and reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNAKUMAR) : (a) and (b). A regular programme of Immunisation against measles was started during 1985-86, as part of the National Programme of Universal Immunisation. This programme was taken up in 30 districts of the country during the year 1985-86. This year 62 more districts have been added to this programme. The Immunisation services are delivered through hospitals, dispensaries and MCH Centres in urban areas and, PHCs, Sub-centres and out-reach operations in rural areas. The vaccine is supplied to the State Governments who, in turn, supply to the selected districts as per the requirement of target population of infants to be covered. However, this vaccine can be utilised by the State Governments in non-UIP districts in the event of outbreak of measles.

(c) During 1985-86, the first year of the implementation of the Universal Immunisation Programme, the two districts, namely, Bharatpur and Kota taken up for Universal Immunisation from Rajasthan, were allocated the vaccines in full.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, every year, two lakh children die of measles. Each child between the age of 9 to 12 months is required to be administered measles vaccine. The hon. Minister should kindly reply to my question. He has stated that 30 districts were selected in 1985-86. I would like to know what was the criterion on the basis of which these districts were selected ? Also please state the requirement of Rajasthan in respect of measles vaccine and the supplies actually made to them. Besides, I would also like to know whether the criterion fixed for the supply of vaccine to these districts was followed or not ?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The criteria of selection of the districts under the universal immunization programme are

five; infrastructure availability preferably in ongoing area projects, high coverage under the ICDS, strong and motivated leadership at the district level, present coverage of the eligible population, 50 per cent and above, reasonable distances and communication facilities for supervision and evaluation by the State and Central offices.

I have here the vaccine allocation for the State of Rajasthan. The target in 1985-86 was 1.2 lakhs doses; 1.5 lakhs was the allocation and 1.46 lakhs was supplied. In 1986-87, the allocation was 5.3 lakhs and the supply is .46 lakhs. This is because the Rajasthan Government, itself, under the Famine Relief Programme had purchased last year 3.14 lakh doses of measles vaccine from their Health Budget. I have with me here, a telegram received from the Rajasthan especially in relation to this question, which says :

"No shortage of vaccine during 1985-86 and 1986-87 in UIP Blocks or UP urban areas till date. 1.44 lakh doses are in balance. No shortage."

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The hon. Minister has said that this can be possible only at places where means of communication are available, such as Bharatpur and Kota. But I would like to know what the Government have thought about the remote areas where poor people fall victim to this disease ? He has stated that seven districts have been selected for 1985-86 and 1986-87. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state which two districts of Rajasthan have been selected ?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The criteria for the selection of the districts have already been detailed by me. As the hon. Members are aware, this immunisation programme, the expanded variety of universal immunisation, has been started to increase the coverage from about 40 to 50 per cent for various immune preventable diseases to 100 per cent in the next three years. In the first year we selected 30 districts; in the second year we have already selected 62 districts; next year, we select 90

districts; 120 districts in 1988-89; and the rest of the 412 districts in 1989-90. The phasing of the districts is such as to enable us to increase the coverage in the very first year. That is why we need a certain amount of infrastructure, trained manpower and accessibility. More difficult districts will be tackled later. That is why infrastructure is put as a criterion. This is dictated by consideration of feasibility. If you will give me one minute, Sir, 'yes'. I have here the other four districts in Rajasthan. They are Sikar, Banswara, Dungar Pur and Ajmer, and their selection is purely on the basis of the recommendations of the Rajasthan Government. We have not disturbed their priorities and in fact we have asked all the State Governments to give the prioritised lists of districts for the selection in the next 3 years.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Is the Minister thinking of involving any voluntary organisations such as the women's welfare organisations and the local medical associations in implementing this programme effectively ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Involvement of voluntary organisations especially in the selection and mobilisation of beneficiaries, education, supply of vaccines, etc. is encouraged by the Government and instructions in this regard have been given to the State Governments and the Programme Officers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned about five districts and has also talked about the availability of sufficient infrastructure and transportation facilities. I think, the entire House would agree with me that the very criteria that have been fixed for the supply of vaccine is wrong.

MR. SPEAKER : You put the question.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : This vaccine needs to be made available in the areas which badly need it and are poor, where deaths are taking place and where no means of transportation are available. Keeping this in view, will the hon. Minister change the criteria ?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : It depends upon the State Governments. That is what he says.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : What are their instructions ?

MR. SPEAKER : The State Government knows it better.

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The immunization programme which was started in 1960 has, in 25 years, covered only 40% of the infants. The rest of the 60% we are going to cover in three years under a very ambitious programme, which involves a lot of organizational effort, including especially the building of the cold chain for vaccine which is the critical aspect of the whole programme. (*Interruptions*) That is the way we have planned it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has any record of the places in Rajasthan where incidence of this disease of measles is higher and where it has claimed more infants ? What is their criterion of selection of the districts ? Rajasthan Government can recommend the name of any district. When the Central Government propose to have Universal immunisation, why do they not cover all the districts ? I would like to know the names of the district where incidence of this disease is comparatively higher and whether such districts will be selected on priority basis in order to eradicate this disease ?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : State-wise figures I have. I don't have district-wise figures.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : There is favouritism in it...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : How will he come to know of it ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Which are the districts where incidence of this disease is higher ? He has not replied to it...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri C.P. Thakur.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : I would like to know whether besides the selected districts, any steps have been taken to provide vaccination facilities in the teaching hospitals and maternity centres ?

[English]

There are teaching hospitals all over the country, or recognized maternity centres. Is there any arrangement being done to supply vaccines to these teaching hospitals and recognized maternity centres ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : I would like to clarify that the universal immunization programme is only an added effort to cover the gap between 40% and 100% in all the districts in three years. There is a regular immunization programme taking place in all the Districts all over the country; and as per that programme, selected institutions in urban and rural areas are being supplied with vaccines.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question No. 312—Mr. Suryawanshi is not available. Question 313 : Mr. Mohandas is also not available.

Now Question 314—Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan.

[Translation]

Shekhawati Express

*314. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Shekhawati Express running between Jaipur and Delhi merges with another train to form a single train at Loharu, causing great hardship to passengers for want of space;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase the capacity of this train; and

(c) if not, whether arrangement is proposed to be made to start Shekhawati Express from Sikar instead of Jaipur ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Trains No. 233/234 Shekhawati Express and 209/210 Link Express are combined at Loharu to form a single train for Delhi. This has not caused any hardship to passengers as there is no reduction in the number of coaches coming from Jaipur.

(b) The capacity of the train increases due to addition of coaches coming from Bikaner at Loharu.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this train named 'Shekhawati Express' is known in that area by the name of 'Jakhar Express'. Initially, it was decided that this Jakhar Express would start from Sikar and run upto Delhi. I would like to know why this Jakhar Express originates from Jaipur when there are already a number of trains originating from Jaipur ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This train should run direct upto Parliament House.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Here is my second supplementary. The hon. Minister has stated that there is no reduction in the number of coaches although two trains are combined at Loharu to form a single train. But if you happen to see the condition of the passengers at Jhunjhunu and Chidawa, you will be amazed. They do not get space to sit. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the number of coaches in this train would be increased ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can get the number of coaches increased.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : The hon. Member asking the question as well as the hon. Minister replying to it come from Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER : Charity begins at home,

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Sir, the hon. Member has questioned as to why the train should originate from Jaipur. As a matter of fact, the people of Sikar have double benefit if the train originates from Jaipur. They can travel to Delhi as well as to Jaipur. In my view, it is in the interest of the people if the originating point of this train continues to be Jaipur. If the hon. Member does not have some other point in his mind, I think, it is in the interest of the people. If you want it to originate from Sikar, then the passenger who is held up at Jaipur will have to take another train or bus to catch this train. As things stand now, the people want it to originate from Jaipur.

MR. SPEAKER : The request made by Shri Ayub is limited to adding more coaches to this train.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I shall try to increase the number of coaches as requested by the hon. Member.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Sir, the people of this area have been severely hit by drought. They are running from one place to another in search of livelihood. A train in that area runs between Bikaner and Swai Madhopur. There are two towns Besau and Raigarh en route this train. Stoppages at these places were approved, but the train does not halts there. Will the hon. Minister ensure that this train halts at the above two stations keeping in view the condition of the people of that area ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : This depends upon the condition whether adequate passengers are there or not. This is the consideration for giving a stoppage to the train. I shall get the proposal of the hon. Member examined by the Department.

[English]

Youth Festivals and Integration Camps

*315. **SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to organise regional youth festivals and integration camps is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such festivals and camps are likely to be held in Maharashtra involving the rural youth also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). 36 national integration camps, including five regional youth festivals, are planned to be organised at different places in the country during 1986-87.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : You know the youths of the country now-a-days. Considering the unemployment problem in the country, do you have any specific programme for them ? I have read in the newspapers that you are organising folk festivals and songs programmes which will promote national integration. But most of the youths of this country who are unemployed are being utilized by different regional and political parties to exploit the situation. Has the hon. Minister any specific programme to utilize the energy of the youths towards national integration ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : With the specific objective of promoting national integration among youths, we have got a definite programme for integration activities. We have inter-State visits of young people, that is, tours which take youths from one part of the country to another part of the country so that they learn the ways and the different languages and cultural inheritance in other parts of the country. We have also national camps of students in different universities to bring young people together to understand each other; and then we have other activities like youth cultural festivals which are specifically aimed at cultural

activities among young people from different parts of the country, besides seminars, conferences and other activities which are organised through the NCC, through the Nehru Yuvak Kendra or through voluntary organisations which send us youths.

SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : I wanted to know specifically about the programmes for unemployed youths of the country particularly from the rural areas, about rural youths.

I want to know the position of the rural youth, because most of the youths are the people from the urban centres and only they are involved in such a programme. But there are rural youths who do not have the facility to read or they do not have the facility to see the television or they do not have the funds to go anywhere else. I would like to know whether the Government organises any specific programmes or such camps for the rural youth.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I would like to tell the hon. Member that the Nehru Yuvak Kendras which are in different districts aim only at mobilising the rural youth. All the activities of the Nehru Yuvak Kendras aim only at involvement of the rural youths and these camps are also organised through the Nehru Yuvak Kendras and they would bring only the rural youth together. But I would also like to tell him that this year, for the first time, we have organised the first National Rural Youth Festival at Hyderabad where about three thousand rural youths had assembled for ten days, that was very successful. We hope that it would become an annual feature.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I want to know whether the Government have any proposal to organise youth camps in West Bengal, Tripura or Assam. If so, when this programme will be held and how many youths will join the programme, and whether the Government have any special powers to allot funds to some registered clubs to organise these camps so that these registered clubs could organise these camps better ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Nothing about West Bengal Government !

MR. SPEAKER : For once !

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : For a change.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I may point out to the hon. Member that the Question refers specifically to the camps which were organised or not organised in Maharashtra. I have got the details about other States, I can send them on to her. But I can say that we have arranged special programmes for the youth of the North-Eastern States. This year we had four groups of youths from the North-Eastern States who were taken to the other parts of the country. We got 450 youths from the North-Eastern region in three camps, two camps were held in Assam. I could not give the State-wise break-down but I can assure her that we are organising, programmes and doing more for the North-Eastern region than for the other parts of the country.

As far as the rural youth clubs are concerned, I would like to say that we have a provision for youth clubs which are organised by the Nehru Yuvak Kendras, and a grant of upto Rs. 1,000 per youth club is given by the Ministry of Culture for sports and other activities which might be of interest to them.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The hon. Minister has mentioned about the tours and excursions which are rightly done. But has it come to her notice that in most of the tours and excursions, the metropolitan cities of this country are only covered, big interesting tourists sports are covered, but these metropolitan cities and the tourists spots do not really reflect the traditional and different cultural heritages of India ? So, has the Ministry given any guidelines to different educational institutions, while conducting the tours and excursions, that an effort should be made so that India may be projected as a whole before the travelling students.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : The first experiment of this type, in these tours was conducted in 1985-86 any many suggestions have been made after that. In fact, some of the shortcomings have already been reviewed and one of the suggestions

made is that the youth should be shown not just tourist centres and big places, but they should also go to rural and tribal areas, where development is taking place, so that they know really what is happening. And therefore, this year we have instructed that there would be an equal mixture of the big industrial centres, of rural development projects, irrigation projects, as well as the others. Maybe one or two places may be included in the programme, but it would be a mix of both and not just the rural areas.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I have a very simple question. In my time youth festivals were supposed to be the means of integration.

MR. SPEAKER : Has that criteria changed now ?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : That is what I wanted to know. We are using two terms now. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the precise difference between the youth festival and the integration camp, and also the total number of expected participants from the whole country in the youth festivals and integration camps that you propose to hold this year ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : As far as the youth festivals were concerned, I may remind the hon. Member that when we go back to the 'sixties, the youth festivals which used to be held were abandoned in the early 'sixties' because at one or two camps there were some incidents and the youth festivals had been discontinued. It was during the International Year of the Youth in 1985 that we revived it after about 20 or 25 years. And the festival was such a success that there has been an all round demand from our youth that this should become an annual feature. I may point out that when we held it in 1985, it started with four regional festivals and it was limited to university students. We have four regional festivals covering the four regions. The final one was hosted by Delhi, which was the All India Youth Festival which was broadened to invite also the delegates from the NAM countries. So, it was called NAMIFEST. But as I said that there is a request that this inter-

university cultural festival should be revived and this has been revived from this year.

About your specific question of integration, I do agree that these festivals integrate youth. But our aim is that we would integrate in these camps and tours the rural and the urban youth as well because the university festivals would be limited to a particular section of our youths who are university students. Therefore, the integration camps bring the university students, NSS and other cadets together with the NYKs who will bring the rural youth together.

About the average number of participants, there are 250 to 350 participants in each camp. The tours have less number of participants around 100 to 150.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question. Shri Mullappally Ramachandran.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Question No. 316.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would like to inform the House that there is a case in the Kerala High Court on the same question. But I would like to answer whatever I can, keeping that legal point in view.

Air Fares for Gulf Countries

***316. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN† :**
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India fixes its air fare on different international routes according to the distance to be covered;

(b) whether the air fares to Gulf Countries are also fixed on the same basis;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and allowing disparity between fares for Gulf countries and for other routes with the same distance;

(d) whether disparity also exists in respect of cargo charges to Gulf countries; and

(e) if so, whether it is proposed to review the fares for Gulf countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Air fares between two places are fixed at the IATA forum, taking into consideration various factors including distance involved.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : I am sadly surprised at the Minister's answer to my question especially because the people most affected by the disparity in air fares to Gulf countries are the passengers from Kerala. I reliably understand that Air India charges exorbitant rates to Gulf countries. I can give one conspicuous example, and that is the disparity between fares charged by Air India between Trivandrum-Kuwait-Trivandrum which is only Rs. 10,120, and Kuwait-Trivandrum-Kuwait which is Rs. 11,500. How does the hon. Minister explain this paradox ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : First of all, the fares are not fixed by Air India, but they are fixed at the IATA forum. I do not know why you are surprised. If you have gone to the court, why should you be surprised by my answer. That is a forum where all recognised airlines are the members and there the decisions are taken and those decisions are binding on the airlines.

The second thing is that these fares are based on four or five things which I would like to mention. They are operating and other costs, capacity deployed by carriers, competition between carriers, total air market on the route, distance involved between the fare points, traffic potential, type of traffic and capacity to pay.

The hon. Member did give example of Kuwait. I would like to inform the Member that the excursion fare to Bombay from Kuwait and back is approximately Rs. 8,226. The Indian Airlines fare from Bombay to Trivandrum and back is Rs. 3,117. That means if we were not to have any direct flight, they would have had to pay a total fare of Rs. 11,343. The fare from Trivandrum and back is Rs. 11,346 which is only Rs. 3 more.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Sir, Trivandrum-Kuwait-Trivandrum fare is only Rs. 10,120, whereas the Kuwait-Trivandrum-Kuwait fare is Rs. 11,500. Why this difference is there when the route is the same ? When the flight starts from Trivandrum and goes to Kuwait, there is one charge and when it is from Kuwait to Trivandrum, there is another charge. Anyway, my second question is the hon. Minister has, on a previous occasion, admitted on the floor of this august House that Trivandrum-Gulf flight contribute most to the profit of Air India. It may be noted that the passengers on these flights are mostly hard-working keralites. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any complaint or any sort of objections have been received by him from the passengers coming from Gulf countries to Trivandrum about the various difficulties meted out to them by the airport authorities either at Bombay or at Trivandrum.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, the answer to the first part of the question is that we have the promotional air fare where we give a concession from 16 per cent to 40 per cent. Secondly, we do receive complaints. Wherever there is a service-oriented organisation, complaints are always there. No doubt, some of the passengers had written to us and some associations also had written to us and wherever it has been possible, we have set the things right.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, this question of air fares from Gulf to India has been raised in this House time and again. Recently I visited Kuwait and I found that all the Indians working there—not Keralites only—gave me a number of representations. They said that the air fares from Gulf to India, that is, either to Bombay or to

Trivandrum, is much higher than that is being charged from passengers to European countries where the passengers can afford to pay more. So, I found that there was a move among the Indian workers—I advised them against that—to avoid travelling by Indian airlines. It was being spoken in public. Therefore, I would like to know—whatever may be your argument that the IATA is fixing it—whether the Government will look into the grievances of these Indians and if you are satisfied, will they take up the matter with the IATA so that the problem can be solved.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, the next IATA meeting is taking place in the month of October and there we do not intend to increase the fares. Coming back to your question that some of the associations or the individuals said that they will boycott, the Trivandrum international air service was started for the benefit of those people who are working in the Gulf and we do not allow any other airlines to enter in the country except at the four international airports which are under the International Airport Authority. So, those who would like to avail of the service to Trivandrum will have to travel by the airlines which goes to Trivandrum.

Coming back to the question whether we will consider the problems regarding increase in the fares...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What is it that you have taken from Ghafoor Sahib...

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Regarding the question of the fares, I do not want to say anything because it is in the Kerala High Court.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Shri Janga Reddy.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : They can boycott because they can travel via Colombo.

Centrally Controlled Medical Institutes

*317. **SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** Will

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

(a) the number of Centrally controlled Medical Institutes in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal for setting up of new medical research institutes during the Seventh Plan;

(c) if so, which are the tentative places selected for their location; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up such an Institute at Jabalpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

Statement

There are 15 Centrally controlled Medical Institutes imparting Medical Education in the country. Besides, there are also 18 Centrally controlled Research Institutes/Centres functioning under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research. During the Seventh Plan period, the Council has proposed to set up the following new Centres :

1. Medical Genetic Research Centre, Bombay.
2. National Institute for Research in Health Behaviour.
3. High Altitude Centre (R.M.R.C.) Leh.
4. Institute of Preventive Cardiology.
5. National Tissue Culture Facility and Research Training Centre, Pune.

The location of the proposed National Institute for Research in Health Behaviour and the Institute of Preventive Cardiology is yet to be decided by the Council. The Indian Council of Medical Research has already set up a Regional Medical Research Centre for Tribals at Jabalpur during the year 1984.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, the statement which has been laid indicates that 33 Centrally controlled Medical Institutes imparting education or research are, at the moment, functioning in the country but not one of them is located in the centre of the country. There is a very valid doubt in the minds of the people of that area that no Central Institute is being located there; and the Indian Council of Medical Research and Health Ministry do not get away from the metropolis in the matter of locating research institutes. I would like to know from the Minister about the procedure adopted by the Indian Council of Medical Research in consonance with your Ministry regarding the location of such institutes.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO) : Sir, the location of a particular medical research institute is less important; the persons who are the subject matter of this research is more important. For instance in the hon. Member's own town, Jabalpur, we have got the institute which goes into the question of the tribal population and does research. Jabalpur may not be exactly in the middle of the tribal population but it is close to the tribal areas and Jabalpur has certain infrastructure. There is medical college there. It is a biggish town. We would like to have it there so that people could go there, medical researchers could go there, others could go there and take advantage of the facilities and also we could cater to the needs of the target population. So, this is, I think, the main criterion in choosing location. There are so many other areas which are location-neutral in the sense that you can have research either at Bombay or at Madras or in a village. But the point is where do you have the infrastructure available and it is possible for us to create an infrastructure? These are the kind of considerations which weigh with us.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : My second supplementary in this : The Minister has said that this place is closer to the tribal area. That is why the regional research centre for tribals is located there. Sir, there are other places which are more suitable for the tribal research institute's

location. That is not located in place which is more appropriate. My doubt is strengthened that you are not going to establish Central Research Institute there. My second supplementary is this : Is infrastructure of the medical college, two universities and a population of 10 lakhs not found suitable for establishing centrally-controlled research centre or institute? People on whom you want to do research are available in Jabalpur. Regarding the future location of the two research institutes which has been mentioned in the main answer, will one of them be located at Jabalpur?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : If the suggestion is that what has been chosen for Jabalpur has not been chosen properly,.....
(Interruptions).

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : It strengthens my doubt.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have already submitted that it is not just any place. There are various considerations.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I am asking a direct question. There are two central institutes. Their location is yet to be decided. Will one of them be located at Jabalpur? That is my question.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is very difficult to say. The Technical Committee of the ICMR is going into the pros and cons. Whatever has been located at Jabalpur, I hope, has been located appropriately and the decision is correct.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : That is not my supplementary. My supplementary is, whether one of these two institutes be set up at Jabalpur.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I said already that a Technical Committee is going into it.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Is the hon. Minister aware that medical research in our country is of a very poor quality due to lack of sufficient recognition from the Government and provision of sufficient resources from the Government? Even a premier institute like the Haffkin Institute in Bombay is suffering

for want of sufficient funds. Will the hon. Minister give an assurance in the House that Government will encourage medical research on a comparative basis in line with what other foreign countries are doing? Will he give such an assurance?

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Suheli Canal Project

*306. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Union Government as its share on Suheli Canal Project in district Lakhimpur Kheri in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether the project is yet to be completed and if so, the reasons for delay and by what date it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The State Governments plan, fund and implement their projects from their Plan resources. Government of India does not share the cost.

(b) The progress of implementation could not be as expected on account of constraint of resources. The project is now expected to be completed in the VII Plan.

[*English*]

Steps to bring down number of drugs

*307. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has recommended only 225 drugs and the Indian Medical Association only 97 drugs;

(b) whether about 8000 pharmaceutical companies in India are manufacturing more than 60,000 drugs formulations; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to bring down the number of drugs to the level recommended by the Indian Medical Association so as to curb effectively drug adulteration, drug formulations, spurious drugs and drug addiction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The World Health Organisation has recommended to the member countries a list of essential drugs containing 285 basic drugs and 358 formulations of these drugs. The Indian Medical Association has endorsed the recommendations of the National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council which got prepared a national priority list containing 95 drugs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has amended the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in November, 1982, empowering it to prohibit the import, manufacture and sale of irrational/harmful formulations of drugs moving in the market. So far, 26 categories of drugs covering about 2000 formulations have been prohibited from being manufactured and sold. The new Drug Policy under formulation by the Government is expected to cover relevant aspect of drug production.

'Vishva Siddhi' affected by Nuclear Radiation of Chernobyl

*308. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Vishva Siddhi' of the Shipping Corporation of India, which touched Soviet ports on Black Sea has been affected by nuclear radiation leaked out from Chernobyl in Kiev in the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, whether the ship has been given quarantine to avoid contamination to other ships;

(c) the number of crew affected and the cargo which was on the ship when she

touched Soviet Black Sea Port and arrived in India;

(d) the steps being taken to neutralize the ship, the crew and cargo from radiation; and

(e) whether proper medical check up of the crew has been carried out and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). SCI vessel 'Vishva Siddhi' sailed from Tuticorin on 21.4.86 and returned to Calcutta on 6.7.86. Arising out of fears on account of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the crew and vessel were got inspected by the scientists of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Calcutta, who confirmed that no crew member was affected by nuclear radiation and further that the radiation levels measured on the ship are close to natural background levels. Blood tests of the crew did not indicate any abnormality attributable to radioactive fall-out. In view of this, the necessity of neutralising of ship, crew and cargo does not arise.

Provision of Alternative Facility in the Event of Missing or Leaking Water Taps in Second Class Compartments*

*312. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI ; Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state The steps taken by the Railway Authorities to provide suitable alternative facility where the water taps are missing in toilets/lavatories, wash basins and continuous water flows in the Second Class Compartments of various trains ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : All coaches are inspected and damages and deficiencies, including plumbing and push cocks are made good at the nominated primary and secondary Maintenance Depots. Due to the heavy usage and, at times, vandalism and miscreant activities, the demand of components, including push

cocks, for replacement oustrips the supplies immediately available at the Maintenance Depot. In order to at least prevent the water draining out in such cases of shortage of push cocks, the water pipe outlets are temporarily blocked at the first available opportunity, generally by hammering in tapered wooden plugs, till such time as replacement push cocks become available and can be fitted. Similar arrangements have also to be adopted in cases of damages or deficiencies occurring en-route.

Inland Waterways Development Scheme of Kerala

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

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any scheme for the development of inland waterways in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have approved the schemes and released money required for the implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of Kerala had submitted five schemes, namely—

- (i) Improvement of Neendakara-Cheriyazheekal Waterway.
- (ii) Improvement of Udyogmandal Canal.
- (iii) Improvement of Champakara Canal Phase-II.
- (iv) Procurement of dredgers and water hyacinth harvester; and
- (v) Conducting hydrographic survey of the West Coast Canal between Cochin and Quilon.

(c) and (d). All the above schemes have been included in the 7th Five-Year Plan. The first four are in the category of Centrally Sponsored Schemes while the fifth is

a Central Scheme. The schemes at (i), (ii), (iii) and (v) above have already been sanctioned involving an expenditure of Rs. 89.65 lakhs, Rs. 189.80 lakhs, Rs. 155.25 lakhs and Rs. 19.80 lakhs respectively. The scheme referred to at (iv) is under process for sanction.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the loan assistance is being granted to the State Governments amounting to 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme and the balance 50 per cent is borne by the State Governments. Release of the Central loan assistance are made on receipt of the progress reports of works from the State Government.

A sum of Rs. 35.49 lakhs has been released to the Government of Kerala as Central loan assistance upto March, 1986 in respect of the scheme for improvement of Neendakara-Cheriyazheekal Waterways. Further releases would be made on receipt of necessary progress reports from the State Government of Kerala.

Allotment of Bookstalls to M/s. A.H. Wheeler and Co.

*318. SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in the number of M/s, A.H. Wheeler and Co. bookstalls since their sole selling rights were restricted in November, 1975 pursuant to a specific order of the Department of Railways; and

(b) if so, how much and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Proposals for Connecting State Highways with National Highways in Madhya Pradesh

*319. SHRI MANKURAM SODI :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any proposals to Union Government for connecting the State Highways of Bastar district with National Highways during the Seventh Five Year Plan keeping in view the lack of road communication facilities in this district;

(b) if so, the number of State Highways proposed to be connected with National Highways; and

(c) whether proposal for connecting the Jagdalpur-Konta and Jagalpur-Bijapur-Bhadrachalam roads with inter-state border is being made for the last many years ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Madhya Pradesh Government had forwarded certain proposals from time to time in the past for being included in the National Highways system, which included *inter-alia* the road from (i) Jagdalpur (NH. 43)-Geedam-Bijapur-Bhopalpatnam-Nirmal (NH. 7) and (ii) Allahabad-Rewa-Bilaspur-Raipur-Jagdalpur-Konta-Rajahmundry, covering mostly the two roads in question. However, owing to limitation of resources and order priority considerations, it has not been possible to accede to this request.

[*English*]

UGC Recognition for Second University of Agricultural Sciences in Karnataka

*320. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

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

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has represented to the University Grants Commission to grant recognition to the second University for Agricultural Sciences

(b) if so, whether the Commission has taken any decision in the matter so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such recognition will be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). In terms of the UGC Act and Rules made thereunder, a university is required to be declared fit to receive grants from the Central Government. The Government of Karnataka, sent a copy of the University of Agricultural Science (Amendment) Act, 1986, by which the State Government was enabled to establish a second agricultural university at Dharwad. After examining the above Act in consultation with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the UGC has advised the State Government to make certain modifications in the above Act in order to enable the UGC to consider the question of declaring the second Agricultural University at Dharwad fit to receive Central assistance.

[*Translation*]

Direct Train between Delhi and Kanpur

*321. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the present trains on Delhi-Kanpur route are not adequate to meet the increasing rush of passengers;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the main reason for this rush of passengers is that there is no direct train between Kanpur and Delhi;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to start any direct train between these stations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a)

are available between Delhi/New Delhi and Kanpur. These also carry 12 coaches exclusively for passengers to and from Kanpur. These are considered adequate for the present level of traffic.

[*English*]

Survey of Mysore-Madikere and Kadur and Chikmagalur Lines

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

(a) whether any survey on the rail links between Mysore and Madikere and Kadur and Chikmagalur has been made;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether it is a long standing demand from the people for conducting a survey on those rail links?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Survey for rail line between Mysore and Mercara (Madikere) has been completed. Survey for rail line from Kadur to Chikmagalur has also been taken up.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Command Area Development Programme

*323. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Command Area Development Programme;

(b) if so, how far the programme was succeeded in its objectives during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government are providing adequate resources for this programme for the irrigation potential already created;

(d) if so, how Government intend to ensure that every farmer in command area

(e) the steps taken to meet the sudden demand of water by farmers during dry spells in the monsoon ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been improvement in the utilisation of the potential created in the projects taken be under the Command Area Development programme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Equitable distribution of water is being ensured through progressive implementation of warabandi any by encouraging association of farmers in water distribution.

(e) The Command Area Development authorities have been advised to facilitate farmers' access to ground water.

Survey for Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge Lines Between Dohad-Mhow-Indore

*324 KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Western Railway has prepared a survey report on the construction of a Broad Gauge line between Dohad and Mhow and a Metre Gauge line between Mhow and Indore; and

(b) if so, the action taken to construct these lines ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The survey was carried out for Broad Gauge rail line from Dahod to Mhow with parallel Broad Gauge line between Mhow and Indore.

(b) The Survey Report has been sent to the Planning Commission.

Schools Adopted to Spot and Promote Sports Talent

*325. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India has decided to adopt one hundred schools in different parts of the country to spot and promote sports talent in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria for selection of these schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) has launched a scheme of "Spotting and Nurturing of Sports Talent including Adoption of Schools." The scheme aims at identifying children talented in sports, and to nurture their talent by placing them in schools adopted by the Sports Authority of India for the purpose. The talented children are selected on the basis of a National Sports Talent Contest. The schools for adoption are selected by SAI taking into account the recommendations made in this behalf by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, provided the schools fulfil the criteria set by SAI for adoption.

2. The criteria adopted by SAI for selection of schools provide that the school should have good sports and academic records; it should have board and lodging facilities; it should have grounds and sufficient space for improvement/creation and expansion of sports infrastructure and it should be prepared to reserve up to 10% of their annual intake of children in the age-group 8-13 years for admission of children selected by SAI on the basis of National Sports Talent Contest.

3. Subject to availability of resources, SAI proposes to adopt during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period about 100 such schools. The adopted schools will be eligible to receive financial assistance from SAI of up to Rs. 5 lakhs for improvement/expansion/creation of sports infrastructure and a recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 per annum for maintenance

of grounds and purchase of sports equipment. Services of up to five coaches for imparting training and coaching will be attached to the adopted schools. Expenses on tuition fee, board and lodging and other school fees in respect of the children selected by SAI will be met by it. An allowance per child of Rs. 100 per month towards special diet and kitting will also be made available.

Prevalence of Cervical Cancer

2979. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prevalence of cervical cancer in India is probably one of the highest faced in the world;

(b) if so, whether oncology is a speciality by itself requiring a comprehensive training programme which is not at present available in the country; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes. Cancer of cervix is a global problem. It is most common cancer in women in developing countries and second most common cancer in women world-wide with approximately one-half million cases each year. It is most frequent cancer in women in Africa, middle and tropical South Africa, China, India and other countries. Estimated annual number of new cases of cervical cancer in the world is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Oncology is a specialised comprehensive subject encompassing many sub-specialities like Surgery, medical oncology, radio-therapy, Pathology, Cytology and many supporting areas like Bio-Chemistry etc. There are gaps in the development of adequate training programmes in this field. Madras University has started M.S. on Onco-surgery and also in radio-therapy. Efforts are being made to initiate such courses and also in other sub-speciality areas in other universities like Karnataka and Maharashtra,

Statement

Estimated annual number of new cases of cervical cancer

Regions	New Cases
North America	15,700
Latin America	44,000
Europe	47,200
USSR	31,300
Africa	36,900
China	131,500
India	71,600
Japan	9,700
Australia/New Zealand	1,200
Other Asia	70,300
Developed Regions	105,100
Developing Regions	354,300
Total	459,400

Source : Parkin D. Mn Stjernsward, J. and Muir C.S. Estimates of the worldwide frequencies of twelve major cancers. Bulletin of WHO 62(2) : 163-182, 1984.

Condition of Safdarjang Hospital Wards

2980. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the hospital wards of the Safdarjang Hospital are unclean, the bed-sheets are not changed at regular intervals, patient conveniences remain unattended and patients do not get the quantum of food prescribed by doctors;

(b) whether there is any system of carrying out any surprise check by the Ministry and if so, when such a check was made and with what results; and

(c) the steps proposed/being taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Senior Officers of the Ministry and the Directorate General of Health Services visit the Hospital periodically. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also visited the hospital last on 26-7-86. Remedial action is taken to rectify the short-comings observed during such visits.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Mobile Ambulances to Bihar

2981. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mobile ambulances allotted by Union Government for the rural areas of Bihar State;

(b) whether Central Government get any report from the State Government from time to time regarding the utilisation of these ambulances; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c). The Union Government does not provide ambulances to States for use in rural areas. However a vehicle is provided to Primary Health Centre which is used for supervision as well as to carry serious patients in case of emergency.

[*English*]

Central Assistance for Road Over Bridges in Orissa

2982. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide assistance under Central Aid

Programme of State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance for construction of road over-bridges in Orissa during Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

New National Highways/Bridges

2983. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of any new National Highways/bridges has been sanctioned and taken up for construction during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). 135 road works costing Rs. 145.29 crores and 32 bridge works costing Rs. 101.85 crores have been sanctioned during the current financial year on various National Highways in the country.

Steps to Prevent Spread of Fluorosis

2984. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : DR. A.K. PATEL :

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

(a) the outcome of the steps taken to prevent the spread of fluorosis in the areas prone to this disease; and

(b) the number of cases detected during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) In the areas which are prone to fluorosis, the Government is

making efforts to provide alternative sources of drinking water. The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur has developed the Nalgonda technique for removing fluoride from water. At the home level, fluorine can be removed by passing water through heated paddy husk with a three pot system (filtering from one container to the next).

(b) According to the various surveys conducted, the incidence of fluorosis in the different States is given in the Statement below.

Statement

Incidence of Fluorosis in States and Union Territories

Statistics regarding fluorosis for the whole country are not available but reliable epidemiological data for certain villages and certain areas are as below :

1. 339 inhabitants of a village near Delhi were examined and 80% of adults and 60% of children are found Fluorosed.
2. In another 2 villages near Delhi, 1818 subjects were examined and it was found that 64.5% people are suffering from Dental Fluorosis.
3. Liliya and Lathi taluks of Amroli district in Gujarat are very severely affected by Dental and Skeletal Fluorosis.
4. In Sotai village in Haryana, 77% of the children are suffering from Dental Fluorosis.
5. In Machgar village in Haryana, 13% of the children are suffering from Dental Fluorosis.
6. Bhatinda, Sangrur and Ferozpur districts of Punjab are most severely affected by Dental and Skeletal fluorosis.
7. In districts of Salem, Tanjore, South Arcot and Kanya Kumari of Tamil Nadu. Fluorosis is a serious Health problem.

8. Madanpuri in Gurgaon district in Haryana people are consuming tube well water contaminated with fluoride from 7 to 22.5 ppm, while permissible limit is only 1.5 ppm. A large number of people—young and old are suffering from Dental and Skeletal Fluorosis.

Air Flight between Calcutta and Srinagar

2985. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to run flights between Calcutta and Srinagar during tourist season;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is not much traffic affinity between Calcutta-Srinagar and operation of an air service between these two stations would not be economically viable. Besides, convenient daily air connections are available at Delhi for passengers desirous of travelling from Calcutta to Srinagar and back.

Allocation to Karnataka for Family Planning

2986. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation made for family planning programme to Karnataka during the Seventh Five Year Plan, year-wise; and

(b) the target achieved in family planning programmes during the said period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The State-wise allocation of funds for imple-

menting the programme is made year-wise on the basis of progress under the programme during the preceding years. As against release of Rs. 2787.78 lakhs during 1985-86, an allocation of Rs. 3377.22 lakhs has been provided for 1986-87.

(b) The achievement during 1985-86, in respect of sterilisations, IUD insertions, CC Users and OP Users was 3.43 lakhs, 1.68 lakhs, 1.56 lakhs, and 0.45 lakhs respectively. The targets for 1986-87 are sterilisations; 3.50 Lakhs, IUD insertions; 1.80 lakhs, CC Users : 1.40 lakhs and OP Users : 0.63 lakhs.

Container Terminal at Haldia by Private Sector

2987. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Calcutta port authorities have submitted to Union Government a proposal for a multi-million dollar modern container terminal at Haldia, to be set up, managed and handled entirely by the private sector;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal;

(c) the Government's policy regarding privatisation of the ports and its impact on the labour force employed at the ports and their working conditions; and

(d) the factors which are impelling Government to resort to privatisation of ports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). No specific proposal has been received. However, the Calcutta Port Trust has sought guidelines from the Central Government for formulation of detailed terms and conditions for allowing private investors to build a container terminal at Haldia.

(c) and (d). There is no Government decision or policy that Major ports which fall within the jurisdiction of Central Government should be privatised. Within the existing policy frame work of developing

facilities in major ports under various Port Trusts, Government would be prepared to consider the induction of private capital in selected areas such as development of container terminals. Since these will be new facilities, it is not expected to have any harmful effects on the existing labour force. The main reason for the willingness to consider the induction of private capital is to mobilise additional resources.

Reservation under the Indian Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes/Tribes

2988. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Government have stopped the reservation under the Indian Overseas Scholarship Scheme for the poor Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students for higher studies abroad; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not advertising these scholarships for the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The Government of India provides a number of scholarships to Indian students for studies abroad. These include scholarships awarded by the Ministry of Welfare exclusively for SC/ST students. As regards scholarships awarded by the Department of Education, no reservations are made in respect of SC/ST students.

(b) Does not arise since scholarships available to Indian students for study abroad, including those exclusively meant for SC/ST students have been regularly advertised.

Recovery of Old Silver Coins

2989. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Alipurduar Police Station, Jalpaiguri of West Bengal has recently took possession of

valuable old silver coins during the period of King Hussain Shah of Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether these coins will be preserved in National Museum at Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Demand of Employees' Union of Safdarjang Hospital

2990. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4601 dated 22-8-85 regarding news item captioned "Safdarjung Aspatal Sudharo Andolan" and state :

(a) the demands made by Employees Union of Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi; and

(b) the demands which have been accepted so far and the position in regard to the rest of the demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

Demands of the Union on 22.8.1985	Present position of the demands
1	2
1. Increase in Budget provision	Increase in Budget provision is being done every year.
2. Improvement in the patient care services	Improvements have been effected at all levels for better patient care services and action has been taken to curb the corruption/mal-practices in the hospital.
3. Supply of liveries	Implemented.
4. Control of Group 'D' employees by a Gazetted Officer	Implemented.
5. Filling up vacant posts by promotion from staff	Due consideration is given to the staff of the hospital at the time of filling up of vacant posts.
6. Selection grade to Lower Division Clerk with effect from 1.8.76.	Selection grade posts for Lower Division Clerks have been sanctioned on account of stagnation. However, it has not been found possible to grant the selection grade from a retrospective date <i>i.e.</i> 1.8.76.
7. Increase in promotion of staff nurses	The proposal is under consideration with the Works Study Unit and their report is still awaited.

1

2

- | | |
|---|--|
| 8. Newly constructed hostel nearer U.C.M.S. may be given to doctors/and staff Nurses may be accommodated in old hostel. | It is not possible of accept the demand. |
| 9. New houses may be allotted in place of 80 quarters at Jaswant Singh Road | Ministry of Urban Development have agreed to the re-roofing of these quarters, and revised estimates are being prepared by Central Public Works Department to carry out the work. |
| 10. Ownship right of occupied quarters at Madangir | In involves a Policy decision which would have wider repercussions. The matter has been taken up with the Vice-Chairman of Delhi Development Authority and their reply is still awaited. |
| 11. D.D.A. may be asked to provide 1000-1400 quarters to staff of the hospital | Delhi Development Authority have not agreed to the proposal. |
| 12. Construction of quarters near Dharmshala may be expedited | As the cost of construction exceeds Rs. crores, action to obtain the approval of Ex5 penditure Finance Committee is being taken.- |
| 13. Allotment of quarters of Laxmibhai Nagar and Kidwai Nagar to the staff of hospitals | The quarters are under the control of the Directorate of Estates. Some quarters have been allotted to the employees of the hospitals. It is not possible to get more quarters from Directorate of Estates. |

**Late Running of Trains on Varanasi Chapra
Section of North Eastern Railway**

[English]

2991. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be
pleased to state :

(a) the average time by which each
express passenger train arrived late at
Ghazipur Station on the Varanasi-Chapra
section of the North-Eastern Railway during
April, May, June and July, 1986; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve
the situation ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :**
(a) and (b). Information is being collected
and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Stoppage of Rourkela-Howrah Steel
Express at Sinni**

2992. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will
the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to
state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to
halt the Rourkela-Howrah Steel Express at
Sinni Station;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons ?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :** (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As it is a fast Inter-city Train.

Freight Incentives to Indian Importers

2993. DR. B.L. SAILESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether her Ministry has since examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance a proposal to grant special freight incentives to the Indian importers for utilising national bottoms;

(b) if so, the salient features of this proposal; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). Ministry of Transport (Department of Surface Transport) has no proposal to grant special freight incentives to the Indian importers for utilising national bottoms.

However, in terms of incentive extended to importers by the Ministry of Commerce, the freight element is not debited to the import licence for imports carried in Indian vessels.

Siltation of Irrigation Projects

2994. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that siltation of some of major irrigation projects is much higher than that assumed at the time of designing the projects;

(b) if so, the names of the important projects where rate of siltation is very high; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to reduce the siltation ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Studies conducted on some major reservoirs have indicated higher rates of sedimentation than those assumed at the time of designing the projects.

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

(c) Soil conservation measures are taken in catchment areas. State Governments have also been advised to undertake measures as per recommendations of the High Power Committee on Reservoir Sedimentation.

Statement

Assumed and observed rate of Sedimentation of some Major and Medium Reservoirs in India

S. No.	Reservoirs/location	Year of impounding	Annual Rate of Silting		Remarks
			Assumed ha.m/100 sq. k./ Year	Observed ha.m./100 sq. km./ year (Year of survey)	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Bhakra (Himachal Pradesh)	1958-59	4.29	6.09 (1983)	
2.	Panchet (Bihar)	1956	6.67	10.00 (1974)	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Maithon (Bihar)	1955	9.05	12.38 (1979)
4.	Mayurakshi (West Bengal)	1955	3.75	16.48 (1969-70)
5.	Tungabhadra (Karnataka)	1952	4.29	6.48 (1985)
6.	Matatila (Uttar Pradesh)	1956	1.33	3.82 (1974)
7.	Nizamsagar (Andhra Pradesh)	1938	2.78	6.37 (1967)
8.	Shivajisagar (Maharashtra)	1961	6.67	15.24 (1971)
9.	Gandhisagar (Madhya Pradesh)	1960	3.61	9.64 (1975-76)
10.	Hirakud (Orissa)	1957	2.52	6.82 (1982)
11.	Lower Bhawani (Tamil Nadu)	1953	—	3.56 (1977)
12.	Girna (Maharashtra)	1965	0.56	8.03 (1979)

- Notes :**
1. The sedimentation rate shown in last col. is apparent rate as no correction for density has been applied. Moreover, no account is taken of the possible consolidation of deposit with the passage of time.
 2. The observed sedimentation rate is based on the period from the year of impounding to the year of the last survey for which results are available.
 3. For Shivajisagar, loss of capacity is reckoned from the year 1966.
 4. In case of Matatila, loss of capacity has been reckoned from 1962.

Subernarekha Project

2995. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the completion of Subernarekha Project in Orissa;

(b) whether it is a fact that the progress of work is very slow and the project is still far from completion; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to complete the project within the time limit ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARA-

NAND) : (a) to (c). The Orissa Government have taken up the works on the Subernarekha Irrigation Project during 1982-83 and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3.44 crores upto end of Sixth Five Year Plan. The project works are in the preliminary stage. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 391.49 crores. An outlay of Rs. 110 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for the Seventh Plan. The project is expected to be completed by 1994-95.

Introduction of another Service to Bhubaneswar

2996. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the increase in traffic to Varanasi and Bhubaneswar fully justify introducing another service from Delhi to Bhubaneswar and back;

(b) whether it is a fact that often passengers for Bhubaneswar do not get passage because of overcrowding of tourists; and

(c) whether Government would take measures to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The average number of passengers presently carried between Delhi and Varanasi and Delhi and Bhubaneswar does not justify introduction of another service from Delhi to Bhubaneswar and back.

(c) Does not arise.

Irrigation Projects of M.P.

2997. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of small and medium irrigation schemes have been lying incomplete in the State of Madhya Pradesh for paucity of funds; and

(b) if so, the names of those projects/schemes which are lying incomplete and since when ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information relating to medium irrigation schemes is given in the Statement below. Information regarding minor irrigation is not maintained at the Centre.

Statement

Names of Medium Projects of Madhya Pradesh incomplete and their date of start

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Plan in which started
1	2	3
1.	Tillar	II
2.	Mand Diversion	V

1	2	3
3.	Ghungutta	V
4.	Matiyari	V
5.	Matiamoti	1978-80
6.	Choral	1978-80
7.	Dhudi	1978-80
8.	Chandora	1978-80
9.	Bundala	1978-80
10.	Gomukh	1978-80
11.	Kaliasota	1978-80
12.	Budhna Nalla	1978-80
13.	Dholawad	1978-80
14.	Balar	V
15.	Bilaspur Diversion	V
16.	Pipari Nalla	V
17.	Shivnath Diversion	V
18.	Paras	1978-80
19.	Ghonga	1978-80
20.	Khamarpakut	1978-80
21.	Rampura Khurd	1978-80
22.	Banjar	V
23.	Bisanda	V
24.	Banki	V
25.	Doraha	1978-80
26.	Bargoor	V
27.	Chirpani	VI
28.	Bah	VI
29.	Mahaur	VI
30.	Kanhargaon	VI

1	2	3
31.	Ganj	VI
32.	Barchar	VI
33.	Lakhunder	VI
34.	Kasarteda	VI
35.	Dejiadewda	VI
36.	Barnai	VI
37.	Mahan	VI
38.	Bandia Nalla	VI
39.	Sagar	VI
40.	Kunwari Lift	VI

News Item Captioned 'Rare Indian Art Pieces Auctioned'

2998. SHRI D.N. REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in 'Times of India' dated 17 July, 1986 stating therein that invaluable items of art of Indian origin worth crores of rupees were auctioned by Sotheby's in London recently; and

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated how the precious articles were smuggled out of the country ?

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

(b) Efforts are being made to obtain the information.

Bureau for Promotion of Urdu

2999. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu does not prepare or publish an Annual Report; and

(b) if so, the details of its actual expenditure during the year 1985-86 under various heads/schemes and the approved expenditure for the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The Bureau for Promotion of Urdu is a subordinate office of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) and as such details of its activities and programmes are incorporated in the Annual Report of this Ministry.

(b) The details of actual expenditure for the year 1985-86 and the approved expenditure for 1986-87 under various heads are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-Head	Actual Ex- penditure for 1985- 86	Approved Expenditure for 1986- 87
Salary	10.07	11.30
Travel Expenses	1.24	1.60
Office Expenses	1.40	2.00
Publication	17.38	17.25
Other Charges	14.76	33.35
Total	44.85	65.50

Architectural Survey of Sector Buildings

3000. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH TYAGI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a branch called the Building Survey Project in the Archaeological Survey of India for conducting architectural survey of secular buildings;

(b) whether the head of this branch is technically competent to direct the architectural survey of Havelis and other secular buildings of medieval India; and

(c) the number of Havelis and other secular buildings documented and other details of architectural survey work done during the past six months ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement indicating the list of Havelis and other secular buildings in respect of which architectural survey has been undertaken since February, 1986 is given below.

Statement

1. Krishan Pol Bazar, Jaipur.
2. Chand Pol Bazar, Jaipur.
3. Chura Rasta Bazar, Jaipur.
4. Chhabutarewali Kothi, Tonk.
5. Bari Haveli, Tonk.
6. Machalli Bhawan, Tonk.
7. Idgah Wali Kothi, Tonk.
8. Bir Singh Deo Palace, Datia.
9. Bhawani Singh Palace, Datia.
10. Three Chattries of Vijay Bahadur Singh, Parikshit and Bhawani Singh, Datia.
11. Karan Sagar Tank, Datia.
12. Purohiton-Ka-Jhopra, Datia.

Taking over of ancestral home of Swami Vivekananda in Calcutta

3001. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to take over the ancestral Home of Swami Vivekananda at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). The question of declaring the ancestral home of Swami Vivekananda as a monument of national importance was examined and the Government of West Bengal was requested in April, 1984 to consider preserving it as a memorial. Information has since been received from the Government of West Bengal that land acquisition proceedings in respect of this house, initiated by the State Government some year ago, are in progress.

Exhibition of Malayalam Films in Other States under Changed Names

3002. SHRI VAKKOM PURU-SHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the Malayalam Films are exhibited in other States in different names after adding some vulgar scenes which are not in the original film; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken or proposed to be taken against those who are responsible for such unauthorised screenings ?

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

(b) Such instances of censorship violations are brought to the notice of the State Governments who are the appropriate authority for taking action against those responsible. Co-operation of various associations of the film industry is also sought to stop such violations.

Construction of Dams under 'Famine Relief Programme'

3093. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study regarding the slow construction work on dams;

(b) if so, the names of places where construction work on dams has started under 'Famine Relief Programme';

(c) whether these dams have been planned to be completed as per schedule;

(d) whether construction work of some dams has been left incomplete; and

(e) if so, the plan drawn by Government to complete these dams ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (e). Details of implementation and completion of the works undertaken from drought relief funds by the State Governments are not maintained at the Centre.

Sleeper Berths in Second Class Compartments of Nizamuddin-Waltair Express

3004. SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Nizamuddin-Waltair Express is not having sleeper berths in Second class reserved compartments for the travelling public; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when such berths are likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Plans to Improve Aviation Services

3005. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently adopted or announced a number of steps to improve/augment aviation services in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the plans being implemented for the development/expansion of aviation industry including number of different types of aircraft being acquired by different agencies, new services, routes being offered and facilities being developed;

(c) the details of different aircrafts at present, being used by different Government owned aviation agencies and their expansion plan; and

(d) the details of role being assigned to the private sector in expansion/development of the aviation industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some of the important schemes adopted/announced in the recent past for the development/expansion of aviation industry are as under :

(i) Air India is acquiring six A-310 Airbus aircraft during the current financial year of which three have already been delivered.

(ii) Air India plans to acquire capacity in replacement of Kanishka the B-747 aircraft which crashed in June, 1985.

(iii) Indian Airlines has placed an order for the purchase of 19 Airbus A-320 aircraft for delivery during the year 1989-90.

(iv) A company by the name of Helicopter Corporation of India has been incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1956, on the 15th October, 1985. The company is already in the process of acquiring 21 Dauphin 2 SA-365 N and 21 Westland W-30 Series 100-60 helicopters. The operational activities of the company are scheduled

to commence from September/October, 1986.

- (v) Government have taken a number of measures liberalising the policy for introduction of tourist charters, Air Taxi-Services, and extra Section cargo flights.
- (vi) The National Airports Authority has come into existence from the 1st June, 1986. This organisation will look after the construction, maintenance, development and operational functions of domestic airports. Construction of airports at Simla, Calicut and Agathi (Lakshadweep) is in hand. Projects for installation of modern communication and navigational

equipment are under implementation.

- (vii) In order to standardise and improve training facilities for pilots in the country, Government have set up a National Flying School of excellence. Known as the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi and located at Fursatganj, District Rae Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh). This Akademi which has already started imparting training in ground subjects.
- (viii) The new International Passenger and Cargo Terminal complex (Phase-I) at Delhi Airport has recently been commissioned on May 1, 1986. This new terminal will be capable of handling 3.3 million passengers per annum.

(c)	Existing Fleet	Proposed acquisition in the near future
Air India	5 Boeing 707 9 Boeing 747 3 A-300-B4 3 A-310-300	3 A-310-300 Replacement aircraft for Boeing 747 'Kanishka'
Indian Airlines	10 Airbus 26 Boeing 737 9 HS-748 6 F. 27	19 A-320 aircraft which will be delivered in 1989-90. During the interim period, Airbus and Boeing aircraft will be taken on lease.
Vayudoot	10 Dorniers 2 HS 748 2 F. 27	—
Helicopter Corporation of India	—	21 Westland-30 series 21 SA-365-N Dauphin.
Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi	—	2 King Air C-90A 8 Trinidad TB-20 2 R22B Helicopters 2 Cessna 152 A

- (d) (i) The Government have approved in principle, the proposal to start an air taxi service in the country. The private sector would play an important role in this scheme.
- (ii) The management and administra-

tion of International Airports is the sole responsibility of the International Airports Authority of India. However, Private Agencies are contracted for certain ancillary services like catering, cleaning, porters etc.

Development of Irrigation in Bastar District

3006. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bastar district is most backward district in Madhya Pradesh from irrigation point of view and if so, the reasons of its backwardness;

(b) what is the irrigation potential of this district from all sources;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to provide irrigation facilities in this backward district;

(d) whether there is any special plan to improve the position of irrigation in this district, if so, what are the reasons of its non implementation;

(e) whether Union Government will provide financial assistance to Government of Madhya Pradesh for implementation of Bastar Development Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (e). District-wise details are not maintained at the Centre.

(c) and (d). Irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments.

(e) and (f). The Union Government is not providing any district-wise assistance to the State.

Malaria Prone Areas in Tribal Districts of Orissa

3007. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tribal districts in Orissa are mostly malaria prone;

(b) whether many such districts are there in the country; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to prepare a special programme to eradicate

malaria from the malaria prone tribal populated districts ?

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

(b) Malaria is endemic throughout the country but mostly the endemicity of malaria is found to be more in tribal areas.

(c) Under the Modified Plan of Operation, various control measures against malaria are being undertaken throughout the country. In various predominating *P. falciparum* areas, a special *P. falciparum* Containment Programme has been undertaken, to contain the *P. falciparum* infection. There are no special programmes as such for exclusively tribal areas.

Linking of Historical and Cultural Centres of Upper Assam by Vayudoot

3008. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend Vayudoot services to link areas of historical and cultural importance like Majuli and Sibsagar in Upper Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Though Vayudoot is attempting to airlink, *inter-alia*, places of historical and cultural importance that attract tourists, there is at present no proposal to airlink Majuli and Sibsagar in Assam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) These stations do not figure in a list of stations identified by Vayudoot for airlinking in the near future.

Modernisation of Railways

3009. SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts being made by the Railways to catch-up with the advances made in the fields of designing of locomotives and rolling stock, signalling system and tracks and electrification; and

(b) the bottlenecks and constraints in the efforts and the steps to overcome them ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The Indian Railways have achieved considerable success in improving their productivity and efficiency in utilisation of their infrastructure assets and have recently set many new records in this context. Their utilisation factor in freight operations is also amongst the highest in the world. Despite this however, there is need to increase the capacity of the Railway system both for freight as well as passenger traffic in a sizeable manner particularly in order to meet the high projections of requirements of rail transport for the economy of the country in the near future. This has necessitated taking up a substantial programme of technological upgradation and modernisation of the system. The emphasis is mainly on running of longer and heavier trains, use of more powerful and fuel efficient electric and diesel locomotives, improvement in the design of freight wagons and passenger coaches, modernisation of signalling systems, upgradation of the tract and computerisation. Electrification is also being accelerated in order to reduce the use of petroleum based fuel.

(b) The programme of technology upgradation and modernisation of the railways has to be undertaken as part of a balanced programme which will include other needs like renewal, replacement, consolidation etc. This is being done in keeping with the allocation of funds to the Railways within the overall Plan of the country.

Selling of Mango Shake at New Delhi Railway Station

3010. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD

RAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Northern Railway has allowed all the fruit/juice contractors to vend mango-shake on all Railway Stations except New Delhi Railway Station;

(b) whether such contractors have been requesting for permission for selling mango shake, if so, the reaction thereon;

(c) whether some Members of Parliament have also asked for this permission to be given to contractors at New Delhi Railway Station; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No such permission has been given to all contractors at all stations.

(b) Yes, Sir. Such requests have been received from the contractors of New Delhi Station, but the permission has not been granted.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The permission has not been given.

Income and Expenditure of Suburban Train Services in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras

3011. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the net income from suburban rail service of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras during the last three years; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government on each of these suburban rail services separately during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). A statement showing net income and expenditure in respect of suburban rail

services of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during the last three years is given below. No suburban section in Delhi area has been notified.

Statement

(In crores of Rs.)

(+) Profit

(-) Loss

(i) Net Income (Earning less expenditure)	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Bombay	(—) 6.18	(+) 0.15	(—) 2.53
Calcutta	(—) 45.56	(—) 57.05	(—) 56.30
Madras	(—) 11.28	(—) 13.43	(—) 17.39
(ii) Expenditure			
Bombay	92.32	111.24	125.83
Calcutta	80.06	98.86	101.79
Madras	20.27	23.46	28.29

Fluorosis Prone Districts in U.P.

3012. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the districts of Uttar Pradesh are in the grip of fluorosis disease; and

(b) if so, details thereof with measures taken to check the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) In Uttar Pradesh, the survey conducted indicate high incidence of fluorosis in Khanjarpur, Usera, Sikri, Madheya Khan, Ka Purva villages.

(b) In the areas which are prone to fluorosis, the Government is making efforts to provide alternative sources of drinking water. The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur has developed the Nalgonda technique for removing fluoride from the water. At the

home level, fluorine can be removed by passing water through heated paddy husk with a three pots system (filtering from one container to the next).

Expenditure on Entertainment and Travel in Hindustan Shipyard Limited

3013. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that till 1981 the expenditure on entertainment in Hindustan Shipyard Limited never crossed Rs. 20,000 whereas in 1982 itself the figure went upto Rs. 71,000;

(b) the expenditure incurred on entertainment and travel including foreign travel during 1984, 1985 and 1986;

(c) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation brought out 13 cases against the Management;

(d) whether the foreign deals and contracts have also been enquired into; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The actual expenditure on entertainment in Hindustan Shipyard Limited from 1978-79 to 1981-82 was as under :

Year	Amount
1978-79	Rs. 29,597.00
1979-80	Rs. 28,017.00
1980-81	Rs. 44,270.00
1981-82	Rs. 80,704.00

(b) The requisite information is furnished below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure on entertainment	Expenditure on travel	
		Internal	Foreign
1983-84	0.93	13.20	9.23
1984-85	0.65	24.97	46.25
1985-86	1.48	21.86	11.44

(c) The CBI had instituted one case of Preliminary Enquiry.

(d) No foreign deals or contracts have been included in the above cases.

(e) Out of six allegations in the preliminary enquiry, the enquiry did not reveal anything in respect of two allegations and in respect of four allegations after enquiry, CBI left it to the Department to take such action as may be deemed necessary.

Proposal to Hand Over Control of DTC to Delhi Administration

3014. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to hand over the control and supervision of the Delhi Transport Corporation to the Delhi Administration headed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b). Proposal as to the feasibility of transferring the control of DTC to Delhi Administration had been recently examined in all its aspects. Keeping in view the financial and other implications, it has been decided to maintain status quo.

Manufacture of Disposable Syringes

3015. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal of the Hindustan Latex Limited to manufacture disposable syringes has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that 30 percent of the immunity care depends on disposable syringes most of which are now imported; and

(d) the action taken on this so far ?

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

(b) A pre-feasibility report indicating the possibility of setting up a Plant to manufacture disposable syringes has been received from the Hindustan Latex Limited. In this report, the proposal has been made for setting up a 30 million pieces capacity Disposable Syringe Plant at an estimated Project cost of Rs. 600 lakhs.

(c) Effective Immunisation does not depend upon the type of syringes used but on the quality of their sterilisation. As per the pre-feasibility report, the current demand for disposable syringes in the country is estimated at 30% of the total requirement and of this demand about 15% is being imported.

(d) First stage clearance has been given to the Company for preparation of the Feasibility Report.

Workers Pay in 'Urban Project' of Central Social Welfare Board

3016. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pay of some workers of 'urban project' of Central Social Welfare Board has not increased since the project was started during Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to help the workers ?

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

(b) The Working Group set up under Shri K.R. Ramachandran, Joint Secretary to review the programmes of the Board had recommended continuance of the programme in its present form till it is absorbed into the I.C.D.S.

(c) The matter was recently reviewed by the Ranade Committee. The report of the Committee is under Examination.

Satellite Technology to detect Ground Water Sources in Drought Hit Areas

3017. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-

GRAHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Indian Scientists to use Satellite technology to detect ground water sources in drought hit areas; and

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

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

(a) and (b). Satellite imagery supported by limited hydrogeological and geophysical surveys has been employed for location of exploratory drilling sites for ground water in drought prone areas of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, etc.

Allotment of Block Rakes for Transportation of Gypsum

3018. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are certain instructions to the Railway authorities to allot block rakes for transportation of Gypsum and other material only in one lot and not in piecemeal, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that placement for loading of Gypsum in block rakes is given in piece-meal and that too in number of shifts; and

(c) if so, details of number of shunts and the time taken for holding of the stock for each block rake loading at Hanumangarh B.G. Goods Shed in Bikaner Division of Northern Railway during the last one year with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The instructions are that gypsum should be loaded in block rakes, to be supplied in one or more lots depending upon the capacity of the siding. This is done in order to optimise the utilisation of rolling stock and terminal facilities.

(b) As the siding cannot accommodate a full rake at one time, two placements are normally done. However due to labour

problem faced by Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Ltd., a rake is sometimes being supplied in three lots, at their request, as a temporary measure so that the loading does not drop.

(c) A rake is presently being placed in three shunts.

On an average it takes about 30 hours to complete loading of a rake.

The reasons are multiple placements and idling during night.

[*Translation*]

**Hostel attached to Central School
No. 1, Delhi Cantt, Delhi**

3019. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central School No. 1, Delhi Cantt. had been given possession of the hostel in August 1985 and this new hostel has been lying unoccupied since then;

(b) the reasons for not allotting the hostel to students;

(c) whether it is a fact that the facilities such as electricity, sanitation, etc. are lacking in the old hostel; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which Government propose to allot the new hostel to the students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accommodation in the new hostel could not be allotted to the students because the construction agency *viz.* C.P.W.D. did not complete the external electrical connections. This work has now been entrusted to another construction agency, namely, M.E.S.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The allotment of rooms in the new hostel will be made to the students as soon as external electrical connections are installed by the M.E.S.

[*English*]

**Enhancement of Rent of Shops in
Kharagpur Railway Colony**

3020. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Kharagpur Railway Colony the rent of the shops was abruptly enhanced in the year 1983;

(b) whether the Kharagpur Chamber of Commerce, the local M.P. and M.L.A. represented against the inordinate escalation of rent of the shops in response to which the then Railway Minister assured in a public meeting that the rent of the shops would be considerably brought down;

(c) the action taken by Railways in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the efforts in this connection are likely to be materialised ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The licence fee for shops at Kharagpur Railway Colony was enhanced retrospectively with effect from 1.10.80.

(b) Kharagpur Chamber of Commerce, Local M.P. and M.L.A. had represented against the escalation of rent of shops. The then Railway Minister had stated in 1983 that the enhancement in licence fee will not be abnormal and will be based on rational guidelines.

(c) and (d). Considering the assurance given by the then Railway Minister in 1983 and representations received from the Kharagpur Chamber of Commerce, Local M.P. and M.L.A., the Railway had carried out a review of all old licences and have decided that they may continue to pay old licence fee from 1.10.1980 to 31.7.1983. Further, the licence fee has been reduced from what was fixed in 1983 and all old licensees have been advised to pay modified licence fee from 31.7.1983 upto 31.3.1986.

**Production of Substandard Drugs
in Delhi**

3021. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have detected sub-standard drugs during the last one year in Delhi; and

(b) is so, the names of companies which have been found producing sub-standard drugs in Delhi ?

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

(b) The names of the firms Whose drugs were found, on test, to be not of standard quality are given below :

1. M/s. Radicura Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.
2. M/s. Sequin Laboratories (P) Ltd.
3. M/s. Alpine Industries.
4. M/s. Aggarwal Pharmaceuticals.
5. M/s. Mek Pharma.
6. M/s. H.C. Sen and Co. (Mfg.)
7. M/s. Katikeya (India) (P) Ltd.
8. M/s. Puseot Puri Surgical Cotton.
9. M/s. Indian Pharma Laboratories.
10. M/s. Dee Pharma.
11. M/s. Civil Drugs Laboratories.
12. M/s. Chemo Biologicals.
13. M/s. Toshniwal Drugs and Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd.
14. M/s. Gratus Pharma.
15. M/s. Kay Pharma.
16. M/s. Subhash Trading Co.

Irrigation Development Bank

3022. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestion has been made by the Karnataka Government to the Centre for setting up of an Irrigation Development Bank at the National Level to finance the irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). At the National Conference of Ministers of Irrigation and Water Resources held in July, the Minister for Public Works, Command Area Development and Irrigation, Government of Karnataka suggested establishment of Irrigation Development Bank at the National level to finance Irrigation projects and that the bank can resort to mobilisation of resources from public through irrigation banks.

**Public Borrowings for Construction of
New Railway Lines**

3023. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether to facilitate the construction of new railway lines and gauge conversions, especially in backward regions, Government propose to permit public borrowings; and

(b) if so, whether a priority list for construction and conversion of railway lines will be prepared with a view to expand the railways through public borrowings to meet the growing needs of passenger and freight traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Schools at Kharagpur

3024. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY** : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 710 dated 21 November, 1985 regarding Railway High and Higher Secondary Schools at Kharagpur and state :

(a) whether the old yard sticks are still being followed with regard to the appointment of teachers in Railway Schools at Kharagpur;

(b) whether the number of teachers in these schools falls short of requirement;

(c) whether in these schools the number of students exceeds the permissible limit and boys and girls are allowed to study under co-education system ignoring the recommendation of the District Inspectors of Schools and the desire of the guardians; if so, the details thereof, separately for each school; and

(d) the likely time by which the Railway propose to implement the recommendations of the District Inspectors of Schools, Midnapur particularly in regard to aforesaid matters ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Drug Needs of Rural Population

3025. **SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI-MALA BALI** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the mechanism Union Government have adopted to cater to the drug needs of rural population;

(b) whether it is adequate to meet the minimum essential drug needs of the poor who need it most; and

(c) if not, whether Government have worked out ways and means to cover the deficiencies and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The primary responsibility for arranging health and medical services is of the State Governments. Their effort is supplemented by the Union Government by provision of drugs worth Rs. 6000 per annum to each Primary Health Centre under Village Health Guides Scheme besides the supply of elementary medicines worth Rs. 600 per annum to each Village Health Guide. There is approximately one Village Health Guide for every 1000 population. In addition to the general medicines, specific medicines for diseases like Leprosy, Tuberculosis, Malaria and vaccines for diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and polio are provided by the Government of India along with iron and folic acid tablets and Vitamin 'A'. Government of India also supplies medicines worth Rs. 2000 per annum to sub-centres which serve a population of approximately 5000 in general area and 3000 in tribal and hilly area. The above does not include the cost of medicines required for acceptors of terminal method of contraception and intra-uterine device.

(b) and (c). The question of adequacy of funds was considered by a Working Group set up for the preparation of Seventh Plan proposals. Owing to constraints of resources, it has not been possible to increase the outlay for supply of medicines.

Appointments in Indian Council of Historical Research

3026. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to appoint the Chairman of the Indian Council of Historical Research;

(b) whether the post of Director Administration and Finance has also fallen vacant recently;

(c) if so, the steps taken to fill up that vacancy also;

(d) whether some of the retired persons from the Department of Education have been appointed in ICHR; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The appointment of the Chairman of the Indian Council of Historical Research is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The post is to be filled by the Indian Council of Historical Research.

(d) and (e). A retired Section Officer from the Department of Education was appointed as Administrative Officer in the Council w.e.f. 1-4-1985 in accordance with the rules of the Council.

Storage of Eyes in Eye Banks

3027. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that eyes can now be stored in eye banks upto 30 days;

(b) if so, whether it will relieve the pressure on operation theatres and anxiety of the patients;

(c) the number of persons who will be benefited on account of longevity of eyes kept in eye banks as compared to the old system of operation for fixing eyes;

(d) whether Government propose to extend such facilities in all States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The eyes can be stored upto 30 days in special "organ culture media" in some International Eye Banks. This facility, however, is not available in India at present.

(b) and (c). Pressure on Operation Theatres and anxiety of the patients would

definitely be reduced when this facility becomes available. The number of beneficiaries will also increase.

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

Priority to Female Literacy as a part of the Population Control Programme

3028. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to give a priority to female literacy as a part of the Population Control Programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The current adult education programme lays special emphasis on women's education because adult education is an important component of socio-economic development and also a crucial element in promoting the family welfare programmes. National Policy on Education—1986 also visualises systematic programmes of adult education linked with national goals, among others, observance of small family norm. The Ministry of Human Resource Development, in collaboration with UNFPA, has launched a five year (1985-90) Population Education Project in Adult Education, with the main objective of introduction of a component of population education in the existing curriculum under Adult Education Programme in order to develop awareness and understanding among beneficiaries. Likewise a similar project has also been launched in formal education system to help students develop an insight into inter-relationships between population growth and socio-economic development. According to the information furnished by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, a new strategy visualising proper linkages between Female Literacy Programmes and the Family Planning Programmes for promotion of National Family Welfare Programme is under consideration of that Ministry.

Recognition to Mangalore and Gulbarga Universities

3029. **SHRIMATI BASVARAJESWARI**: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to recognise Mangalore University and Gulbarga University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRI ATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). In terms of the UGC Act and Rules made thereunder, a University is required to be declared fit to receive assistance from the Central Government. According to the information furnished by the UGC, the Mangalore University and Gulbarga University have been declared fit to receive Central assistance.

Statutory Control over Quality of Disposable Syringes, Needles and Transfusion Sets

3030. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI**: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no statutory control over the quality of disposable syringes, needles and even transfusion sets sold in the market;

(b) whether in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, as amended in 1982, devices intended for internal or external use in diagnosis treatment and mitigation of disorders in animals and humans were also brought under the purview of the said Act; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue a notification to bring the disposable syringes, needles and transfusion sets under statutory control ?

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

KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). As per section 3 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act as amended in 1982, devices intended for internal or external use in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of disease or disorder in human beings or animals (as may be specified from time to time by the Central Government by Notification in the Official Gazette after consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board), are considered as drugs. Disposable syringes, needles and transfusion sets have not been notified as 'drugs' under this clause as yet.

(c) A Sub-Committee of the Drugs Consultative Committee (a Statutory Committee under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act having representatives of all the State Governments as members) has framed the Standards for the following devices :

1. Disposable Perfusion set.
2. Disposable Hyperdermic Syringe.
3. Disposable Hyperdermic Needle.

The placement of these recommendations before the Drugs Technical Advisory Board for approval and notification by the Government is under process.

Cooperative Societies for Vendors of Railway Bookstalls

3031. **DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN**: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria fixed for forming Cooperative Societies of actual vendors/workers and unemployed Graduates attached with Railway bookstalls and its members for getting bookstalls; and

(b) how many vacancies for Bookstalls are available at present at major stations for Co-operative Societies of actual vendors/unemployed graduates ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The formation of Cooperative Societies is governed by the provisions of Cooperative Societies Registration Act.

(b) All vacancies of bookstalls excepting those covered under Sole Selling rights are reserved for unemployed graduates, their partnership firms, associations, etc., and cooperative societies of actual workers and vendors.

[*Translation*]

Polytechnic Training Institutions at District Level

3032. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Council for Technical Education propose to open polytechnic training institutions in some districts in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the districts in Uttar Pradesh where such institutions are proposed to be opened;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this connection; and

(d) if so, the names of the districts in which such surveys have been conducted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). Establishment of technical institutions falls under the State Sector and expenditure on the same is met out of the State Plan of Technical Education. All India Council for Technical Education give technical clearance with reference to assessed needs and other relevant factors. The proposal for opening of a polytechnic in a particular district, therefore, has to be made by the concerned State Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of Central Schools by grouping together Various Districts

3033. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of applications given for enrolment exceed many times the actual number of seats in the Central Schools functioning in different parts of the country and all the students desiring admission in these schools are unable to get admission;

(b) whether there are certain districts where the Central Government employees are few in number;

(c) whether Government propose to start Central Schools for the education of their children by grouping many such district together and if so, the names of such districts, State-wise; and

(d) whether Government propose to group together the district of Siwan, Gopalganj, East and West Champaran and open a Central School at Gopalganj under these districts and if so, when and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir, The number of people seeking admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas is substantially larger than the number of seats available.

(b) to (d). Although precise information about the number of Central Government employees in various districts of the country is not available, there may be some districts where there are only a few Central Government employees. Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are opened at places where there is a concentration of transferable employees of the Central Government including defence and para-military personnel, or where the public sector undertakings or institutions of higher learning are located. Proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas are considered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan only when received from an appropriate sponsoring authority in the prescribed manner. There is no proposal to group the districts where there are only a few Central Government employees for the purpose of opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya.

[English]

**Introduction of Computer Education
in New Schools**

3034. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether more schools have been identified for introduction of computer education this academic year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether evaluation of computer education introduced 2 years ago has been done; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). No Sir. 500 more schools from all States/UTs are proposed to be covered under the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) Project during 1986-87. The selection of schools is under way.

(c) and (d). The task of evaluation of the CLASS Project has been entrusted to Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad, which has submitted a report recently. The report makes recommendations regarding management and curricular aspects of the programme, which are presently being examined by the Government.

[Translation]

Late Running of Trains

3035. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether many important trains including Rajdhani Express and Delux generally do not reach their destination in time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to ensure timely running of such trains ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAD) : (a) and (b). Rajdhani and Delux Expresses and other important trains are generally on time at destination. Trains are sometimes delayed on account of equipment failures, alarm chain pulling, interference with signalling equipments and other unforeseen cases.

(c) Measures like liaison with State Governments for apprehending anti-social elements, better maintenance of railway equipment and monitoring of punctuality performance at different levels, including the Railway Board, are being taken.

[English]

**Additional Railway Facility in Crowded
Cities**

3036. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide additional facilities to rail commuters in crowded cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) if so, the provisions proposed to be made to clear additional load of passengers during office hours;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to start double-decker railway wagons in Bombay, if not, whether there is a proposal to put additional railway tracks in Bombay; and

(d) if not, the proposals on card of Government if any, to overcome the difficulties of the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a), (b) and (d). Yes, Sir. Steps like providing modern signalling facilities, laying an additional pair of lines between Bandra and Andheri, replacement of old EMU rakes and increase in the frequency of trains are being taken.

(c) There is no proposal to put double-decker EMU coaches in Bombay sub-urban section.

**Rationalised Procedure for Clearance
of Irrigation Projects**

3037. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Northern States have recently called for a rationalised procedure for clearance of irrigation projects by the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). The States have been urging for a rationalised procedure for early clearance of irrigation projects. A Sub-Group of the Advisory Committee of for the Planning Commission has suggested measures for streamlining the procedure.

[*Translation*]

Faizabad Bypass Scheme

3038. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the present estimated cost of construction of Faizabad bypass scheme in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the date from which the work is likely to be taken up on this scheme and the nature of work to be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Rs. 465.44 lakhs as intimated by the State Public Works Department, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) It is proposed to construct the two-lane bypass road in a phased manner and the estimate for the first phase for construction of earthen embankment and culverts at an estimated cost of Rs. 184.07 lakhs is in advanced stage of process. The work will be taken up after the estimate has been sanctioned.

[*English*]

**Use of Disposable Syringes and
Needles**

3039. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to the Government hospitals, blood banks, health care units, etc. to use only disposable syringes and needles to prevent transmission of AIDS but there is no statutory control over the quality of disposable syringes and needles; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government for the standardisation of these items and for bringing them under the purview of law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). All the State Health Authorities have been addressed to strictly adhere to proper sterilisation practices in the hospitals, dispensaries, health care units etc. and to use pre-sterilised disposable syringes and needles as far as possible.

Disposable syringes, needles and transfusion sets have not been notified as yet as drugs. However, a sub-Committee on the Drugs Consultative Committee (a statutory Committee under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act having representatives of all the State Governments as members) has framed the standards for the following devices.

1. Disposal perfusion set.
2. Disposable Hyperdermic Syringe.
3. Disposable Hyperdermic Needle.

These recommendations will be placed before the Drugs Technical Advisory Board for approval whereafter the process to notify necessary amendment in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act will be undertaken.

**Health Problems of Tribals and Steps
to provide Medical Facilities**

3040. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether the Union Government have studied the health problems of the tribals in the country;

(b) if so, what are the findings;

(c) the steps taken by Government to solve the problems of adivasis in regard to providing medical facilities in tribal areas;

(d) whether Government are aware that due to inadequate transport facilities in adivasi areas, the people have to walk miles together to get their treatment and many people have lost their lives even before getting medical aid; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide medical facility to each and every citizen of the country and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (e). In planning process high priority has been assigned to the development of health care facilities in rural areas and areas dominated by population belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A net-work of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, Sub-Divisional and District level hospitals is being strengthened for providing curative preventive and promotive health care. Under Minimum Needs Programme, initiated in Five Year Plan, the objective was to set up one Sub-Centre for population of 10,000 and one Primary Health Centre in each community development block. However, in 6th Plan, greater attention was paid for further augmentation of health care facilities under "Health for All by 2,000 A.D." and the population norms were revised as under :

	General	Tribal and Hilly areas
1. Sub-Centre	5,000	3,000
2. Primary Health Centre	30,000	20,000
3. Community Health Centre (30 bedded hospital)	1,00,000	1,00,000

The same policy continues in present Five Year Plan. Thus, special attention is being given to Tribal population areas. A separate Tribal Sub-Plan is formulated each year to review the progress made, to scrutinise new proposals of the State Governments and to add further developmental features in health care facilities to Tribal population.

The health problems of the tribals which came to notice during the limited studies carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research, Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, All India Institute of Medical Sciences and three Regional Field Survey Units have been taken into account while formulating the Plans for Tribal areas.

**Recommendations of State Ministers
Conference regarding Sports and
Physical Education**

3041. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to treat sports and physical education as the part of the education and to evaluate as part of education performances and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the areas of sports where India is lagging behind the international

competition was subject matter of deliberation in the Minister's Conference and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The National Policy on Education 1986 while stating that Sports and Physical Education are an integral part of the learning process visualises their inclusion in the evaluation of performance. It also visualises building into the educational edifice a nation-wide infrastructure for Physical Education, Sports and Games.

(b) No, Sir. The question of details does not arise.

(c) Also does not arise.

Demands of Port and Dock Workers

3042. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA

GOWDA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry had invited representatives of the four major Federations of Port and Dock Workers to discuss their charter of demand on 12th June 1986;

(b) if so, whether talks were also held on 20th May, 1986; and

(c) if so, to what extent the demands of the Port and Dock Workers have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Discussion have also been held on 8th July, 1986.

(c) The demands of the Port and Dock Workers and action taken thereon, in pursuance of the discussions, are indicated below:

Demands	Action taken
1	2
(i) Removal of ban on creation and filling up of posts by Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards	Government have issued certain modifications to the existing guidelines regarding ban on creation and filling up of vacancies.
(ii) Liberalisation of Retirement Benefits	Instructions have been issued to the Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards to allow existing employees and workers to exercise option to change over from Contributory Provident Fund Scheme to pension scheme/Government definition of pay for pension/liberal definition of pay for pension three month before the date of retirement. It was represented that implementation of Government orders for treating dearness allowance upto certain points as Dearness Pay for the purpose of pension have resulted in reduction of pension and relief on pension and consequently recoveries from the retired employees. Government agreed to examine the matter.

1

2

(iii) Improvement in promotional Opportunities

Chairman of Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards have been requested on 30th June '86 to complete discussions with the local Unions on their demands for improvement in promotional opportunities by 31st Aug. '86.

(iv) Claims regarding re-classification of Posts and Categories

Post Trusts and Dock Labour Boards have been requested on 19th May '86 to expedite the discussions with local Unions on their claims regarding re-classification of posts pertaining to individual ports. As regards the claims relating to re-classification of posts on all ports basis, Indian Ports Association has been requested to make a study on the demands of the Unions and make recommendation to the Government for consideration.

(v) Introduction of productivity linked Bonus Scheme

National Productivity Council has been assigned the job on 2.7.86 to frame guidelines for evolving a productivity linked bonus scheme. These guidelines will be discussed with the representatives of the Federations before finalising the scheme.

(vi) Institutionalisation of Cargo Handling workers in Tuticorin, New Mangalore, Paradip and Haldia Ports

Recommendations made by the Committee, which looked into the demand were discussed. Further discussions will be held during the next round of talks.

(vii) Demand for merger of Madras Stevedores Association and clearing and forwarding Agents pool Labour in Madras DLB.

The demand for decasualisation of Madras Stevedores Association Pool Workers and Madras Clearing and Forwarding Agents Pool Workers under Madras Dock Labour Board has been accepted, in principle, by Government and the Madras Dock Labour Board has been requested to work out the implications and modalities of the transfer and send the proposal to Government for further necessary action.

Development of Infrastructure Facilities on Haldia-Farakka Stretch of National Waterways

3043. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the present position in respect of implementation of the scheme for the development of infrastructure facilities on the Haldia-Farakka stretch of Haldia-Allahabad National Waterways;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the delays; and

(d) the time by which the development works are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The scheme for setting up of infra-structural facilities on the Haldia-Farakka stretch of Haldia-Allahabad National Waterways was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 189.50 lakhs in March, 1983, envisaging broadly river training works, aids to navigation, terminal facilities at Haldia, Tribeni, Nabadwip and Barhampur, and procurement of special tools and plants. Technical sanctions were issued for Rs. 72.80 lakhs on 22.8.84 and for Rs. 114.83 lakhs on 19.3.85.

River training works like dredging and bandalling; aids to navigation; works relating to the terminal facilities such as building of pontoon and gangway at Haldia, berthing facilities at Berhampur and procurement of transport vehicle have been carried out.

(c) There has been some initial delay involved in positioning the field formations for execution of different components of the scheme.

(d) It is likely to be completed during 1987.

Vayudoot Aircrafts for Airmail Service

3044. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vayudoot has rented out four of its aircrafts to a private party for airmail service; and

(b) whether the consent of the Ministry of Communications has been obtained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir. Vayudoot introduced its night airmail courier operations with exclusive use of

four aircraft at night from Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Out of the pay load capacity of 1900 kgs available on each aircraft, 900 kgs have been earmarked for the post and Telegraph Department for carrying postal mail, and the balance 1000 kgs offered to the private courier companies. One courier company accepted the offer for carrying their documents and urgent consignments at various places in the country.

(b) The consent of the Ministry of Communication for operating courier services is not required.

Inquiry into Functioning of CGHS Dispensaries

3045. DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO :
PROF. CHANDRA BHANU
DEVI :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the near-chaotic conditions and inefficiency in the working of most of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi including non-availability of several drugs, system of indenting drugs every day and their late receipt, too much paper work and over staffing;

(b) whether Government propose to order an inquiry and rationalise the CGHS at the earliest; and

(c) whether Government propose to open medicine and drug stores through concessionaire system either by Super Bazar or any other Cooperative set up in Delhi like liquor shops, for every CGHS dispensary and open it for 24 hour service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Government is aware that the working of the CGHS dispensaries can be further improved. Efforts in this regard are under way.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Districts with Highest Incidence of Leprosy

3046. SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of leprosy in Vijayanagaram and Srikakulam districts of Andhra Pradesh is the highest in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts are among the 76 highly endemic districts in the country with a leprosy prevalence rate of 10 per 1000 population. The leprosy prevalence rates in Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts in 1983 were 20.7 and 18.2 respectively. The rates, however, have come down to 5.8 and 3.8 respectively after three years of Multi Drug Treatment.

Rake System for Transport

3047. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of piece wagons for salt loading is restricted and rake system of 70 wagons at a time is introduced; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether salt manufacture from Maharashtra have objected to this system as most of the salt manufacturers in Maharashtra produce salt for human consumption and not for industry and therefore stock of rake on one station cannot be available; and

(c) the action taken by Railways on representation, if any, received from Manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) No, Sir. However in order to optimise the use of resources, particularly wagons which are in short supply, movement in rakes is

being encouraged and implemented in phases.

(b) A representation was received from Bombay Salt Merchants and Shilotries Association, Bombay.

(c) They were allowed to continue despatch of salt in piecemeal in the current season. But whether it was feasible, despatches were organised in bulk. They have agreed to maximise loading in train loads from the next season.

[Translation]

Allotment of Wagons to FCI in Punjab

3048. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Railways had issued orders to send the food-grains from Punjab on priority basis;

(b) if so, the names of stations in Punjab to which Food Corporation of India had requested for the allotment of wagons during May-June, 1986; and

(c) Station-wise number of wagons allotted, alongwith the dates of their allotment?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3116/86]

[English]

Steel Cord Conveyor Belt Contract of Visakhapatnam Port Trust

3049. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contract for supply of 9000 metres of steel cord conveyor belt at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.97 crores has been awarded by Visakhapatnam Port Trust to an Italian firm whose offer was the second lowest and whose credentials were doubtful;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether that firm was earlier declared of technically unsuitable;

(d) if so, whether its credentials were thoroughly examined before deciding to award the contract to this firm;

(e) the reasons for ignoring the offers of other firms from countries like Japan etc; and

(f) the firm quoted the lowest rate and the reasons for not awarding the contract to the firm giving lowest quotations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d). The Visakhapatnam Port Trust has awarded a contract for the supply of 4500 metres of steel cord conveyor belt (3000 Metres of 1600 mm. and 1500 metres of 1200 mm) at a cost of Rs. 85.8 lakhs to M/s. Sriaq of Italy, whose offer was the lowest. The offer of the firm was not considered earlier as their compatability with the existing belt had not been established at that time. The contract was awarded by the Port Trust after thorough checking and satisfying themselves about the credentials of the firm.

(e) The offers of the firms from countries like Japan etc. were not accepted because the prices quoted by them were about 60% higher than the price of M/s. Saiag of Italy.

(f) The contract was awarded to M/s. Saiag of Italy whose rates for the supply of 4500 metres of steel cord conveyor belt (3000 metre of 1600 mm and 1500 metres of 1200 mm) were the lowest.

Concession in Fare to accredited Correspondents

3050. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Accredited Correspondents are provided with concession in Railway fare;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Press Association, New Delhi has requested to provide 50 per cent concession in the first class and super fast trains and to use Railway rest houses at rates paid by Railway officers; and

(d) if so, whether Government have considered their request ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 15% concession in first class and 50% concession in second class on production of prescribed certificate from the competent authority.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. But it has not been found feasible to accede to their request.

Namkhana-Budge-Budge B.G. Line in West Bengal

3051. PROF. M.R. HALDER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Namkhana-Budge-Budge broad guage line in West Bengal has got clearance from the Planning Commission;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider it in the next financial year; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for shorter link of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Re-appraisal of a shorter link between Lakshmikantapur and Namkhana via Kulpi will be considered at the time of mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Five Year Plan,

Development of Buckingham Canal

3052. SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey of Inland coastal waterways has been completed;

(b) whether the improvement scheme of Buckingham Canal was taken up in order to develop navigation; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Stage-I works involving widening and deepening of the Buckingham Canal restoring it to its original dimensions of 20 ft width and 3 ft depth, have been already completed and now a comprehensive feasibility study has been planned for inter-linking of the canal system (Buckingham Canal-Commamur Canal-Eluru Canal-Kakinada Canal) for navigation between Madras and Kakinada Ports.

National Ayurvedic Institute in Kerala

3053. **SHRI A. CHARLES :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a National Ayurvedic Institute in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a National Ayurvedic Institute in Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Helicopter Corporation of India

3054. **SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the date from which the Helicopter Corporation of India will start functioning;

(b) the number of helicopters at present or likely to be in the fleet of the Corporation during the current financial year; and

(c) the number of officers in posts as also the total number of employees at present or likely to be on the rolls of this Corporation during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Helicopter Corporation of India will commence its operations in October, 1986.

(b) The Corporation will be acquiring helicopters progressively and is likely to have 19 helicopters in its fleet by the end of the current financial year.

(c) There are at present 86 employees in the Helicopter Corporation of India including 22 Officers/Pilots/Engineers. A total of 355 employees are likely to be on the rolls of the Corporation during the current financial year which will include executives, pilots and engineers.

[*English*]

Air India's Rights for Commercial Landing

3055. **SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government/Air India has the commercial landing rights at two places in some countries, if so, the name of the country, the places and the dates from which such rights exist;

(b) to what extent such rights of landing at two places have been utilized so far;

(c) whether any country has sought for similar rights in India and to which country, if any, such rights have been granted so far;

(d) whether it is a fact that some countries had asked for a second commercial landing rights at Calcutta; and

(e) if so, the names of such countries and the reasons for turning down their proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Airlines designated by the Government of India (Air India/Indian Airlines) have landing rights at two places in some countries. A statement indicating the list of these countries, the places and dates from which such rights exist is given below.

(b) Air India/Indian Airlines are operating to two places in some of the countries. These are Bangladesh (Dhaka, Chittagong), Japan (Tokyo Osaka), Pakistan (Karachi, Lahore), Saudi Arabia (Jeddah, Dhahran), Switzerland (Geneva, Zurich),

U.A.E. (Dubai, Abudhabi, Sharjah, Ras-El-Khaymah).

(c) A number of countries have been granted the rights to operate to two or more points in India. These are Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, U.A.E., U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

(d) and (e). In the recent past Singapore requested to operate to Calcutta in addition to Bombay and Madras and the same was granted. Yugoslavia had also been allowed to operate to Bombay and Calcutta.

Statement

List of the Countries where Air-India/Indian Airlines are entitled to Operate to Two Places

S.No.	Name of the Country	Places in that country where Indian designated airline is entitled to operate	Date from which these rights accrued
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	Kabul, Kandhar	26.1.1952
2.	Australia	Sydney, Melbourne and/or any (Perth granted in other points in Australia April, 1963)	11.7.1949
3.	Bangladesh	Dhaka, Chittagong	3.7.1974
4.	Canada	Montreal, Vancouver	26.2.1982
5.	France	Paris, Nice	16.7.1947
6.	Federal Republic of Germany	Frankfurt or any other point	31.5.1963
7.	Iraq	Basra and Bagdad	27.7.1955
8.	Italy	Rome, Milan	16.7.1959
9.	Japan	Tokyo, Osaka	2.4.1955

1	2	3	4
10.	Maldives	Male or another point	13.3.1979
11.	Nepal	Kathmandu or any two other points	26.11.1964
12.	Nigeria	Lagos, Kano	31.1.1978
13.	Pakistan	Karachi, Lahore	16.7.1976
14.	Poland	Warsaw or Gdansk	25.1.1977
15.	Saudi Arabia	Jeddah, Dhahran	26.4.1973
16.	Sri Lanka	Colombo, Kankesauturai	21.12.1948
17.	Sweden	Copenhagen or a point in Sweden or Norway	18.10.1966
18.	Switzerland	Geneva, Zurich	24.06.1949
19.	Turkey	Istanbul, Ankara	10.04.1986
20.	U.A.E.	Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah Ras-al-Khaymah	24.04.1980
21.	U.K.	London, Birmingham	1.12.1951
22.	U.S.A.	New York, San Francisco, Los Angles	3.02.1956
23.	U.S.S.R.	Moscow, Tashkent	2.06.1958
24.	Yugoslavia	Belgrade, Dubsovaik, Ljubljana	17.07.1986

Irrigation Projects of Karnataka

3056. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation projects which are under execution in Karnataka State at present;

(b) when was the construction work of each of these projects started;

(c) the estimated cost of each of these projects; and

(d) the target date set for the completion of each of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d). The information is given in the Statement below.

Statement*Details of Irrigation Projects under construction in Karnataka*

S. N.	Name of Project	Plan in which started	Latest estimated cost	Likely period of completion
1	2	3	4	5
Major Projects				
Ongoing				
1.	Tungabhadra Dam L.B.C.	I	90.40	VII Plan
	Tungabhadra R.B.LLC (I.S.)	I	6.83	VII Plan
2.	Bhadra	I	59.00	VII Plan
3.	Malaprabha	III	269.69	Beyond VII Plan
4.	Hemavathi (N.P.)	1966-69	386.50	Not available
5.	Tungabhadra H.L.C. St. II	1966-69	15.34	VII Plan
6.	Upper Krishna St. I	IV	1071.00	Beyond VII Plan
7.	Kabini (N.P.)	IV	360.00	Not Available
8.	Harangi (N.P.)	IV	114.00	Not Available
9.	Ghataprabha St. III	V	221.76	Beyond VII Plan
10.	Karanja	V	68.00	Beyond VII Plan
11.	Bennithora	V	49.50	Beyond VII Plan
12.	Hippargi Barrage	V	97.00	Beyond VII Plan
13.	Varuna (K.R.S. Canal) (N.P.)	1978-80	35.00	Not Available
	Dudhganga (I.S.)	VI	26.00	Beyond VII Plan
New Projects				
14.	Varahi		57.87	Beyond VII Plan
Medium Projects :				
Ongoing:				
1.	Taraka	IV	11.60	VII Plan
2.	Votenole	IV	13.70	VII Plan
3.	Manchanabele	V	14.48	VII Plan

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Amama	V	25.10	Beyond VII Plan
5.	Upper Mullamari	V	10.35	VII Plan
6.	Lower Mullamari	V	27.05	Beyond VII Plan
7.	Soudagar	V	5.70	VII Plan
8.	Mashinala	V	15.90	VII Plan
9.	Teetha	V	3.73	VII Plan
10.	F.C. to Ranikere	V	3.61	VII Plan
11.	Chulkinala	V	11.66	VII Plan
12.	Nallur Amanikere (N.P.)	V	5.30	Not Available
13.	Chicklibhole (N.P.)	1978-80	7.10	Not Available
14.	Iggalur (N.P.)	1978-80	9.10	Not Available
15.	Hirahalla	VI	17.25	Beyond VII Plan
16.	Arkavathy (N.P.)	VI	24.70	Not Available
17.	Udutherehalla (N.P.)	VI	18.60	Not Available

N.P. : Non-Plan; I.S. : Inter-State Projects.

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Nurses in Nursing Home of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

3057. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that such serious patients are admitted in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Nursing Home, New Delhi who need care round the clock;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to shortage of nurses sometimes it is not possible to attend to all the patients simultaneously; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to remove this shortage by increasing the number of nurses and if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the patients are attended to in spite of shortage of Nursing Staff.

(c) The requirement of additional staff is constantly reviewed keeping in view the increase in rush of patients. 14 additional posts including the posts of nurses have recently been created to augment the staff strength in the Nursing Home.

[*English*]

Central Nursing School in Assam

3058. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that there is no Central Nursing School in Assam, Union Government propose to open

a Central Nursing School at Digboi in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) There is at present no proposal to open a Central Nursing School at Digboi in Assam.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Water Resources of Vidarbha Region

3059. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the projects for developing the

especially the Vidarbha Region of the State, during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the present level of completion of each of the projects; and

(c) whether through the current rate of progress the Seventh Plan targets would be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). Information regarding the ongoing major and medium projects in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra is given in the statement below. Region-wise details of Minor Irrigation projects are not maintained at the Centre.

(c) The achievements of Seventh Plan targets depend upon availability of resources,

Statement

Ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra

(Rs. in Crores)

S.N.	Name of Project	Latest esti. cost	Anti. expdr. upto 1985-86	Likely spill-over cost in VII Plan	Seventh Plan outlay	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Major Projects :						
1.	Upper Tapi St. I and II	93.73	4.15	40.86	30.00	
2.	Pench (I.S.)	142.77	11.00	54.23	31.28	
3.	Upper Penganga	344.00	15.40	230.83	83.00	
4.	Upper Wardha	282.01	13.35	214.52	104.27	
5.	Kali Sarar	10.03	0.75	2.65	1.34	
6.	Bawanthadi (I.S.)	58.10	0.20	47.10	0.50	
7.	Lower Penganga (I.S.)	207.14	0.01	207.14	1.00	
8.	Ghosi Khurd (Sawargaon)	464.82	0.20	462.93	1.00	
9.	Lower Wardha	92.59	0.25	91.43	5.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Lower Wonna	52.09	3.55	44.26	40.03	
11.	Wan	34.14	0.15	31.04	4.00	
12.	Arunavati	33.23	2.69	28.20	20.00	
13.	Human	61.47	0.16	57.40	2.00	
(b) Medium Projects						
1.	Wandri	9.84	0.50	2.76	1.00	
2.	Dengargaon	6.00	0.01	5.63	0.37	
3.	Amal Nala	7.04	1.00	2.39	2.39	
4.	Koradi	7.98	1.00	2.85	1.90	
5.	Mas	5.72	1.30	2.04	2.04	
6.	Aran (Pimpri Barwat)	20.75	1.75	10.55	7.70	
7.	Waghadi	7.66	0.90	2.64	1.68	
8.	Goki	12.53	0.90	4.75	4.75	
9.	Lower Pus	13.72	1.17	4.51	4.31	
10.	Kolar	10.90	0.43	4.00	0.80	
11.	Khekranalla	8.82	0.85	5.30	1.75	
12.	Dham	18.29	1.09	6.29	4.80	
13.	Pothra	8.72	0.89	3.94	3.94	
14.	Chenna Nadi	5.00	0.01	4.00	0.25	
15.	Antargaon	2.35	0.39	1.68	1.68	
16.	Pendhari Nalla	1.79	0.01	1.60	0.25	
17.	Shabanpur	22.80	2.26	19.55	19.50	
18.	Karwappa Nalla	12.84	0.01	10.33	1.00	
19.	Mun	21.42	2.02	18.80	18.80	
20.	Bargaon Tank	1.84	0.25	1.60	1.54	
21.	Pakadigudem	7.25	0.56	6.08	6.08	
22.	Jam	7.00	0.50	6.89	3.00	

Allocation for Roads

3060. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI MURLI DEORA :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the pressing need to accord priority to road development and maintenance;

(b) whether allocation for roads as a proportion of total outlay has been reduced in the Seventh Plan as compared to the Sixth Plan;

(c) if so, the extent of such reduction;

(d) the allocation which was earmarked for roads in the Sixth Plan, actual utilization and the reasons for failure to utilize the allocation;

(e) whether Government propose to increase the allocation for roads in the Seventh Plan especially as tax revenue from road transport has considerably increased and fuel wastage due to bad roads alone costs the country nearly Rs. 500 crores and perpetuates immobility, spiralling fares and freight charges; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The percentage share for road sector to the total Public Sector Outlay has come down from 3.5% in the Sixth Plan to 2.9% in the Seventh Plan.

(d) As against the allocation of Rs. 3439 crores for roads in the Sixth Plan, the actual expenditure was Rs. 3933 crores.

(e) and (f). The allocation for road sector has been increased from Rs. 3439 crores in the Sixth Plan to Rs. 5200 crores in the Seventh Plan.

Publications Received by National Libraries from Indian Embassies abroad

3061. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether national libraries are receiving various publications of Indian Embassies abroad as per the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954; and

(b) if so, the names of the Indian Embassies which are sending their publications to India regularly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) No, Sir. There is no provision in the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954 to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

Shipping Corporation of India's Office at Madras

3062. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has opened an office at Madras;

(b) if so, the specific purpose for which it was opened;

(c) the number of staff recruited for that office and the number out of them which is from Madras based seamen;

(d) whether it is a fact that the office has not been functioning smoothly; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b). Yes, Sir. The office of Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. was opened at Madras in October, 1985 for handling technical and operational matters in view of increasing traffic in oil, iron ore and con-

tainerisation and also to monitor and review the commercial operation of SCI.

(c) No recruitment of staff has been made for the Madras Office. 7 officers from Head Office at Bombay and 1 officer from Calcutta have been deputed to Madras. In addition, 2 Assistants who were earlier working at the Rameswaram office have been posted in Madras office. The seamen cannot be posted in Madras office as their work and duties are on board the ship and not in shore establishment.

(d) and (e). The office has been carrying out its defined functions subject to certain constraints. The main constraints have been disturbance on account of agitation by the Union of Seamen at Madras in connection with posting on ships operating on mainland—A and N Island service.

[*Translation*]

Introduction of a Direct Train between Palamau and Calcutta

3063. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether people have to face much inconvenience in the absence of any direct train service from Palamau to Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a direct train from Palamau to Calcutta; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Delay in Delivery of Well Platforms of ONGC

3064. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an order was placed with Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. for the fabrication of well platforms EB and EC by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission with March, 1986 as delivery schedule and Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. has reported 20-25 per cent progress in the case of main deck and helideck for these platforms; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such a delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes. An order for two well-head platforms EB and EC to be supplied by March, 1986 was placed by Oil and Natural Gas Commission on Hindustan Shipyard Limited. While 60% of the overall work on platforms was completed on due date, the progress on the balance 40% was around 20% in March, 1986. The overall progress at present is 80 per cent.

(b) Delay in completion of the decks and helidecks was primarily because of delay in finalisation of engineering details with Engineers India Limited and late receipt of the imported equipments. However, specific concession was obtained from ONGC for installation of temporary decks in lieu of main decks so as to enable ONGC to progress with the drilling operations.

Silting in Kosi River

3065. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kosi river is going to cause and create a very great problem for the people of the area on account of heavy silting in the river bed in between two embankments;

(b) whether Government are aware that most of the canals taking water from the main river are not fit for use on account of heavy silting;

(c) whether it is also a fact that breach in the embankments may be caused on account of heavy pressure of water on the embankments and non-discharge of water through the canals; and

(d) if so, the measures being contemplated in this regard ?

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

(a) Past studies indicate that the river bed between the embankments of the Kosi has been rising in certain reaches.

(b) Although there have been siltation problems, the canals are operative.

(c) and (d). As the discharge passing through the canals forms a very small fraction of the high flood discharge, this does not have any effect on the flood situation lower down. However, the Government of Bihar is taking, from year to year, protective measures in the form of bank revetment and river training works etc. to protect the Kosi embankments.

Revaluation of Answer Books of Xth and XIIth Classes of Delhi Secondary School Examinations

3066. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether re-evaluation of answer books of Xth and XIIth Classes of the Delhi Secondary School Examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, is allowed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to start re-evaluation process with immediate effect so as to abolish the monopoly of the examiners and the Board; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) to (c). The Central Board of Secondary Education is an autonomous organisation. It has its own system of regulating its working including the matters relating to examination reform. The Central Board of Secondary Education does not allow re-evaluation of answer books. It only permits a scrutiny of script to ensure that marks awarded for each question have been included in

the total and that totalling is correct. In the light of experience of other Boards which introduced re-evaluation the Central Board of Secondary Education is of the view that re-evaluation may not be the right answer because it often gives rise to greater scope for influencing the new examiners.

The Central Board of Secondary Education has introduced centralised or spot evaluation at the senior secondary stage which ensures constant supervision of the examiners. The Board proposes to extend central evaluation at the secondary stage shortly.

The National Policy on Education 1986 contains the statement that examination system will be re-cast so as to ensure a method of assessment that is valid and reliable measure of student development. It is intended to effect changes in the examination system in a phased manner in accordance with the programme of action being drawn up by the government to translate the provisions of the policy.

[*Translation*]

Renovation of Kakanmadh Temple in Morena District, M.P.

3067. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal involving of Rs. 23,18,466 was received by the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India in July, 1986 itself for renovating the famous Kakanmadh temple in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which the said proposal for this amount is likely to be approved and the time by which the renovation work will be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, the proposal covered only partial repairs of the temple. A comprehensive estimate is being prepared.

Private Buses under DTC Operation

3068. SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAVAL PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether she is aware of the difficulties of the commuters travelling in private buses under Delhi Transport Corporation operation having 3 × 2 seating layout because it is not possible to board or to get down from these buses on the way without being injured or getting one's clothes torn due to narrow gaugway;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to withdraw such inconvenient private buses; and

(c) if not, the remedial measures proposed to be taken to remove inconvenience to the commuters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). Passengers have been experiencing some difficulty in moving in the Private buses particularly during peak hours. The DTC has in November, 1985 taken a decision to engage only such new P.O. buses as have 2 × 2 seating design. The replacement of the old private buses will also be allowed only by the buses having 2 × 2 seating layout.

[English]

Inadequate Stock of Medicines in NDMC Run Hospitals

3069. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequate stock of medicines in hospitals run by the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the patients are required to buy the prescribed medicines from the open market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Committee has informed that sufficient stock of essential medicines including life-saving drugs are available in the New Delhi Municipal Hospitals.

Gujarat's Irrigation Projects pending Clearance

3070. SHRIMATI PATEL REMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some irrigation projects submitted by the Government of Gujarat to the Union Government are pending for clearance; and

(b) if so, the details of such projects and reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). 8 major and 3 medium irrigation projects are under scurtiny and certain clarifications/details in respect of 5 major and 3 medium schemes are awaited from the State Government. Out of the remaining schemes, one major scheme, namely, Sardar Sarovar Project is awaiting clearance from the forest and environmental angle. In respect of Watrak project certain inter-State issues are to be resolved. The Kharicut Modernisation Scheme is under the consideration of the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Floods in North Bihar and East Uttar Pradesh

3071. SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the catchment area of the main rivers in North Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh falls in Nepal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these rivers are the main cause of floods every year in these States; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to hold talks with Nepal to solve the flood problem of these States permanently and approve the scheme to avert the floods ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government propose to continue the dialogue with His Majesty's Government of Nepal to mitigate the flood problem to the extent possible.

Allowing MST Holders to Travel in Howrah-Kalka Mail

3072. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether passengers holding Monthly Season Tickets are not allowed to undertake journey between Delhi and Khurja, Aligarh and other places in Howrah-Kalka Mail whereas Monthly Season Ticket holders are allowed to travel by this train between Allahabad and Kalka;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether, keeping in view the fact that Assam Mail has been withdrawn, there is any proposal to allow these commuters to travel upto Khurja, Aligarh and other places by Howrah-Kalka mail with a view to remove the difficulties being experienced by them; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). 1 Up/2 Dn Howrah-Delhi-Kalka Mail is a superfast train with a distance restriction of 480 Kms. in Second class. Monthly Season Tickets are issued only for distances upto 150 Kms. Hence, Second class Monthly Season Ticket holders are not permitted by this train. First Class Monthly Season Ticket holders, however, can travel in Kalka Mail by paying superfast charges subject to availability of room. Since Monthly Season Tickets are issued only for distances upto 150 Kms., as such no Monthly Season Ticket can be issued from Allahabad to Kalka.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(d) There are only two unreserved coaches on Kalka Mail which are meant for long distance passengers and if commuters are allowed, long distance passengers will be highly inconvenienced as the coaches are already overcrowded.

[English]

Doctors Migrating Abroad for Employment

3073. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the average number of doctors leaving the country each year for taking up employment or residence abroad, causing brain drain; -

(b) the estimated annual loss through such drain in real terms;

(c) how much does it cost to Government to train a doctor before he migrates to a foreign country; and

(d) the steps being considered by Government to prevent such erosion in our national infrastructure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). Migration of Medical Manpower is a complex phenomena resulting from a variety of factors. Since Indian Doctors go abroad for employment through various sources including those serving in the States or in the private sectors, the number of such doctors working in the foreign countries and the loss the country suffers by way of such emigration each year, in terms of costs, is not available with the Government of India. It has been estimated that the cost of training a doctor is about Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

(d) The following steps have been taken to discourage the migration of medical manpower to foreign countries :

(i) restrictions have been placed on medical graduates going abroad

for higher education and training where such training facilities exist in the country. Doctors belonging to scarce categories are not sponsored for employment abroad.

- (ii) advance increments are granted to specially qualified candidates on the recommendations of the Union and State Public Service Commissions.
- (iii) improvements in the service conditions of doctors, particularly those serving in the rural areas are being brought about by the State and Union Territory Governments.
- (iv) arrangements have been made for holding of the prestigious membership examinations by the National Board of Examinations which correspond to foreign qualifications *e.g.* FRCS, MRCP, etc.
- (v) the Ministry of Finance on the basis of the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission have agreed to provide special grants amounting to Rs. 352.44 lakhs annually for payment of rural allowance to doctors posted in the Primary Health Centres during 1985-86 and 1986-87. This will be in addition to a sum of Rs. 101.40 lakhs during 1985-86 and Rs. 93.78 lakhs during 1986-87 for House Rent Allowance to doctors who have not been provided with residential accommodation.

Attappady and Chimony Projects

3074. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Attappady and Chimony projects of Kerala are pending with the Union for clearance for more than ten years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these are likely to be approved ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). Attappady Irrigation Project in the Cauvery Basin is awaiting clearance from inter-State angle. Chimoni Irrigation Project is under examination in Central Water Commission in respect of water availability and the design flood discharge for spillway. This project can be cleared after these aspects are satisfactorily settled.

Non availability of Vegetarian Food on Indian Airlines Flights

3075. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on Indian Airlines Services many times passengers are not served vegetarian food;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was shortage of vegetarian food on 8 July, 1986 on flight No. IC 162 from Cochin to Bombay and on 17 July, 1986 on flight No. IC 181 from Bombay to Delhi; and

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor and steps Government propose to take to avoid inconvenience to passengers ?

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

(b) On flight IC-162 of 8.7.86 there were 126 passengers for which 108 non vegetarian, 18 vegetarian and 5 extra vegetarian dishes were provided. On flight IC-181 of 17.7.86, for 273 passengers, 148 non vegetarian, 125 vegetarian and 7 extra vegetarian dishes were provided. No complaints have been received from passengers about the shortage of vegetarian meals on these two flight.

(c) Does not arise.

Air Connection of Rajkot with Delhi

3076. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that from Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Keshod, Porbunder

and Bhuj, passengers for Delhi have to fly first in the opposite direction (Southward-Bombay) and then take a flight for Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide suitable air connections for Rajkot linking it northwards for Delhi via Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaipur in keeping with their new policy of eliminating circumvented air routes; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and when it will be implemented ?

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

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Private Coaching by Teachers

3077. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :
SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that coaching classes for higher secondary standards, etc. have become a money making business; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to put a ban on coaching classes by Secondary and University teachers and such other measures to put a stop to this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) It is generally known that coaching classes at higher secondary and other levels are conducted by private institutions,

(b) The National Education Policy, 1986 recognises the need to prevent commercialisation of education.

Mentally Retarded Children in 'Goitre Prone Areas'

3078. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of children in 'goitre prone areas' are mentally retarded;

(b) whether Government have taken any step to survey the number and state of health of such children; and

(c) if so, the number of such children, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). The Government are aware that a large number of children in goitre-prone areas are susceptible to mental retardation. No country-wise survey has been done to assess the extent of such mental retardation among children in various goitre-prone areas. A limited study done in Eastern Uttar Pradesh had revealed a fairly high incidence ranging between 4% to 15% in Gonda, Deoria and Gorakhpur.

Direct Flights from Trivandrum to Foreign Countries

3079. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the names of countries to which direct flights are operated at present from Trivandrum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Sri Lanka, Maldives, U.A.E., Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Rajdhani Type Express Train between Trivandrum and Delhi

3080. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a Rajdhani type Express train to Trivandrum from Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Restoration of Train Services in Ferozpur
and Dehli Divisions of Northern
Railway**

3081. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR : Will the Minister of
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of train services
still remain suspended in Ferozpur and
Delhi Divisions of Northern Railway due
to deterioration in the law and order situa-
tion in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the names of the train services
in these divisions alongwith the dates with
effect from which these have been suspended;

(c) whether it is proposed to restore
some of these services in view of the extreme
hardship caused to the people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including
the dates by which these are likely to be
restored ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). This will depend on the
review of the position from time to time.

Statement

(b) Delhi Division—10

Train No.	Date of Cancellation	Section
1	2	3
347 Passenger	12-4-1986	Ambala Cantt.—Bathinda
348 Passenger	12-4-1986	
2 USN	12-4-1986	Nangal Dam—Sirhind.
5 USN	12-4-1986	
1 BD	—do—	Dhuri—Bhatinda
4 UB	—do—	Bhatinda—Ambala Cantt.
3 UD	—do—	Ambala Cantt—Dhuri
3 LS	12-4-1986	Ludhiana—Sirhind
4 LS	13-4-1986	—do—
344 Passenger	1-5-1986	Bhatinda—Jakhai

Ferozpur Division—41

1 AD	26-3-1986	Amritsar—Derababa Nanak
4 AD	26-3-1986	

1	2	3
1 ABP	25-3-1986	Amritsar—Pathankot
4 ABP	25-3-1986	—do—
5 ABP	25-3-1986	—do—
6 ABP	24-3-1986	—do—
4 AK	25-3-1986	Amritsar—Khemkaran
5 AK	25-3-1986	—do—
7 AK	29-3-1986	—do—
8 AK	29-3-1986	—do—
1 NJ	11-4-1986	Jalandhar City—Nawashahr Doaba
2 JH	11-4-1986	Jalandhar City—Hoshiarpur
7 JH	11-4-1986	—do—
9 JH	—do—	—do—
10 JH	—do—	—do—
1 JNL	—do—	Jalandhar City—Nakodar
1 JN	12-4-1986	—do—
2 JMP	12-4-1986	Jalandhar City—Pathankot
5 JMP	11-4-1986	—do—
7 FF	11-4-1986	Ferozepur—Fazilka
8 FF	11-4-1986	—do—
3 LJH	12-4-1986	Ludhiana—Hisar
4 LJH	12-4-1986	—do—
5 LJH	11-4-1986	—do—
6 LJH	11-4-1986	—do—
2 BA	11-4-1986	Bathinda—Abohar
4 SHB	11-4-1986	Bathinda—Sri Ganga Nagar
7 LF	11-4-1986	Ferozepur—Ludhiana
8 LF	11-4-1986	—do—
1 ABQ	25-3-1986	Amritsar—Qadian
2 ABQ	25-4-1986	—do—

1	2	3
3 ABQ	25-3-1986	Amritsar—Qadian
4 ABQ	25-3-1986	—do—
1 APJ	25-3-1986	Amritsar—Jammu Tawi
2 APJ	25-3-1986	—do—
334 Passenger	26-3-1986	Amritsar—Jalandhar City
6 LJ	17-5-1986	Dhuri—Jakhal
2 JNL	14-5-1986	Jalandhar City—Nakodar
337 Passenger	27-3-1986	Amritsar—Ludhiana
333 Passenger	26-3-1986	—do—
343 Passenger	1-5-1986	Jakhal—Bathinda—Sriganga Nagar

**Relaxation of Criteria for Opening of
Navodaya Vidyalayas**

3082. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the criteria of availability of suitable land and buildings for deciding the location of Navodaya Vidyalayas would be relaxed in hill States/regions in view of the topography; and

(b) if so, the details of the relaxations proposed to be given to such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The scheme for setting up Navodaya Vidyalayas envisages that each schools should have roughly 30 acres of land and it is also stipulated that existing school buildings, project buildings not in use and other similar premises with adequate vacant land will be considered. So, there is enough flexibility in the provisions of the scheme. In individual cases relaxations in the criteria for availability of suitable land and buildings for location of Navodaya Vidyalayas is considered on the merits of each case.

In the case of Himachal Pradesh where it has been decided to start four Vidyalayas in Pandoh, District Mandi; Theog, District Shimla; Sarol, District Chamba; and Nahan, District Sirmore, relaxation in respect of land for permanent site has been allowed in three cases.

**Testing of Samples of a Commodity at
the place of its Manufacture**

3083. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any step for testing samples of a commodity at the place of its manufacture in order to test its purity or impurity; and

(b) whether Government propose to hold the manufacturer of the commodity responsible, in case the saleable sealed commodities are found spurious or adulterated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) According to the condition of licence granted under the

Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules thereunder, every manufacture has to test each batch or lot of raw material used by him for the manufacture of his products and also each batch of the final product. In addition to this, the Drugs Inspectors, appointed under the Act, have powers to draw samples from manufacturing premises as well as sale premises and get them tested by the Government Analyst appointed under the Act.

As far as provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 is concerned, the State Governments have been advised to keep a strict vigil on the quality of food at its source of manufacture.

(b) Under the provision of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules thereunder drugs can be sold only by a licensed wholeseller/retailer. No licenced dealer can sell a drug unless such drug is purchased under a cash or credit memo from duly licenced dealer or duly licenced manufacturers.

Drugs Inspectors appointed under the Act have powers to draw samples from the sale premises and send them for test to Government Analysts. If the samples drawn from the Sales premises is found to be sub-standard/adulterated/spurious on test, necessary action in the matter is taken against the manufacturer/dealer depending upon the findings of the Government Analyst and the Drugs Inspector in the matter.

Every manufacturer is responsible for the quality of the drug released by him for sale in the market.

In the case of food items, the manufacturer may also be impleaded in the Court of Law in case sealed commodities are found adulterated.

Location of Office of Inland Water Transport Authority

3084. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision to -locate the office of the Inland Water Transport

Authority, and apex body to monitor inland water transport operations in the country, has since been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not acceding to the request of the Government of West Bengal to locate the office in Calcutta where necessary infrastructure exists particularly when the first commercial run on the Calcutta-Patna stretch of the national waterway was launched at Calcutta and is capable of handling not only all the up country cargo emanating from there but also the downwards transport operations ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such communications has been received from the Government of West Bengal.

Withdrawal of First Class Coaches

3085. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways plan to withdraw first class passenger coaches gradually;

(b) if so, the phased programme envisaged in this behalf so far as the withdrawal of first class coaches from the Super-fast, Mail, Express and local passenger trains is concerned; and

(c) the manner in which these coaches are proposed to be replaced in the context of the fast moving passenger traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). First class coaches on important Mail/Express trains will be gradually replaced with A.C. 2-tier sleeper coaches. This will be done in a phased manner, taking into account the availability

of new A.C. sleeper coaches, preference being given to trains which have two or more 1st class coaches. It has also been decided to withdraw First class coaches from local passenger trains. The First class coaches are quite old, and will get condemned on age-cum-condition basis. New First class coaches are not being built.

Checking Ticketless Travelling

3086. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ticket collectors on pay roll of various railways as on 31 March, 1986; and

(b) whether Flying Squad checking without black coat is proposed to be introduced in important trains with the help of Railway Protection Force to stop large scale ticketless travelling ?

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

Preservation and Maintenance of Indian Culture Heritage

3087. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to form an authority to preserve ancient temples, mosques, pagodas, Monasteries and Churches to maintain the historical, cultural and artistic value of the Indian Cultural Heritage from destruction and extinction;

(b) whether Government propose to select eminent persons in consultation with State Governments for their preservation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No such proposal is under

consideration. The ancient monuments declared protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 are preserved by the Archaeological Survey of India.

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

Scheduled Caste/Tribe Yoga Teachers in Delhi Schools/Colleges

3088. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Yoga Teaching has been introduced in Delhi Schools/colleges; and

(b) if so, the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates amongst Yoga Teachers recruited in the Delhi schools/Colleges so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yoga teaching has been introduced in Delhi Schools only.

(b) The combined percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Yoga teachers recruited in schools under Delhi Administration is 2.3. The percentage of Scheduled Caste Yoga Teachers in schools under N.D.M.C. is 6.5.

Short Stay Homes

3089. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of short stay homes at present in various parts of the country; and

(b) whether all districts are proposed to be covered by the end of Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Twenty-five. A statement showing their location is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement*Statement showing the number of short stay homes in country districts/state-wise*

Name of the State/ U.T.	Location of the short stay homes	Number of short stay home
1. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2
2. Bihar	Patna	1
3. Gujarat	Gandhinagar	1
4. Goa, Daman and Diu	Panaji	1
5. Haryana	Faridabad	2
	Karnal	
6. Kerala	Trivandrum	1
7. Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	1
8. Maharashtra	Bombay	3
	Nagpur	
	Nasik	
9. Manipur	Imphal	1
10. Orissa	Cuttack	1
11. Punjab	Jalandhar	1
12. Tamil Nadu	Madurai	1
	Madras	1
13. West Bengal	Hooghly	
	24-Parganas	2
14. Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun	
	Kanpur	
	Lucknow	
	Sitapur	
	Agra	5
15. Delhi	—	1
Total		25

National Policy for Children

3090. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had formulated a national policy for children in 1974 to provide adequate services to children both before and after birth;

(b) whether World Health Organisation has stipulated that babies weighing less than 2500 grammes be considered as low birth weight babies and percentage of such children varied from 5 to 7 whereas in India, it was over 30; and

(c) if so, the reasons for failure to implement the policy of 1974 successfully ?

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

(b) and (c). A baby with birth weight below 2500 grammes is considered as a low birth weight baby. No precise estimates of low birth weight are available. However, some limited surveys show that about 30% of children born in India have a weight less than 2500 grammes.

The low birth weight in India is due to several causes, like maternal malnutrition, anaemia, short birth intervals, inadequate MCH service, etc. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have taken up several maternal and child health schemes like antenatal care, provision of aseptic delivery by trained hands, post-natal care and care of infant. Immunization of pregnant mother with Tetanus Toxoid and prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers have also been taken up.

Supplementary nutrition is given to pregnant women of poor socio-economic sections of society under the Integrated Child Development Services, and the Special Nutrition Programme.

[Translation]**Submission of Thesis by Students of I.I.T., Delhi**

3091. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that those students who wrote their thesis in English were called for viva-voce by the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi within a week following the submission of their thesis whereas it took four months or even more for holding viva-voce test in respect of those students who had written their thesis either in Hindi or in other Indian languages;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Indian Institute of Technology to remedy the situation; and

(c) whether Indian Institute of Technology propose to compensate the affected students in any manner and if so, how ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). It is only after 1984-85 that two students of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi wrote their Project Report/Thesis in Hindi. In the absence of any definite guidelines for accepting and evaluating the Project Reports and Thesis, there was some delay in accepting the same. After a decision of the Senate, IIT Delhi made arrangements at their own cost to get the Project Reports in Hindi translated into English for further certification by students and their supervisors. Steps are being taken by the IIT Delhi to reduce the delays in translation work etc. There is no other way to compensate the students except that in the event of some delay in the announcement of result due to submission of Project Report in a language other than English, the student desiring to pursue higher studies in the IIT Delhi itself will be permitted to continue his studies provisionally.

[English]**Study Regarding Road Accidents**

3092. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted by Union Government regarding the road mishaps in Metropolitan cities particularly in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the findings of the major causes including the percentage of road accidents and particularly accidents involving Delhi Transport Corporation buses and private buses under Delhi Transport Corporation operation in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Statistical analysis of road accidents including those in Metropolitan cities is made by the Directorate of Transport Research. The periodical analysis is made by D.T.C.

So far as road accidents in Delhi are concerned, the DTC also has been making periodical analysis in respect of accidents involving their buses. The Delhi Traffic Police authorities have also recently made a study of accidents involving private operated buses, which high-lighted that long hours of duty put in by their drivers is one of the important causes of accidents. As the long duty hours at a stretch violates the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939,

instructions have been issued to the concerned authorities to strictly enforce the regulations.

The increase in the number of road accidents has been attributed to phenomenal increase in vehicle population with all types of vehicles claiming road space, mechanical failures, human error, non-observance of traffic rules.

The percentage of road accidents per thousands vehicles however shows a decline over the years. The figures of road accidents in Delhi per thousand vehicles are as under :

Year	%age
1981	7.45
1982	7.33
1983	7.30
1984	7.13
1985	6.76

The road accidents involving D.T.C. buses and P.O. buses are as under :

	1985		1986 (upto June)	
	D.T.C. buses	P.O. buses	D.T.C. buses	P.O. buses
Minor Accidents	3387	993	1950	594
Major Accidents	538	14	121	2
Fatal Accidents	240	93	105	47
Total	4165	1100	2176	643

[*Translation*]

Unauthorised Occupation of Railway Land at Unnao Railway Station (Uttar Pradesh)

3093. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fencing on the railway land on the Unnao railway station (Uttar Pradesh) has been removed and bricks are being heaped there to construct shops from 30 feet inside the fencing;

(b) if so, whether orders are being issued to stop this illegal construction and conduct an enquiry into it; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against persons who have occupied railway land illegally ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). One Shri D.P. Dwivedi was allotted a piece of railway land measuring 14m × 5m on 21.4.1986 at Unnao Railway station. Since he wanted to construct semi permanent shed with bricks, his licence has been cancelled and action is being taken to get the site vacated.

[*English*]

Construction of Tanks in Andhra Pradesh

3094. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Union Government to construct new tanks in Andhra Pradesh, which is far scarce to irrigate the land;

(b) if so, whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached Union Government for necessary financial help; if so, the details thereof and the time by which necessary funds will be released; and

(c) whether an expert committee has surveyed the areas in Andhra Pradesh where

these tanks will be constructed; if so, the details of the report of the committee and the extent to which Union Government have accepted the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ground and Surface Water Development in Andhra Pradesh

3095. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by Union Government during the last three years of the Sixth Plan for strengthening the State ground and surface water in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of amount so earmarked for Andhra Pradesh during each year of the Seventh Plan and total amount for the Seventh Plan;

(c) the area which was brought under irrigation in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years of the Sixth Plan and under the above scheme expected area during the Seventh Plan; and

(d) whether share of Andhra Pradesh in this regard is the lowest in country; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) An amount of about Rs. 102.74 lakhs was released as Central Assistance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years of the Sixth Plan, for strengthening the State Ground and Surface Water Organisations.

(b) The Assistance is released on receipt of the proposal and confirmation of budget provision by the State Governments. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 12.96 lakhs was released.

(c) The assistance is given to States only for the purchase of equipment like drilling rigs well-loggers etc.

(d) No, Sir.

Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation System

3096. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Centrally Sponsored scheme for encouraging irrigation through sprinkler/drip system is operating in the country;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh during the last two years of the Sixth Plan and sanctioned/to be sanctioned during the Seventh Plan period;

(c) the area brought/expected to be brought under irrigation under this scheme in Andhra Pradesh by the end of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the reasons for allotting the minimum amount for this purpose to Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of Rs. 58.50 lakhs was released during 1983-84. No proposal has been received from the State Government for the year 1984-85 and for the Seventh Plan.

(c) and (d). Do not arise as no proposal for Seventh Plan has been received from the State Government.

Aircraft Accidents due to Bird Hits

3097. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the accidents of aircrafts being hit by small birds in the country are on increase for the last few years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which occurred during the last three years;

(c) the number of cases which proved fatal and those which grounded the aircrafts, separately;

(d) the amount of compensation paid during the period and amount spent on repairs of the aircrafts separately; and

(e) the details of preventive steps suggested by a Committee, if any, so appointed and if not, the reasons for not appointing such a Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). There has been no notifiable accident due to bird-hit during the last three years (1983-85). However, some bird-hit incidents did occur.

(c) There has been no fatality due to bird-hit during the last three years. 74 aircrafts of Air India and Indian Airlines were grounded due to bird-hits during the same period.

(d) Indian Airlines have paid a compensation amounting to Rs. 18,124.40 to two crew members who were injured in one such incident. Air-India and Indian Airlines incurred an expenditure of Rs. 369.70 lakhs during the last three years on the repairs of aircraft damaged due to bird-hits.

(e) Following Committees have been set-up to review, monitor and implement measures for prevention of bird menace to the aircraft :

1. Committee of Secretaries.
2. High Level Bird Strike Committee.
3. Task Force.

Salient steps suggested by the above Committees are cutting of grass around the runway strips and spraying of insecticides, use of incinerators for burning garbage, shooting of birds at airports, installation of sodium vapour lights on the operational and adjoining areas, clearance of slums around airports, creating public awareness regarding environmental cleanliness around airfields.

Allocations to States for Irrigation

3098. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated by the Union Government to State Governments for execution of major and medium irrigation schemes and for digging of tube-wells etc. during the year 1985-86;

(b) whether Government are satisfied that the amount allocated to various States has been properly utilised and there has been no diversion of funds; and

(c) the names of the States which have

not utilised the Central Assistance properly in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). Information regarding State-wise approved outlays for major-medium and minor irrigation schemes, alongwith anticipated expenditure is given in Statements I and II below. The outlays are expected to be utilised for the purpose for which they are allocated.

Statement-I

Annual Plan 1985-86—Major and Medium Irrigation

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	Approved Outlays	Anticipated expenditure	Variation of Col. 3 over Col. 2
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	17179	17274	(+) 95
Assam	2100	2100	—
Bihar	20000	22020	(+) 2020
Gujarat	15136	15113	(—) 23
Haryana	12081	11100	(—) 981
Himachal Pradesh	164	164	—
Jammu and Kashmir	1308	1205	(—) 23
Karnataka	9738	9738	—
Kerala	5950	6085	(+) 135
Madhya Pradesh	21744	21570	(—) 174
Maharashtra	23785	24511	(+) 726
Manipur	1110	1110	—
Meghalaya	10	—	(—) 10
Orissa	9070	9670	(+) 600
Punjab	4923	4764	(—) 159
Rajasthan	10013	9713	(—) 300

1	2	3	4
Sikkim	10	10	—
Tamil Nadu	5100	5297	(+) 197
Tripura	435	435	—
Uttar Pradesh	18510	19048	(+) 538
West Bengal	3950	3620	(-) 330
Total (States)	182316	184627	(+)2311

Statement-II*Annual Plan 1985-86—Minor Irrigation*

(Rs. lakhs)

States	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Variation of Col. 3 over Col. 2
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3370	3370	—
Assam	2950	2950	—
Bihar	4600	4950	(+) 350
Gujarat	1530	2733	(+)1203
Haryana	245	245	—
Himachal Pradesh	565	614	(+) 49
Jammu and Kashmir	850	999	(+) 149
Karnataka	2630	2630	—
Kerala	400	453	(+) 53
Madhya Pradesh	7339	7673	(+) 334
Maharashtra	4900	7400	(+)2500
Manipur	170	170	—
Meghalaya	170	170	—
Nagaland	259	259	—

1	2	3	4
Orissa	2200	2200	—
Punjab	622	634	(+) 12
Rajasthan	721	721	—
Sikkim	135	135	—
Tamil Nadu	905	905	—
Tripura	300	300	—
Uttar Pradesh	9628	9628	—
West Bengal	1500	1631	(+) 131
Total (States)	45989	50770	(+)4781

Railway Accidents during 1985-86

3099. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :
SHRI T. BASHEER :
SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of train accidents major and minor, which took place on various railways in the country during the year 1985-86;

(b) the number of persons killed and seriously injured and the of damage to Railway property as a result thereof;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the families of deceased and injured persons;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the causes of those accidents; and

(e) if so, the details of the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) During the year 1985-86, 717 consequential train accidents, major and minor, took place on Indian Railways.

(b) In these accidents, 212 persons lost their lives and 269 persons were seriously injured. The cost of damage to railway property was Rs. 11.82 crores approximately.

(c) During 1985-86 Rs. 202.33 lakhs has been paid in respect of those killed and Rs. 18.55 lakhs to the injured irrespective of the year of accident.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The main causes of these accidents were failure of railway staff and persons other than railway staff, failure of rolling stock, permanent way, electrical and signal and tele-communication equipment and sabotage.

Missing Railway Wagons

3100. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of missing railway wagons during the last three years showing year-wise the name of the zonal railway wagons having Government luggage except food and coal; wagons having luggage from private parties; wagons working for Food Corporation of India and wagons working for Coal;

(b) the number of wagons that were recovered in each year and in each above mentioned category;

(c) the common *modus operandi* of taking away such wagons; and

(d) the number of cases in which the involvement of railway staff has been noticed ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). Railway wagons are in a pool and are not separately set aside for Food Corporation of India or for Coal or for luggage. Statistics in this form are not being maintained.

(c) No wagons are taken away from the Railways. However, some wagons get misdelivered, cross-delivered or delivered at stations other than the booked destination due to diversions etc. or get unconnected due to loss of labels or illegible labels.

(d) As diversions are ordered for unavoidable reasons, the question of individual staff involvement in such cases does not arise. Staff responsibility is, however, fixed whenever enquiries reveal negligence or misconduct on the part of railway staff due to which a wagon gets unconnected etc. The total number of staff punished in all claims cases during the last three years has been as under :

Year	No. of staff published
1983	677
1984	806
1985	706

[*Translation*]

Involvement of Voluntary Organisations in Family Welfare Programmes

3101. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provide financial and other assistance to voluntary organisations to make the family welfare programme a success;

(b) if so, the aims of such organisations and since when each of them has been functioning alongwith the assistance provided to each of them during the past three years and the criteria adopted for providing assistance to them; and

(c) whether their working has even been reviewed and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Late Running of Train between Secunderabad-Parli Vaijnath

3102. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the train running between Secunderabad-Parli Vaijnath (South Central Railway) is very slow and irregular in its timings; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to ensure its punctuality ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Express as well as passenger trains are running between Secunderabad and Purna. There is only one fast passenger train between Purna and Parli Vaijnath and there are two slow passenger trains between Parbhani and Parli Vaijnath. The punctual running of trains on this section is being affected by high incidence of chain pulling as well as other factors.

(b) Instruction have been issued to the South Central Railway to improve the running of trains on the above section.

Amarja Irrigation Project

3103. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the present state of Amarja Irrigation Project at Aland Taluka, Gulbarga district Karnataka;

(b) when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) what was the estimated cost when it was started and what will be the cost at the time of its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). As reported by the Government of Karnataka earth dam, irrigation sluice on left bank and canals have been completed. Canal lining is in progress. Work on spillway and right sluice is to be taken up. The project is expected to be completed during the Eighth Plan. Cost of the sanctioned project is Rs. 5.70 crores at 1975-76 rates and the latest estimated cost is Rs. 25.10 crores at 1985-86 rates.

[*Translation*]

Stoppage of Bikaner-Sawai Madhopur Train at Bissau

3104. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the train running between Bikaner and Sawai Madhopur had started halting at Bissau town Ramgarh but after some time the stoppage was withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether arrangement is proposed to be made to halt the train at Bissau ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The stoppage was withdrawn due to poor patronisation.

[*English*]

Pay scales of Employees of Vayudoot

3105. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of the employees of the Vayudoot compare very unfavourably with those sanctioned by Government for the employees of newly created Helicopter Corporation;

(b) if so, the comparative details of the pay scales;

(c) whether employees of the Vayudoot are demanding higher wages; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering to revise their pay scales ?

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

(b) The difference is due mainly to Vayudoot not having switched over from the Government DA pattern to the Industrial DA pattern. A statement giving pay scales prevalent in the two organisations is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Comparison of Pay Scales in Vayudoot and Helicopter Corporation of India Limited

Vayudoot		Helicopter Corporation	
(On Central Government DA pattern)		(proposed scales of pay on Industrial DA pattern)	
Driver/Peon	196-232	Peon	550-770
Assistant	260-400	Driver	580-825

Sr. Assistant	330-560	Clerk	595-875
Secretary	425-700	Technician	630-970
Officer	550-900	Assistant	650-1070
Officer	650-1200	Sr. Technician	715-1215
Sr. Officer	700-1300	Private Secretary	770-1305
Asstt. Manager	1100-1600		
Dy. Manager/Manager	1500-1800	Suptd. Accounts	835-1490
General Manager	2250-2750	Foreman	945-1595
		Officers	1100-1940
		Asstt. Manager	1450-2240
		Dy. Manager	1800-2480
		Manager/Company	
		Secretary/Captains	2050-2750
		Sr. Manager/ Commanders/Suptd. Engineer	2475-3075
		Dy. General Manager	2650-3250
		General Manager	3000-3700

Modernisation of Airports

3106. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether besides Bombay and Delhi
Airports, Government are considering for
simultaneous modernisation of other impor-
tant airports in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Presently, the following modernisa-
tion schemes are under execution/con-
templated

- (i) Construction of a new International
Terminal Complex at Madras
Airport at an estimated cost of
Rs. 9.84 crores;
- (ii) Construction of a new domestic
terminal complex at Calcutta air-
port at an estimated cost of Rs.
27.68 crores;
- (iii) Improvement of facilities like taxi-
ways, apron and roads, external
services etc. and deployment of
Rapid Intervention Vehicles at
Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and
Madras airports; and
- (iv) Installation of Instrument Lending
Systems at 10 airports viz. Amritsar
Bhopal, Kanpur, Mohanbari,
Varanasi, Agartala, Imphal, Jaipur,
Jammu and Patha.

Incidence of Female Infanticide

3107. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the incidence of female infanticide in different parts of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any particular sections of the society have been indentified in which the incidence of female infanticide is common; and

(c) the steps taken or contemplated to check this evil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). On the basis of a quick study which was got conducted by the State Government of Tamil Nadu there are indications that certain communities like Kallar and Thevars of Madurai District do not welcome the birth of female babies if there are already one or two children in the family and the neo-natal mortality rate of female children is very high. On the basis of the study report, the State Government has issued instructions to agencies like Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme, Public Health Education, Chief Minister's Noon Meal Programme to undertake an intensive education programme to combat this evil.

Demand to Strengthen Child Health Centre at Medical College, Jabalpur

3108. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been persistent demand of the public to strengthen the Child Health Centre at Medical College Jabalpur during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has also approached Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). The Medical College at Jabalpur is administered by the State Government. As such, the demand, if any, to strengthen the Child Health Centre at the Medical College is to be considered by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Government of India has not received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in this regard. There is no scheme under the Central Government during the Seventh Plan period for giving financial assistance to the State-run Medical Colleges for their expansion/strengthening.

Attachment of Pantry Car with Bombay Calcutta Mail

3109. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attachment of Pantry Car at Allahabad Station with Bombay Calcutta Mail has been stopped;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to restore it for the convenience of the passengers; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The pantry car service by Bombay-Calcutta Mail via Allahabad was withdrawn more than a decade ago.

(b) and (c). Due to paucity of pantry cars, there is no proposal at present to introduce pantry car service by this train.

Overhead Pedestrian Bridge at Katni

3110. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider a proposal to construct over-head pedestrian bridge at Katni where public have to cross twenty rail lines to reach the locomotive shed; and

(b) if so, the likely time by which the construction work will commence ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The Railways undertake construction of foot over bridges for the use of the public to cross the tracks on 'Deposit Terms' for which proposals are to be sponsored by the State Governments/Local Authorities with an undertaking to bear the entire cost of construction. No proposal for provision of a foot over bridge at Katni has so far been received by the Railways from the State Government/Local Authority.

[*Translation*]

Vacant Posts of Hindi Officers in Air India

3111. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether posts of Hindi Officers and some other posts have been lying vacant for a long time in Air India;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons for not filling up these vacancies; and

(c) the steps being taken to fill up these posts in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). At present there is no post of Hindi Officer vacant in Air India. However, two posts of Hindi Assistant-cum-Translator are vacant since July, 1982 and August, 1984, one each at Delhi and Bombay, respectively. The post of Hindi Assistant-cum-Translator is filled by promotion from Hindi Typists/Clerks after they acquire adequate experience. The present Hindi Typist/Clerks were appointed only in 1983 and are not ready for promotion. Therefore, the posts of Hindi Assistant-cum-Translator have not been filled up.

At Bombay, Air-India are making temporary arrangements so that the work does not suffer.

[*English*]

Proposal to Change Name of Kittur Express

3112. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government propose to change the name of Kittur Express to Kittur Rani Chennamma Express to inspire younger generation to develop nationalism ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : There is no such proposal at present.

Irrigation Investment Potential

3113. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the reasons for lagging behind in irrigation investment potentials during the successive Five Year Plans;

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof;

(c) the target fixed to explore the irrigation potential during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to train the irrigation personnel as well as the farmers for economical use of water ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b), Lag in utilisation of the created irrigation potential is due to, among others, lack of on-farm infrastructure and extension facilities and the time taken by the cultivators to adopt to irrigated farming.

(c) The target for VII Plan is 12.9 m. ha.

(d) The State Governments have been requested to set up project level training centres to train the irrigation personnel as well as the farmers.

Hydrological Survey for Ground Water Resources

3114. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the action programmes implemented in achieving ground water on the basis of data collected from various States as a result of the hydrological survey for ground water resources conducted; and

(b) the steps Government intend to take to accelerate the exploration and utilisation of the resources at minimum cost ?

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

(a) The Central Ground Water Board had covered an area of 20.31 lakh sq. km. of the country under hydrogeological surveys till the end of VI Plan. Based on the data collected from these surveys, an irrigation potential of 27.98 million hectares from ground water has been created upto the end of the VI Plan.

(b) During the VII Plan, the balance area of 12.57 lakh sq. km. of the country would be covered under surveys and over 4000 exploratory boreholes would be drilled against 1288 drilled during the VI Plan. The Central Ground Water Board has been strengthened for this purpose. Use of modern and sophisticated technology is being made for cost reduction.

Harbhangi Irrigation Project

3115. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total outlay of the Harbhangi Irrigation Project and how much has been spent on this project;

(b) the amount of aid/loan received for the project from the World Bank;

(c) whether the dam work has not yet started; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay ?

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

(a) An expenditure of Rs. 11.48 crores is anticipated to have been incurred on the project upto March, 1986 against the latest estimated cost of Rs 34.07 crores.

(b) World Bank has agreed for a credit assistance of \$ 105 million under Orissa Irrigation-II Project credit for a group of Medium Irrigation Projects which includes Harbhangi Project.

(c) and (d). As reported by the State Government, work on the dam is in progress.

Allocation for Central Government Hospitals in Delhi

3116. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :**
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that allocations for the Central Government hospitals in Delhi have not been made according to the requirements of the number of patients attended to in the hospitals;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the hospital-wise yearly allocations made during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Allocation of funds to the Central Government Hospitals is made after taking into account the requirements as well as the general availability of funds.

(c) The funds allocated to the Central Government hospitals during the last three years are as under :

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	488.70	594.38	666.87
2. Safdarjang Hospital	751.03	886.91	983.38
3. Lady Hardinge Medical College and S. K. Hospital	390.09	446.33	498.70
4. Kalawati Saran Children Hospital	110.92	115.13	137.07

Classification of "Prize Money and Group of Best Performance Award" for Family Welfare

3117. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether "the prize money and the group of best performance award" for Family Welfare for various States have been classified by Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) (i) Criteria proposed for deciding the award winning States/UTs in the field of Family Welfare Programme during 1985-86 is given in the Statement-I below.

(ii) Grouping of States/UTs for cash award for 1985-86 (on the basis of Couple Protection Rate as on 1.4.1985) and amount of award is given in the Statement-II below.

Statement-I

Cash incentive to best performing States in the field of F. W. Programme
Criteria proposed to be adopted for deciding the Award Winning States/UTs during 1985-86

(I) For States having population over one crore according to 1981 Census.

(i) States will be classified into 3 groups A, B and C of 5 States each according to the level of couple protection rate as on 1.4.85 arranged in the descending order.

(ii) Only those States will qualify for Award which have achieved during the year 1985-86.

(a) A minimum level of overall achievement of Family Planning targets

in terms of equivalent sterilisations for the year 1985-86 to be determined by the Central Government.

(b) A minimum of 1.5 per cent point increase in the Couple protection rate over the previous year.

(iii) For ranking the States which qualify for the award as per eligibility criteria (a) and (b) above, the performance of the States will be evaluated on the basis of the following components :

(a) Percentage of targets achievement during the year 1985-86 in terms of equivalent sterilisations.

(b) Increase in couple protection rate as compared to the increase in the couple protection rate at the National level.

(c) Improvement in performance in terms of percentage of achievements of targets during 1985-86 vis-a-vis percentage achievement of targets in terms of equivalent sterilisations in 1984-85.

(iv) The index based on criteria mentioned in para (iii) above will be further moderated for quality as judged by the reports received from the evaluation teams during the year 1985-86. The final ranking will be done on the basis of this adjusted index.

(II) For States/UTs. having population of less than one crore according to 1981 Census.

(i) The States/UTs. will be grouped into two groups (D and E) as under :

Group D; States/UTs. having population of 10 lakhs or more.

Group E; States/UTs. having population of less than 10 lakhs.

(ii) The criteria for judging the States/UTs. performance and their eligibility for the award will be the same as for the States having population of one crore and above.

Statement-II

Grouping of States/UTs for Cash Award for 1985-86 (on the basis of CPR as on 1.4.1985) and amount of awards

Group	States/UTs	Prize Money	
'A'	Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Kerala	Ist Prize 2nd „	Rs. 2.50 crores Rs. 1.00 „
'B'	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh	Ist Prize 2nd „	Rs. 2.50 crores Rs. 1.00 „
'C'	West Bengal, Assam, Rajasthan, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	Ist Prize 2nd „	Rs. 2.50 crores Rs. 1.00 „
'D'	Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya and Goa Daman and Diu		Rs. 0.50 crores
'E'	Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Sikkim, A and N Island, D and N Haveli and Lakshadweep		Rs. 0.25 crores

(In group 'D' and 'E' there is only one prize in each group)

Medical Equipment lying unused in Delhi Hospitals

3118. SHRI H.B. PATIL :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN :
SHRI AMARSINH
RATHAWA :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in Hindustan Times dated 12 July, 1986 stating that medical equipments worth over a crore of rupees have been lying unused for many years in the Sucheta Kripalani hospital, Kalawati Saran hospital and other Central Government hospitals in New Delhi;

(b) whether any committee has been appointed for investigation in the matter; and

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

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

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

(b) and (c). To get a total picture of the equipments lying unutilised or under utilised in the Central Government Hospitals in New Delhi, the Government has recently constituted a one man Committee.

Committee on Status of Women

3119. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

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

(a) the details of the main recommendations of the Committee on Status of Women in India accepted/not accepted/accepted with modifications by Government;

(b) the follow-up action taken and its effect on the women in the country; and

(c) the agencies through which these recommendations are to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). The Committee on the Status of Women in India identified areas where certain thrusts are necessary for improvement in the status of women like health, education, employment, social legislation, etc. It made 52 recommendations out of which 20 recommendations were accepted by the Empowered Committee. 19 recommendations were accepted with modifications and 13 were not accepted. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, a national machinery was set up to coordinate and intensify the efforts and measures needed for women's development. The implementation of the recommendations is the responsibility of respective Ministries/Departments and State Governments/U.T. Administrations. These recommendations are of long term and continuing nature which require constant action. Since these recommendations have social implications, the help and support of voluntary agencies and community organisations is also sought. The Department of Women and Child Development being the nodal Department

for women's development has the responsibility to liaise and monitor with different Ministries/Departments administering programmes in the areas identified by the National Committee.

Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Cell for Women's Development Programmes

3120. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

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

(a) whether a planning monitoring and evaluation cell for Women's Development programmes in the Department of Women's Welfare has been set-up;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of women's development programmes which it would monitor and evaluate; and

(d) the agencies through which the programmes would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). The proposal for setting up a monitoring and evaluation cell for women's development programmes has been approved. It will be set up shortly.

(c) and (d). The cell is meant to monitor the programmes for women's welfare and development, implemented or sponsored by several Ministries e.g. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (Department of Rural Development) Non-formal Education for Girls (Department of Education); Training of ANMs, Midwives, LHVs, dais and immunization of expectant mothers (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare); Several Schemes for Vocational Training for Women (Ministry of Labour) Girls' Hostels (Ministry of Welfare); Application of Science and Technology for Women (Department of Science and Technology); Working Women's

Hostels, Income Generating-cum-Training Centres, Condensed Courses of Education, Socio Economic Programmes, training of rural women in public cooperation, rehabilitation of women in distress, short stay homes, women's development corporations, (Department of Women and Child Development). Some of these programmes are implemented by the Ministries/Departments themselves and others through State Governments and autonomous/voluntary organisations.

Discrimination in Christian Missionary and other Minorities Schools

3121. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Christian Missionary and in some other minorities schools, treatment in respect of admission, fees and other matters is discriminatory on the basis of religion;

(b) whether such a policy conforms to the secular ideals envisaged in the Constitution;

(c) the states from which such complaints have been received; and

(d) the remedial steps taken/proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) According to the information available, the aided schools run by Christian Missionary/other minority communities generally follow a uniform admission policy without discrimination. Unaided schools follow their own admission policy which is not controlled by the Government.

(b) The constitution has specifically provided for a special framework for the operation of minority schools. Such schools enjoy the protection provided under Article 30 of the Constitution.

(c) and (d). No specific complaint has been received from any State Government.

Supply of Electricity in Kharagpur Railway Colony

3122. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUHAY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of electricity per unit at which Government used to purchase it at Kharagpur during the year 1975-76;

(b) the price per unit of electricity at Kharagpur at present, at which Government purchase it;

(c) the price at which the railway authorities of Kharagpur used to sell units of electricity to the consumers, both commercial and domestic within the railway colony during the years 1975-76;

(d) the price at which the Railway authorities of Kharagpur sell units of electricity to both commercial and domestic consumers, at present; and

(e) if the rates of electricity there are very high, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) 23.69 paise per unit.

(b) Present purchase rate is 82.4 paise per unit.

(c) Commercial rate was 52 paise per unit; and domestic rate was 19 paise per unit.

(d) Commercial rate is Rs. 1.61 per unit and domestic rate is 83 paise per unit.

(e) The rate is not considered very high in view of the increase in the tariff by State Electricity Board and the high incidence of maintenance charges.

Maintenance Work of Railway Lines by Contractors

3123. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUHAY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether previously such jobs in the Railways as changing of sleepers, re-railing, deep screening etc. were done by the departmental labours and sometimes by casual appointees;

(b) whether at present most of such jobs are done by the contractors;

(c) if so, since when this practice is being followed and the reasons thereof, and

(d) whether Government have attained any financial gain from this new scheme, if so, the amount of the gain for the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). To a limited extent these works are being executed through contractors. This practice has come in gradually from about 1980-81 onwards. No details of financial gains have been maintained, but generally it has been economical compared to departmental labour.

Medical Value of Certain Drugs

3124. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the widely expressed opinion of medical experts that out of seventy thousand of names of medicines in circulation in the country, ninety per cent such as different cough mixtures, Gripe water, different chewing tablets for throat troubles have no medical value;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) We have no information of the views expressed by the medical

experts that cough mixtures, gripe water, chewing tablets for throat troubles (which are prescribed by the medical profession for symptomatic relief of cough and gripping pain) have no medicinal value.

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

Non-Practising Allowance to Doctors

3125. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Central Government all qualified doctor occupying positions where medical qualifications are needed as per recruitment rules, get non-practising allowance;

(b) if not, given to all such qualified medical personnel, the reasons for such discrepancy; and

(c) whether Government propose to take remedial measure to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). According to Central Health Services Rules, 1982 all officers holding posts included in the Service are granted Non-Practising Allowance at prescribed rates except the posts of Director General of Health Services and Additional Director General of Health Services which carry fixed pay of Rs. 3500 per month and Rs. 3000 per month respectively. Non-Practising Allowance is also sanctioned at prescribed rates to officers of Indigenous Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy having clinical duties and working in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Central Government Health Scheme.

Reservation for SC/ST Candidates in JLN Medical College, Allgarh Muslim University

3126. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether no reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates has

been made for admission at the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to make reservation at this Medical College for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Scheduled Tribe Persons given Admission in Indian Institutes of Technology

3127. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and percentage of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe Community, given admission in the Indian Institutes of Technology, Kanpur, Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Kharagpur, separately since 1984, year-wise; and

(b) the details of the relaxation given to the Scheduled Tribe candidates for admission in the Indian Institutes of Technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). 7½% of the total seats in Indian Institutes of Technology are reserved for admission of Scheduled Tribe Student. The normal cut off point in the qualifying marks in the Joint Entrance Examination, for admission to the Indian Institutes of Technology for SC/ST students, is fixed at 2/3rd of the cut off point determined for the general category students, which is

lowered further in order to increase the intake of SC/ST students. On the basis of this Criteria 10, 21 and 30 Scheduled Tribe students qualified the Joint Entrance Examination during 1984, 1985 and 1986 respectively, for admission to the Indian Institutes of Technology. Apart from the relaxation in qualifying marks in the Joint Entrance Examination, the age limit for SC/ST students is relaxed by five years. A separate merit list is prepared for SC/ST students. Those SC/ST students who do not qualify for admission even after all possible relaxation in the Joint Entrance Examination are offered admission to a preparatory course, of about one year duration, conducted by Indian Institutes of Technology for SC/ST students. On qualifying an internal test at the end of the preparatory course, the students are automatically admitted to the B. Technology Programme.

Socio-Economic Schemes Sanctioned by Central Social Welfare Board

3128. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of socio-economic schemes sanctioned by Central Social Welfare Board during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 for welfare of girls/women;

(b) the number of girls/women which were trained under these schemes; and

(c) the number of self employed women after training and what is their average earnings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

Socio-economic Programme

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
(a) Number of units sanctioned	708	671	551
** (b) Number of girls/women trained	311	657	372
** (c) Number of self employed women after training	311	657	372

Average earnings : from Rs. 150 p.m. to Rs. 300 p.m.

** The units sanctioned under the socio-economic scheme are mainly production units. Only in a few units, girls/women require training. Number of women/girls trained during the past three years is accordingly given. The total number of beneficiaries of the units sanctioned under the socio-economic programme is shown below :

Year	Number of beneficiaries
1983-84	8951
1984-85	9254
1985-86	6772

Vocational Training Programme

Training in various vocations/trades is provided to girls/women under this programme also. The number of units sanctioned and the number of beneficiaries (trainees) under this programme are shown below :

Year	Number of units sanctioned	Number of beneficiaries (trainees)
1983-84	488	10943
1984-85	614	15132
1985-86	555	12321

Assessment about Working of Family Planning Workers

3129. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment about the working of family welfare workers at different levels has been made; and

(b) if so, the details of the assessment made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (b). An assessment in respect Village Health Guides Scheme and the alternate scheme of Rehbar-i-Sehat in Jammu and Kashmir and the Mini Health Centres Scheme in Tamil Nadu has been carried out. The assessment reports show that Voluntary workers at the village level are useful in promoting Health and Family Welfare besides providing first-aid during emergencies.

A similar assessment of the Dais Training Programme has highlighted the need for continuing education.

Passenger Amenities at Railway Stations and Income from Traffic

3130. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total income of a railway station on account of passengers and goods traffic is taken into account while sanctioning any passenger and other amenities including the upgradation of the station by the Railway authorities;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the guidelines followed in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the income from the goods traffic would also be taken into account while providing the various amenities and improving the status of railways stations; and

(d) the likely date by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The amenities are provided according to the importance and volume of passenger traffic dealt with at each station subject to availability of funds. Upgradation of stations is done as per operating considerations.

(d) Does not arise.

Anti Malaria Vaccine

3131. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a breakthrough in search of an anti-malaria vaccine has been achieved by the Scientists at Walter Beed Institute at Bethesda in United States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make available this anti-malaria vaccine for use in our country for the eradication of Malaria; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard and whether Government propose to procure this vaccine direct or through World Health Organisation for use in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Malaria vaccine against the sporozoite stage of the malaria parasite *P. falsi-parum* has been developed in USA by the Walter Beed Institute. Small quantities of this vaccine have been produced for clinical trials. Currently Phase I trials are in progress.

(c) The question does not arise at this stage as field trials are still going on.

(d) An appropriate view would be taken only after the results of all the field trials are available.

Crash Programme for Cancer Patients

3132. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any crash programme for the areas where there is concentration of Cancer patients in the country, to give them economic, hygienic and nutritious food assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Usual facilities available in Government Hospitals such as free food, drugs are provided to cancer patients as well. Diet as advised by doctor for particular need of a patient is given. It is not possible to single out any one category of

patients for economic assistance. The thrust of the action plan of the Government is on primary prevention, early detection and treatment and extension and strengthening of therapeutic services.

Setting up of Medical Universities in States

3133. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish separate Medical Universities in all the States as in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). The Medical Education Review Committee had made recommendations regarding the setting up of Universities of Health Sciences in order to bring about coordination between the various Educational and Training Institutions of the modern and various Indian Systems of Medicine, Nurses, Pharmacists etc. The Government of India have accepted the recommendation in principle. Para 9.5 of Chapter IX of the Report of the Medical Education Review Committee relates to establishment of Universities of Health Sciences. The Report of the Medical Education Review Committee alongwith a statement indicating the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee has already been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 2nd May, 1986.

Special Financial Assistance for Upper Indravati Irrigation Project

3134. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government of Orissa has sent proposal for special financial assistance beyond the plan outlay for execution of Upper Indravati Irrigation Project to create irrigation potential in the tribal areas of

Kalahandi district during the Seventh plan period; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

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

(a) and (b). The States Government has requested for increase in the State plan ceiling by sanction of additional funds. A Central loan assistance of Rs. 10 crores for the year 1986-87 has been recommended to the Planning Commission and is under their consideration.

Indravati Multipurpose Project

3135. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on Indravati multipurpose project as on 30 June, 1986 under execution in Orissa;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to expedite the execution of the above multi-purpose project;

(c) if so, the progress made so far; and

(d) the year by which the above project is expected to be completed ?

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

(a) Rs. 101.03 Crores.

(b) and (c). Government of India have been urging the State Governments to complete the on-going irrigation projects expeditiously by providing necessary funds on priority. The hydel power component is included under World Bank credit assistance. To assist the State Governments for completion of the project expeditiously the project is being monitored by Central Water Commission. The bottlenecks are identified and remedial measures recommended. A Special Central loan assistance of Rs. 10 crores towards irrigation component during 1986-87 has been recommended to the Planning Commission.

(d) Unit-I (Dam and Appurtenant works) and Unit-III (Power) are program-

med to be completed by 1991-92 and Unit-II (Irrigation) by 1992-93 subject to availability of requisite funds.

Subarnrekha Project

3136. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has requested the Centre to bear the flood control component of Subarnarekha project fully on the ground that Central Government property like National Highways, Railways etc. will be protected from the ravages of recurring floods;

(b) whether the Union Government are contemplating to treat such inter-State projects as National projects for funding; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

UGC Assistance for Post Graduate Centre at Shimoga

3137. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government has requested Union Government to provide financial assistance for post graduate centre at Shimoga;

(b) whether the matter is pending with the University Grants Commission for a long time; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government ?

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

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

Duplication in Vending/Catering Contracts at Railway Stations

3138. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the grounds for permitting duplication in vending and catering contracts at stations/platforms;

(b) the difficulties experienced by the Railway till the time the duplication provided in catering/vending contracts at stations/platforms;

(c) the reasons for not permitting duplications on those stations/platforms where M/s A.H. Wheeler and Company are having bookstall contracts; and

(d) what difficulties have the Railways experienced on the stations where two or more different bookstalls' contractors are working/functioning, with unemployed graduates ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). To meet the demand of the passengers and to provide adequate service to travelling public, Railways permit sale of same items by more than one contractor at the same station. The duplication is provided for the convenience of the passengers and not for removing any difficulty to the Railway.

(c) M/s A.H. Wheelers have sole selling rights at certain stations specified in their agreements.

(d) No, Sir.

Allocation to Karnataka for Health Centres/Family Planning Centres

3139. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the total amount earmarked for the Health Centres and Family Planning Centres in Karnataka State for the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 ?

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

of Rs. 1567.00 lakhs, Rs. 2247.00 lakhs and Rs. 1000.00 lakhs were earmarked for 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively for maintenance of sub-centres PHCs, SHCs and CHCs under Minimum Needs Programme in the State of Karnataka. In addition, Rs. 499.00 lakhs, Rs. 454.76 lakhs and Rs. 612.90 lakhs were sanctioned during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively for maintenance of Rural Family Welfare Centres/Sub-centres in the State of Karnataka under the National Family Welfare Programme.

[*Translation*]

Honorarium to Rural Health Visitors

3140. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had recently advised the States to consider the question of increasing the amount of honorarium paid at present to Rural Health Visitors; and

(b) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Faster Passenger and Goods Trains

3141. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce still faster passenger and goods trains;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether this exercise is risky in view of the lag in track renewals; and

(d) whether safety angle has been considered ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Trial runs for 140 Km/h Express trains are proposed to be undertaken during 1987. It is proposed to increase the speed of goods trains to 100 Km/h.

(c) and (d). Aspects relating to condition of track and safety will be fully taken into account before introducing regular runs.

[*Translation*]

Budgetary Allocations for Primary Secondary and Higher Education

3142. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the budgetary provision made for educational activities in primary education, secondary education and higher education during the period of last 3 years ending on the 31st March, 1986; and

(b) whether Government consider this amount adequate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Budget provision for elementary, secondary and higher Education sectors in this centre and states both under plan and non-plan budget during the period of last three years ending 31st March, 1986 is Rs. 8202.25 crores, Rs. 5478.50 crores and Rs. 2682.43 crores respectively.

(b) Provision for these sectors has been made on the basis of availability of resources and priority accorded to the various sectors of development.

[*English*]

Allotment of Bookstalls

3143. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways can allot bookstalls in the concourse and circulating areas to other persons/firms on all those stations where A.H. Wheeler and Company have bookstalls contracts;

(b) if so, how many bookstalls have been allotted to persons/unemployed graduates/cooperative societies in the concourse/circulating areas, from 2-6-1976 to 31-12-1985 on such stations held by Wheeler and Company, station and zone-wise; and

(c) how many bookstalls have been allotted to unemployed graduates zone-wise, on those stations where Wheeler and Company held bookstalls, except new platforms since 1973 to 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) As per provisions of the agreement, M/s. A.H. Wheeler and Co. Pvt. Ltd. have sole selling rights at the entire station premises of the stations specified in the agreement. However, Railways can allot bookstalls at these stations to Philanthropic and non-profit making Organisations. The sole selling rights of M/s. A. H. Wheeler do not extend to the new platforms constructed on or after 1-1-1976 (excepting those replaced due to gauge conversion). The allotment of booksalls at such new platforms can be made to unemployed graduates, partnerships association and Cooperative Society of actual workers/vendors, etc.

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

**Revenue from Railway Traffic and
amount Spent on Development
of Railway Lines**

3144. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the revenue earned by different Railway Zones out of passenger traffic and also from freight traffic during 1985-86; (zonalwise);

(b) the percentage of profit/loss of each zone in earning revenue over the previous years;

(c) the amount spent by South Eastern Railways and other Zonal Railways for the development of existing lines and on the construction of New lines during 1984-85 and 1985-86 year-wise; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The accounts for the year 1985-86 are in the process of finalisation. The provisional figures of revenue earned by different railways zones out of passenger traffic and also from freight traffic 1985-86 (zonal-wise) are as under :

(Rs. in Crores)

Railway	Passenger traffic	freight traffic
Central	316.00	716.00
Eastern	203.00	510.00
Northern	326.00	679.00
N.E.	99.00	77.50
N.F.	37.72	93.00
Southern	161.00	256.00
S.C.	164.00	447.00
S.E.	117.00	919.50
W.	291.00	625.00

(b) The percentage of Profit/loss (net revenue) of each zone in earning revenue over the previous years is as under :

(c) and (d). Funds allotted to each Railway during 1984-85 and 1985-86 for construction of New Lines and Important development works such as Gauge Conversions, Doublings, Traffic Facility works are as under :

(Rs. Crores)

Railway	New Lines		Gauge Conversions		Doublings		Other Traffic Facilities	
	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86
Central	4.10	6.55	—	—	15.00	19.53	8.13	8.47
Eastern	0.71	1.75	—	—	2.41	3.67	5.24	9.25
Northern	7.38	4.51	20.00	14.00	7.23	6.52	9.73	14.32
North-Eastern	1.01	0.50	13.00	10.51	—	—	1.14	0.60
Northeast Frontier	22.51	11.50	4.51	5.75	0.20	1.00	3.47	4.76
Southern	9.53	7.40	0.50	1.00	10.88	10.16	8.98	4.50
South-eastern	11.17	9.25	8.71	2.85	19.60	13.29	7.77	7.74
South-Eastern	18.50	13.04	—	—	1.11	1.79	16.93	21.65
Western	15.10	15.50	5.20	3.44	9.11	9.15	7.22	7.57

Taking up Irrigation Projects of Bihar as National Projects

31 DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government has urged the Union Government to take up some of the major water resource development projects as national projects;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto in this regard; and

(c) by when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

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

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

Training Courses for DTC Employees

3146. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether training courses have been started for employees of Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, the objectives of such training; and

(c) the average number of buses which remain off the road daily giving reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Besides training to new drivers, DTC also has Refresher Training Courses for bus crew and Job Orientation Training Programme for A.T.Is.

(b) To bring improvement in overall working of the Corporation in order to provide reliable, effective and comfortable service to the commuters.

(c) In 1985-86, DTC has achieved a fleet utilisation of 86.27%, which compares favourably with other city transport undertakings. The trend is being maintained. The balance percentage represents buses held up in workshops for major repairs, buses involved in accidents, buses detained for periodical inspection etc.

[*Translation*]

**New Train for South India from
Ayodhya/Varanasi**

3147. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to run a new train for South India from Ayodhya or Varanasi, the places of pilgrimage via Faizabad, Barabanki, Lucknow; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Due to lack of resources.

**Shuttle Train between Faizabad and
Lucknow**

3148. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the average number of commuters travelling between Faizabad and Lucknow daily from various stations like Rudauli, Barabanki etc. falling between Faizabad and Lucknow Railway stations of the Northern Railway;

(b) the number of monthly passes issued on this route; and

(c) whether any shuttle train is proposed to be run between Faizabad and Lucknow keeping in view the number of passenger of both these categories ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
(SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a)
Average number of persons travelling from some important stations between Faizabad and Lucknow based on last 2-3 years statistics are as follows :

Stations	Daily average
Lucknow	2195
Barabanki	1586
Daryabad	368
Rudauli	1254
Sohawal	423
Faizabad	917

(b) Average number of Monthly Season Tickets issued per month from the above stations are as follows :

Stations	Monthly average
Lucknow	1740
Barabanki	766
Daryabad	101
Rudauli	166
Sohawal	148
Faizabad	245

(c) Eight pairs of trains including five pairs of Express trains already run between faizabad and Lucknow and they are considered adequate for the present level of traffic.

Daily Running of Kisan Express

3149. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for running Kisan Express (Northern Railway) daily which runs at present four days a week; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 407 Up/408 Dn. Varanasi-Ludhiana Express is running twice a week. During certain months when there was such a bi-weekly special was run between Varanasi and Ludhiana to the same timings. It has now been decided to increase the frequency of 407/408 to 4 days a week from 1-10-1986. It is not feasible at present to make it daily due to lack of resources.

[English]

Train Services between New Delhi and Bhubaneswar/Puri

3150. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to run New Delhi-Puri Express trains throughout the week;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce Rajdhani type train between New Delhi and Bhubaneswar during Seventh Plan period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Puri-New Delhi Express is being rescheduled to run with shortest possible time; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a)

and (b). No, Sir. No. 915/916 New Delhi-Puri Express runs on 4 days a week and 175/176 Neelachal Express connecting New Delhi and Puri runs on the other 3 days of the week.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). From 1-8-86, 915/916 has been diverted to run via Allahabad, Kanpur and the train speeded up.

Viability study for Providing Financial Assistance to Shipping Companies

3151. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since completed the study regarding the viability of Shipping Companies for providing financial assistance to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the steps so far taken by Government to help the Shipping Industry have achieved the desired results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Detailed viability studies of the 17 defaulting private sector shipping companies was carried out in 1984 based on projections of freight situation. On account of continued shipping recession and the continued declining levels of freight rates, these assumptions are no longer valid. Accordingly, an indepth assessment of the long term viability of the shipping companies, keeping in view the trends in international shipping, inherent strength and weaknesses of particular shipping companies and other relevant details, is deemed necessary.

(c) Assistance in the form of rescheduling of overdues of shipping companies to

SDFC/Commercial Bank for SAFAUNS loans to shipping industry has been extended, in the recent past, in October, 1978, November, 1981, and April, 1983, respectively. A total of Rs. 128 crores and Rs. 24.65 crores have been rescheduled which was the overdue of various shipping companies to Shipping Development Fund Committee and Commercial banks under SAFAUNS loans respectively and the shipping companies have benefited to that extent.

Central Ports Development Fund

3152. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering for setting up a Central Ports Development Fund wherein the surplus funds of all the ports would be pooled for modernisation of ports all over the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Such a proposal is under consideration for the Major Ports of the country.

(b) The proposal is under examination by the Major Ports Reforms Committee. Details will be finalised on receipt of the report of the Committee.

Expansion of Liluah Workshop (Howrah)

3153. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expansion programme of Liluah workshop of Howrah, Eastern Railway will be completed soon; and

(b) the total man power engaged there now and the expected man power to be engaged during the Seventh Plan after expansion of the said workshop ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a)

There is no programme for expansion of Liluah workshop of Eastern Railway. However, the workshop is being modernised at a cost of Rs. 15.00 crores. The work would be completed expeditiously depending upon availability of funds.

(b) Total sanctioned strength of workshop is 11,802. There is no proposal to bring any major change in the manpower during the VII Plan after modernisation.

National Airports Authority of India

3154. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since established the National Airports Authority of India.

(b) if so, the time by which it will start functioning;

(c) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Department of Civil Aviation and other departments have been absorbed in the Authority; and

(d) if so, whether the employees absorbed in the Authority will be on the staff strength of the Authority or they will be on deputation and till what time ?

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

(b) It has started functioning with effect from the 1st of June, 1985.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Flood Control Measures

3155. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on flood control measures during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the total hectare of land protected;

(c) the amount earmarked for each State under the flood control programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the details of work to be executed during the period of Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). The anticipated expenditure on the flood control sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 778.66 crores providing reasonable degree of protection to an area of about 1.8 million hectare.

(c) A statement showing the State-wise outlay approved for flood control sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan is given below.

(d) Various flood control measures like embankments, drainage channels, bank protection works, anti-sea erosion works etc. are planned to be implemented by the concerned States during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Statement

Approved outlay on Flood Control for Seventh Plan (1985-90)

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	States	Seventh Plan approved outlay
1	2	3
A. States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.90
2.	Assam	27.00
3.	Bihar	144.00
4.	Gujarat	12.00
5.	Haryana	75.69
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.00

1	2	3
8.	Karnataka	4.00
9.	Kerala	25.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5.00
11.	Maharashtra	0.70
12.	Manipur	5.00
13.	Meghalaya	1.35
14.	Orissa	17.00
15.	Punjab	37.00
16.	Rajasthan	14.69
17.	Sikkim	1.05
18.	Tamil Nadu	13.00
19.	Tripura	6.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	161.00
21.	West Bengal	105.00
Sub-Total (A-States)		726.38

B. Union Territories

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.00
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.10
3.	Delhi	63.98
4.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1.00
5.	Lakshdweep	1.00
6.	Mizoram	1.00
7.	Pondichary	2.00

Sub-Total (B-Union Territories) 71.08

Total (A+B) State Sector 797.46

C—Central Sector 149.93

Grand Total 947.39

**Follow up Study of Victims of MIC by
Indian Council of Medical Research**

3156. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has recently completed a follow up study of the victims of the MIC gas leakage from the Indian Carbide Plant in Bhopal;

(b) if so, when the study was completed and the main conclusions thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). The Indian Council of Medical Research has initiated and is continuing a long term perspective study on follow up of Bhopal Gas Leakage victims. Various population groups from severely/moderately/mildly affected areas and controls have been studied and follow up of pregnant women, children and adults is being undertaken.

Thousands of exposed survivors still exhibit a wide range of respiratory, ocular, behavioural, neuromuscular and other morbidities. Morbidity related to lungs both in adults and children was the most predominant clinical manifestation which still continues in the form of chronic respiratory illness.

Randomised assessment of out-patients of the 10 Government clinics revealed about 22% of the screened population were suffering from mental disorders.

**Supply of Unhygienic Water to
Passengers**

3157. SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints and representations have been received by Government regarding the supply of unhygienic water

for drinking purposes to the passengers by the Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Such complaints are occasionally received.

(b) Such complaints are promptly investigated and attended to as necessary.

Concessions to Vayudoot Service

3158. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that exemption from sales tax, excise and route navigational charges to the Vayudoot Service were recommended by the committee that examined the feasibility of this service;

(b) if so, whether all these concessions have been extended to the Vayudoot Service and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some State Governments have agreed to give sales tax relief to Vayudoot;

(d) whether the Union Government has also asked all other State Governments to extend similar relief to Vayudoot Services to enable it to further expand its operational network ?

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

(b) Whereas some of the State Governments have exempted Vayudoot from payment of Sales Tax on Aviation Turbine fuel uplifted by it, the response from other States has not been very positive. International Airports Authority of India have agreed to the payment of landing charges at 40%, 50% and 60% of the normal rates for the years 1985, 1986 and 1987. It has been suggested to National Airports Authority that they should charge Landing and Route

Navigation Charges from Vayudoot at 50% of the normal rate.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Truck Parking Complexes along National Highways

3159. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved a scheme to encourage construction of truck parking complexes along National Highways in selected places;

(b) whether such complexes are functioning in Punjab and Haryana;

(c) if so, the evaluation of the functioning of such complexes; and

(d) the steps taken to provide such complexes in other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Truck parking complexes had been the subject matter of discussions at various forums including Transport Development Council. In order to encourage setting up of truck parking complexes along national highways, the Government of India under a specially evolved scheme extends financial assistance to cover the cost of land and infrastructural facilities in respect of the

approved schemes of Truck Parking Complexes. The State Governments have been requested to have Truck Operators Highway Amenities Societies to formulate and execute such Schemes and to take up urgently the work of construction of truck parking complexes, after identifying the suitable sites within their jurisdiction along National Highways.

Government of Punjab has intimated that truck parking complex at Kot Kalan near Jalandhar has been completed and will be functional shortly. The truck parking complex at Murthal in Haryana is already functioning.

Air India's Fleet Strength

3160. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what will be the fleet strength of Air India after acquisition of new aircrafts, their type, age and capacity;

(b) whether any aircraft will be rendered surplus and if so, how these will be disposed of; and

(c) what is the passenger kilometre cost in each of the different types of aircrafts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Details of the aircraft in the Air India fleet, as on 31st July, 1986 are given below :

Sl. No.	Type of aircraft	No. of aircraft	Age Acquired during the years	Passenger Capacity
1.	Boeing 707	5	1964-1968	144
2.	Boeing 747	9	1971-1980	377
3.	Airbus A300-B4	3	1982	238
4.	Airbus A310-300	3	1986	181

Air India propose to phase out five Boeing 707 aircraft, from scheduled services, during 1986. Three more Airbus A310-300 aircraft will be added to Air India fleet, during this year. Air India also has plans to acquire an aircraft, as replacement of "Emperor Kanishka" which was lost in a crash.

(c) Air India operates aircraft both with passenger and cargo capacity and calculates cost per ATKM (Available Tonne Kilometer) and not per passenger kilometer. However, Air India have worked out operating cost (in paise) per passenger kilometer for each type of aircraft as under :

(1) Boeing 707	132.4
(2) Airbus A300-B4	82.0
(3) Boeing 747	75.6

The actual data for Airbus A310-300 aircraft is not yet available as the aircraft have been put into operation only from April-May, 1986. However, based on 1986-87 Budget Estimates the operating cost per ATKM and Passenger Kilometer would be paise 555.7 and 106.1 respectively.

Air India's Net Profit from Gulf Route.

3161. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the net profit earned by Air India on the Gulf route is more than the total net profit of all other routes together;

(b) if so, the relative figures for the last three years; and

(c) in which sectors Air India is suffering net loss; details Sector-wise/route-wise and profit/loss figures for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). In keeping with the international practice, Air India calculates the net profit on a systemwise basis and not on a particular sector/route.

Proposal to Convert Mayo Hospital Calcutta into CGHS Hospital.

3162. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for taking over Mayo Hospital, Calcutta and to convert it into a CGHS hospital was mooted and if so, when and the present position of the proposal;

(b) whether Government of West Bengal has offered to hand over Mayo Hospital to the Union Government for its being used as a CGHS hospital and if so, when such offer was received and the steps taken pursuant to the offer; and

(c) whether any survey or estimate has been made regarding the expenditure required for converting the Mayo Hospital into a CGHS hospital and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). The question of taking over of Mayo Hospital and converting it into a CGHS Hospital was considered in great depth. It has been decided not to take over Mayo Hospital.

Setting up of East Zone Cultural Centre at Shantiniketan

3163. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in setting the East Zone Cultural Centre at Shantiniketan;

(b) whether it is a fact that States which had earlier committed to participate in the project have now conveyed their unwillingness;

(c) if so, the names of the States with reasons for their non-participation;

(d) whether the Centre proposes to go ahead despite such non-participation; and

(e) the progress so far made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, a registered society, was inaugurated at Santiniketan by the Prime Minister on 5th December, 1985. Meetings of the Governing Body, Executive Board and Programme Committee of the Centre have been held. The Centre has also participated in some cultural expositions.

(b) and (c). Only Assam has notified its withdrawal from the membership of this Centre stating that its cultural needs will be better served by joining the North East Zone Cultural Centre. However, the State Government has been requested to reconsider its decision and retain the membership in addition to joining the North East Zone Cultural Centre.

(d) and (e). The Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre is going ahead with its activities and formulation of programmes.

Imports through Indian Vessels

3164. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the quantum of imports particularly the Government imports which

were carried by Indian vessels during 1984, 1985 and 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : The proportion of overall imports carried by Indian flag vessels are :

Year	(Figures in million tonnes*)
1983-84	23.47
1984-85	21.96
1985-86	26.61**

* Statistics are maintained on financial year basis and hence detailed figures for calendar years are not available.

**Figures for 1985-1986 are provisional.

Shipment of Government owned/controlled cargoes is arranged by Transchart of Department of Surface Transport. The quantum of imports for which shipping arrangements were made by Transchart on Indian vessels during 1984, 1985 and 1986 are as under :

Year	(Total cargo handled in lakh tonnes)		
	Bulk	Liner	Total
1984	84.7	11.00	95.7
1985	90.1	16.00	106.1
1986 (January to June)	35.2	Not readily available	35.2***

***Does not include liner cargo.

Deterioration of Sun Temple Konark

3165. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sun temple at Konark in Orissa is deteriorating at a faster pace than before;

(b) whether one portion of this famous temple does not get sunshine and because of adequate anti-salinity treatment the temple surface is getting eroded;

(c) whether a scheme was formulated to lit up the dark portions through sun reflectors and if so, its progress; and

(d) what major steps are being taken to restore the loss of this invaluable heritage of the nation ?

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

(b) Northern face of this temple does not get adequate sunlight; the erosion on this side is caused by sand blasting and not due to anti-salinity treatment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The major steps taken to preserve this monument are :

- (1) Planting of a casurina belt on the windward side to arrest salt laden winds directly hitting the temple,
- (2) Desalination treatment for removal of encrusted salts and as an antidote against future salination,
- (3) Fungicidal treatment to arrest the ill effects of moss and lichen,
- (4) Consolidation of structure by strengthening its foundation,
- (5) Grouting and pointing of the voids in the masonry to prevent seepage of water.

Suggestion to set up Council for Rural Education

3166. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a council for rural education;

(b) if so, whether this has been considered and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether the new education policy stipulated such a body and the broad proposals enshrined in the policy for rural education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). The proposal to set up a Central Council of Rural Institute will be considered only after the programme of action for implementation of the National Policy on Education—1986 is finalised.

New Rail Lines in Rajasthan

3167. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of surveys that have been conducted by Railways for laying new rail lines in Rajasthan; and

(b) the details of the areas where new rail lines would be laid during the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Apart from surveys conducted for New Lines already taken up for construction, surveys for 3 new lines have been completed in the last 15 years. Surveys for another 4 lines are in progress.

(b) Construction of the following new lines partly in Rajasthan is in progress in 1986-87 :

- (1) Mathura-Alwar,
- (2) Kota-Chittaurgarh-Neemuch.

Winding up of Architectural Directorate of RDSO

3168. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to wind up the Architectural Directorate of RDSO (Research Designs and Standards Organisation);

(b) if so, how Government plan to deal with the surplus staff resulting therefrom; and

(c) whether they envisage any change in the Government's assurance of allowing the existing staff to continue in Research Designs and Standards Organisation, Lucknow till they retire ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This is to be done in a phased manner.

(c) The employees concerned will be governed by the terms and conditions of their appointment.

**Recession of Ground Water Level
in Maharashtra**

3169. **SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in many parts of Maharashtra, over the years, the level of underground water has been getting increasingly decreased and during the period of drought the scarcity of drinking water compels the villagers to desert the village and migrate to cities;

(b) whether any scientific study has been made to assess the drought prone areas of Maharashtra where drinking water will become totally scarce in the next three years through wells and ponds and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any scheme has been drawn by the Government to tackle this difficult situation and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) From the records of water-levels from hydrograph network stations established in Maharashtra, decline in ground water levels is observed in only four Talukas of the State.

(b) An area of 76,290 sq. km. in 12 districts in the State categorized as drought prone, has groundwater potential of 1.4 million hectare metres (mham). Out of this 0.49 mham. is exploited at present which is 35% of the replenishable resource. As sizable potential of ground water is still available for exploitation, scarcity of drinking water is not expected in these areas.

(c) Under Rural Water Supply and Scarcity Relief Programme a provision of

Rs. 6657 lakhs as Central assistance has been made for 1986-87.

**New Central Schools during the Current
Financial Year and Seventh Plan**

3170. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new Central Schools have been sanctioned for opening in the Civil and Military sectors during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of the places, state-wise, and whether such schools have been opened or are likely to be opened during the year in each sector; and

(c) the total number of schools proposed to be opened during the 7th Five Year Plan and the annual break up for this purpose in each sector ?

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

(b) Names of places, State-wise where Kendriya Vidyalayas have so far been opened in civil and defence sectors this year are given in the statement below. Some more proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas this year are also under consideration of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(c) The Government has approved, in principle, the proposal of opening 100 Kendriya Vidyalayas per annum in civil and defence sectors during the four-year period 1986-90.

Statement

DEFENCE SECTOR

Andhra Pradesh

1. Nausena Bagh II, Vishakhapatnam.
2. Naval Coast Battery, Vishakhapatnam.

Assam

3. Misa.
4. Missamari.

Himachal Pradesh

5. Kasauli

Jammu and Kashmir

6. Akhnoor

7. Indira Nagar, Srinagar

Punjab

8. Kapurthala

9. Mamun

10. Nabha Cantt

Rajasthan

11. Itarana

12. Jaipur

13. Suratgarh

Uttar Pradesh

14. Chandinagar

15. Dadri

16. Agra (A.F.)

West Bengal

17. Lebong

18. Dum Dum, Calcutta

19. A.F.S., Salua

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

20. Minnie Bay, Port Blair

Goa, Daman and Diu

21. Vasco-Da-Gama

CIVIL SECTOR**Haryana**

1. Palwal

Himachal Pradesh

2. Mandi

Kerala

3. Keltron Nagar, District Cannanore

4. Palappuram, Ottapalam, District Palghat

5. Malappuram

Orissa

6. Mancheswar, Railway Colony

Rajasthan

7. Anupgarh

8. Jhunjhunu

Uttar Pradesh

9. Gazipur

10. Almora

Cancellation of Flights between Delhi and Leh

3171. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flights cancelled during the last three years, year-wise, between Delhi and Leh and between Delhi-Srinagar, both ways;

(b) the number of passengers affected by such cancellations year-wise;

(c) whether all the stranded passengers were taken to their destination the next day;

(d) if not, for how many days they had to wait for the next flight and the facilities which were provided to them; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to solve such problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

New Kendriya Vidyalayas in Kerala

3172. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN :
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHO-
THAMAN :

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

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State of Kerala for which Government have given sanction this year and locations thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Wynand District of Kerala and if so, details thereof; and

(c) the names of Districts, if any, in Kerala where there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Kendriya Vidyalayas have been sanctioned during this year for the following three places in Kerala :

1. Keltron Nagar, District Cannanore.
2. Palappuram, Ottapalam, District Palghat.
3. Malapuram, District Malappuram.

(b) The Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan has not received any proposal to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Wynand District of Kerala.

(c) (i) Alleppey

(ii) Idukki

(iii) Quillon

(iv) Wynand

(v) Pathanamthitta

Diversion of Steel Sector Traffic from Railway to Road Transport

3173. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Plants in the public sector are toying with the idea of slowly switching over to the movement of steel products by road, because of the inability of the Railways in the matter of wagon allotment;

(b) whether the Steel sector has hitherto been the largest customer of the Railways and the entire volume of goods movement to and from the Steel Plants has been by rail;

(c) whether the possible diversion of goods movement from rail to road is likely to affect the traffic and revenue earnings of the Railways;

(d) if so, the reasons for the inability of the Railways to cope with the marketing requirements of the Steel Plants; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to set matters right and prevent the diversion of this high-freight potential rail traffic to road ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Railways are in a position to clear all the traffic offered by the Steel Plants. Hence the question of diverting steel traffic to road should not arise.

(b) No, Sir. Steel Plants are, however, among the major users of railway and bulk of their traffic is moving by rail.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

West Germany and French Technology for Modernisation of Railways

3174. DR B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways are seeking the West German and French technology for the modernisation programme;

(b) if so, the areas selected for modernisation;

(c) the capital outlay involved in this programme;

(d) whether a final decision on the selection of technologies has been taken if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely time when the corporate plan will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Railways are seeking the best technology available. German and French technology is also being considered along with others.

(b) Modernisation is covering almost all fields of railway technology and is a continuing process.

(c) No decision regarding this has been taken.

(d) Decisions regarding selection of technologies are taken from time to time in different fields as and when they are considered for upgradation.

(e) The Corporate Plan will cover the period upto 2000 A.D. and the implementation will be in stages.

Scientific and Technical Manpower Requirements and Quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3175. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total turnout separately of engineering, medical and agricultural graduates in the country during the last three years and the number of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes therein;

(b) whether the Planning Commission and the Institute of Manpower research have made any detailed estimates of the present position in this regard and also the future requirements of the different categories of

scientific and technical manpower in the country with a break-up thereof for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if so, the broad particulars of such estimates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Security Check at Srinagar Airport

3176. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRIMATI GEEETA MUKHER-
JEE :
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI
GUPTA :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated 7 June, 1986 about the serious slackness in the security checking of passengers whereby many passengers are able to enter the airport premise at Srinagar without searching check;

(b) whether similar laxity obtains in respect of baggage check as reported in the said newspaper; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to ensure requisite security check at Srinagar Airport ?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Does not arise.

Central Government Employees entitled for CGHS Benefits

3177. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Central Government employees in different States and Union Territories;

(b) the number of employees out of those referred to in part (a) entitled to CGHS benefits; and

(c) the criteria of eligibility to CGHS benefits for Central Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The total number of Central Government employees (excluding Central Quasi-Government Establishments/ Organisations) is about 38 lakhs.

(b) A statement showing the number of Central Government employees covered under the Scheme is given below.

(c) A concentration of 7000-7500 Central Government employees is required for extension of Central Government Health Scheme to new City and a concentration of 2000-2500 within a radius of 3 km is required for opening a new dispensary.

Statement

Number of Government Servant covered under the Scheme as on 31-3-1986

City	Total No. of Government Servants (Cards holders)
1	2
1. Allahabad	23852
2. Bombay	66719
3. Kanpur	32620
4. Meerut	11179
5. Nagpur	21229
6. Patna	15698
7. Madras	34052

1	2
8. Ahmedabad	2828
9. Calcutta	44453
10. Bangalore	33021
11. Hyderabad	52809*
12. Jaipur	12706
13. Lucknow	9906
14. Pune	18013
15. Delhi	343646*
Total	722731

*The figures include Pensioners also.

[*Translation*]

Reservation Policy in Central Schools

3178. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that reservation policy is being flouted in giving admission to students in Central Schools;

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

(c) the number of complaints received by Government in this connection and the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Statistics about the number of complaints regarding non-implementation of the reservation policy is not maintained at the Headquarters of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan or in this Ministry. However, whenever such

complaints are received, they are looked into and necessary action is taken in the matter.

[*English*]

Ban on Films dealing with Crime and Obscene Matters

3179. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand to impose a ban on the making of films dealing with crime and obscene matters;

(b) if so, the number of such films released during the last three years;

(c) the number of such films which were given 'A' certificates during the last three years;

(d) whether it is a fact that the films which are of 'A' certificates are more popular than 'U' certificates; and

(e) if so, what steps Government have taken to put ban on the release of films dealing with crime and obscene matters which are the main sources of increasing the crime in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) From time to time, views are expressed by various quarters against objectionable matter in films, including scenes showing crime and obscenity.

(b) Films are examined and certified by the Central Board of Film Certification in accordance with prescribed guidelines which specifically provide that anti social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified, modus operandi of criminals or other visuals or words likely to incite the commission of any offence are not depicted, avoidable scenes of violence are not shown and human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity obscenity and depravity. The number of Indian feature films certified by the Central Board of Film Certification during the last three years is as follows :

1983 741

1984 833

1985 912

(c) The number of films given 'A' certificates in the last three years is as follows :

1983 218

1984 301

1985 284

(d) It cannot be categorically stated that 'A' certificate films are more popular than 'U' certificate films.

(e) Portions of films considered objectionable and violative of the guidelines are deleted by the Central Board of Film Certification before they are certified.

[*Translation*]

Liaison Officers of the Ministry In Japan and West Germany

3180. SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries where Liaison Officers of the Ministry are working;

(b) whether the post of Liaison Officers has been abolished in Japan and West Germany; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Ministry does not have any Liaison Officer in any country outside India.

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

[English]

**Closing down of Steam Loco Shed at
Katras in Eastern Railway**

3181. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steam Loco Shed at Katras in the Eastern Railway, Dhanbad has been closed recently terminating the job of 55 ash handling contractual workers, if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether this step was taken in violation of the order of the Supreme Court in the civil miscellaneous petition No. 10984 of 1986 forbidding termination of job of Coal Ash handling Workers; if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there was a demonstration of the workers before the Divisional Railway Manager and a memorandum was submitted to him against this steps on 2.7.1986; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The steam loco shed at Katrasgarh was closed on 30.6.1986. The currency of the coal and ash handling contract for this shed expired the same day. According to the information available, the contractor has dispensed with the services of the 36 labourers who were engaged by him prior to the expiry of the contract.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The representationists were informed that as per policy of the Ministry, modernisation of traction is being undertaken by phasing out of steam locomotives. With the phasing out of steam locomotives, the closure of steam sheds is inevitable and coal and ash handling contracts in these sheds would accordingly no longer be required.

[Translation]

Training of Railway Officers

3182. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff training college imparts training to all categories of railway officers;

(b) whether the same facilities for training exist at training schools at Udaipur, etc.; and

(c) if not, the reasons for sending 'B' Class officers to Udaipur schools for training ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir; Substantially the same facilities exist.

(c) Does not arise.

**Allotment of Flats to Widows of Railway
Employees**

3183. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have been allotted houses on out of turn basis by Railway Ministry/Minister by over-riding priority during the last five years, and the basis thereof;

(b) the number of the widows who have applied for out of turn allotment of flats during the said period;

(c) the number of the widows out of them who have been allotted flats and the number of widows who have not been allotted flats so far;

(d) the reasons for not allotting flats on out of turn basis to these widows;

(e) whether Government propose to allot flats to these widows also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected from the Zonal Railways/Units and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

[English]

**Flood Control Schemes of Adhwara
Group of Rivers**

3184. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Bihar has proposed a scheme for the flood control of Adhwara group of rivers in three phases for approval;

(b) whether this scheme was examined by the Ganga Flood Control Commission and comments sent to the State Government;

(c) whether the modified schemes have since been received from State Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Phases I and II of the scheme were examined by the Ganga Flood Control Commission and comments sent to the State Government. The modified scheme of Phase I has been received, considered by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission and

their observations communicated to the State Government for compliance.

Adult Education Programme

3185. SHRI MAURICE KUJUR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which have been most successful in implementing Adult Education Programme;

(b) the number of persons in the State of Orissa who have availed of the facilities under the programme during the year 1985-86;

(c) the amount allocated to the State of Orissa during 1985-86 under central plan for this programme; and

(d) the amount actually utilized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) A statement showing implementation of Adult Education Programme State-wise is given below.

(b) 2,06,760 adult illiterates were enrolled in Orissa during 1985-86.

(c) Rs. 238.96 lakhs have been sanctioned under Central Sector in 1985-86.

(d) Expenditure Statement in the Central Sector is awaited from the State Government.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Extent of Achievement of Target (in Percentage)	Target (1985-86) (in lakhs)	Enrolment (March, 1986) (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	142.19	10.40	14.79
2.	Kerala	122.18	1.00	1.22

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Maharashtra	115.01	5.72	6.58
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	106.28	0.77	0.82
5.	Karnataka	103.90	3.84	3.99
6.	Nagaland	102.58	0.20	0.21
7.	Madhya Pradesh	99.45	7.52	7.48
8.	Tamil Nadu	98.33	7.00	6.88
9.	Sikkim	97.30	0.15	0.14
10.	Haryana	96.84	1.83	1.77
11.	Himachal Pradesh	93.54	0.40	0.37
12.	Orissa	91.89	2.25	2.07
13.	Rajasthan	89.57	3.66	3.28
14.	Uttar Pradesh	86.35	9.00	7.77
15.	Assam	83.31	3.62	3.02
16.	Tripura	78.42	0.40	0.31
17.	Punjab	78.16	1.25	0.98
18.	West Bengal	77.27	5.50	4.23
19.	Gujarat	68.40	4.15	2.84
20.	Andhra Pradesh	52.47	4.40	2.31
21.	Meghalaya	38.19	0.40	0.15
22.	Manipur	22.15	0.50	0.11
Union Territory				
1.	A and N Islands	242.90	0.02	0.05
2.	Mizoram	228.34	0.05	0.11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	183.45	0.13	0.23
4.	Chandigarh	112.62	0.06	0.07
5.	Pondicherry	116.25	0.15	0.17
6.	Delhi	70.83	0.90	0.64
7.	Lakshadweep	64.70	0.01	0.06
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44.20	0.04	0.018
9.	Goa, Daman and Diu	8.85	0.10	0.008

Use of Aspirin for Cure of Cataract in Diabetic Patients

3186. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Aspirin has emerged as one of the several promising drugs to cure cataract in diabetic patients as reported in the 'Statesman' dated the 17th July, 1986;

(b) whether this new methodology/cure has been tried out in India and if so, results thereof; and

(c) what are the other promising drugs for cure of cataract apart from aspirin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Aspirin as well as some other drugs have possible potential of decelerating the progress on of diabetic cataract.

(b) No, Sir. It is still in research stage.

(c) Apart from Aspirin research for cure of cataract is in progress on the following drugs :

- (i) Glutathione;
- (ii) Corbinil; and
- (iii) Tolyestat.

[*Translation*]

Bina River Irrigation Project

3187. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUHDARY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to approve Bina River Irrigation Project in Sagar district in Madhya Pradesh is under consideration of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the time by which this project is likely to be approved finally ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The clearance of the project depends on the techno-economic viability being established and clearance from the environmental and forest angles.

[*English*]

Proposal to open Western Zone Sports Centre in Maharashtra

3188. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open Western Zone Sports Centre of the Netaji Institute of Sports, Patiala in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, which are the places recommended by the Government of Maharashtra; and

(c) when is the proposed Centre likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). The question of setting up a Centre or Centres of the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS) in the Western Region of the country has been considered by the Government. The Government of Maharashtra had recommended the setting up of the Centre in Aurangabad and offered land for the purpose there. The Society for National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) which manages Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports recommended that Centres of NSNIS in the Western Region be set up at Aurangabad (Maharashtra) and Gandhinagar (Gujarat). On careful consideration of the recommendations of the SNIPES and taking all relevant factors into account, it has been decided by the Government to set up a NSNIS Training Centre at Aurangabad (Maharashtra) and the West Centre of NSNIS at Gandhinagar (Gujarat).

Now that the Government have decided to set up a NSNIS Training Centre at Aurangabad, the SNIPES is being advised to get in touch with Government of Maha-

ashtra and settle details about the requirement of land and the contribution to be made by the State Government in setting up the Centre. The starting of the Centre will depend on how soon these details are settled and work on the Centre begins.

Ernakulam-Alleppy and Alleppy-Chenkotta Rail Line

3189. PROF. K.V. THOMAS :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimate of expenditure incurred on Ernakulam-Alleppy rail line, and particulars regarding original schedule of the project including estimates of cost;

(b) the amount sanctioned for the project;

(c) the percentage of progress of work;

(d) the likely time by which the entire line will be commissioned;

(e) whether there is a project under consideration to construct Alleppy-Chenkotta line; and

(f) if so, the likely time by which the construction will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). Expenditure incurred upto March '86 is Rs. 17.22 crore and amount sanctioned for 86-87 is Rs. 3 crore. It was approved in 1979-80 and was originally scheduled for commissioning by 12/82. Its present estimated cost is Rs. 39 crores.

(c) 46%.

(d) Its completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Vocational Education under New Education Policy

3190. SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA :
DR. SUDHIR ROY :

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

(a) the clear-cut programmes for vocational education envisaged in the new education system;

(b) whether any decision has been taken to provide guidelines and assistance to State Governments in this regard; and

(c) whether a programme has been approved to open at least one vocational training institute in each Block; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

Statement

Vocational Education under National Policy on Education 1986

The introduction of systematic, well-planned and rigorously implemented programmes of vocational education is crucial in the proposed educational reorganisation. These elements are meant to enhance individual employability, to reduce the mismatch between the demand and supply of skilled manpower, and to provide an alternative for those pursuing higher education without particular interest or purpose.

Vocational education will be a distinct stream, intend to prepare students for identified occupations spanning several areas of activity. These courses will ordinarily be provided after the secondary stage, but the keeping scheme flexible, they may also be made available after Class VIII. In the interests of integrating vocational education better with their facilities the Industrial Training Institutes will also conform to the large vocational pattern.

Health Planning and health service management should optimally interlock with the education and training of appropriate categories of health manpower through

health-related vocational courses. Health education at the primary and middle levels will ensure the commitment of the individual to family and community health, and lead to health-related vocational courses at the +2 stage of higher secondary education. Efforts will be made to devise similar vocational courses based on Agriculture, Marketing, Social Services, etc. An emphasis in vocational education will also be on development of attitudes, knowledge, and skills for entrepreneurship and self-employment.

The establishment of vocational courses or institutions will be the responsibility of the Government as well as employers in the public and private sectors; the Government will, however, take special steps to cater to the needs of women, rural and tribal students and the deprived sections of society. Appropriate programmes will also be started for the handicapped.

Graduates of vocational courses will be given opportunities, under predetermined conditions, for professional growth, career improvement and lateral entry into course of general, technical and professional educational through appropriate bridge courses.

Non-formal, flexible and need-based vocational programmes will also be made available to neoliterates, youth who have completed primary education, school drop-outs, persons engaged in work and unemployed or partially employed persons. Special attention in this regard will be given to women.

Tertiary level courses will be organised for the young who graduate from the higher secondary courses of the academic stream and may also require vocational courses.

It is proposed that vocational courses cover 10 per cent of higher secondary students by 1990 and 25 per cent by 1995. Steps will be taken to see that a substantial majority of the products of vocational courses are employed or become self-employed. Review of the courses offered would be regularly undertaken. Government will also review its recruitment policy to encourage diversification at the secondary level.

The programme of action for vocationalisation is under preparation and will

shortly be placed before the parliament for consideration.

[English].

Development of Railways in Gujarat

3191. SHAI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of railway facilities such as conversion of rail track, provision of steam engines instead of old coal engines and extension of rail lines in the backward areas of Gujarat State, particularly in Baroda District;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) In Gujarat State, work is in progress on a new rail line between Bhuj-Naliya. All the steam locomotives on the Indian Railways are coal fired.

(b) and (c). Demands have been received for laying new lines and conversion of existing lines into BG in Gujarat State. Surveys have been completed for the following :

(i) Conversion into BG of Pratapnagar-Chhota Udepur/Tankhala NG line.

(ii) Conversion of Ankleshwar-Rajpipla MG line into BG and its extension upto Gora.

(iii) New BG line between Tarapur and Bhavnagar.

These were assessed to be financially unremunerative. Survey has also been taken up for conversion of Gandhidham-Bhuj MG line into BG and laying BG line from Bhuj/Gandhidham to Lakhpat via Mandvi.

Passenger Amenities at Dahod Railway Station

3192. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the passenger amenities proposed to be provided at Dahod Railway Station, as per latest directives; and

(b) the number of amenities that have actually been provided and that are still pending to be provided including foot over-bridges etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) At present there is no proposal to provide additional passenger amenities at Dahod Railway Station.

(b) This station has been provided with passenger amenities such as Waiting Halls including cover over platforms, benches, drinking water taps, latrines, platforms, booking windows, upper class waiting rooms for gents and ladies, tea stall, book stall and foot over bridge.

Adequate passenger amenities including foot over bridge exist at this station. No sanctioned passenger amenity work is pending for execution at this station.

Hurdles in Coming Forward for Family Planning Operations

3193. **SHRI R.S. MANE :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the lack of clean and good hospitals is a major constraint for people coming forward to undergo family planning operations; and

(b) whether Government propose to involve private agencies to actively bring people into the fold of family planning instead of just private media participation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir. This Department has not received any complaint about reluctance on the part of the public to visit hospitals for Family Planning operations due to unhygienic conditions prevailing there.

(b) A scheme to involve Private Medical Practitioners who are members of Indian Medical Association and National Integrated Medical Association in the Family Welfare Programme is already in operation. These private medical practitioners conduct vasectomy, tubectomy and also insert IUDs. These practitioners are paid Rs. 50 for each tubectomy/vasectomy if operations are performed in their own private clinics/nursing homes and Rs. 5 for each IUD inserted. These practitioners can also during the professional work, look after the educational and motivational aspect of the family welfare programme. The local branch of IMA and NIMA is to supply family planning literature, Oral pills and Nirodh for which they are required to maintain appropriate records and send the information through the local branch of IMA and NIMA to the District Family Welfare Officer periodically. The State Family Welfare Bureau/District Family Welfare Bureau supplies this material on request to the branches of IMA and NIMA.

For further active involvement of the private medical practitioners in the matter of distribution of conventional contraceptives and Oral pills and insertion of IUDs, a new scheme has been formulated and is being processed.

[Translation]

Provision of Morg Beds in Najafgarh Hospital

3194. **SHRI BHARAT SINGH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Najafgarh town in rural Delhi has only one hospital run by the Ministry and there is no other hospital of Delhi Administration of Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of beds is very small in the hospital and full medical facilities for treatment are not available there as a result of which patients have to be brought to Delhi and if so, whether Government propose to provide additional beds and other facilities for treatment there itself in the near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). There is no hospital in Najafgarh run by this Ministry or Delhi Administration. However one of the Primary Health Centres of Rural Health Training Centre is located at Najafgarh. It has eleven beds to provide Maternal and Child Health Services, first aid and for observation of patients suffering from minor ailments. The nearest hospital is located at Tilak Nagar about 12 K.M. from Najafgarh. Delhi Administration is establishing another hospital at village Jaffarpur about 10 K.M. from Najafgarh.

[English]

Imbalance Re : Construction of Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh and Northern States

3195. **SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of new railway lines constructed in Andhra Pradesh after independence are comparatively much less than in the Northern States; and

(b) whether Government propose to divert Madras-Howrah *via* Kakinada main line which is about 8 kilometers away from Samalkot keeping in view the setting up of the fertilizer factories in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Laying of new railway lines are not provided on a regional or State basis, but are provided on socio-economic and operational considerations. If viewed on a State basis the expansion of railway network since Independence has been relatively less in some Northern States as compared to Andhra Pradesh, and relatively more in others.

(b) No, Sir.

Allotment of Railway Land to North Eastern Railway Employees' Jhusi House Building Cooperative Society Allahabad

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether additional land of railway is proposed to be allotted to the members of North Eastern Railway Employees' Jhusi House Building Cooperative Society, Allahabad;

(b) whether there is any railway land at Jhusi railway station which is lying idle and is not being used for any purpose;

(c) if so, the area of such land and whether Government would consider this land for allotment; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Scheme to provide confirmed accommodation in trains by S.E. Railway

3197. **SHRI H.B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the South Eastern Railway has been considered to become the first among the nine zonal units of the Indian Railway to guarantee confirmed accommodation on its long-distance mail and express trains to any passenger, any day of the year, and to any destination; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan and the basis if any of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). South Eastern Railway introduced the system of confirmed accommodation for a limited period to meet the Durga Puja, X-Mas and summer rush during the year 1985-86 and for journeys from Howrah to Madras, Bombay, Puri and Ranchi only. The accommodation was ensured by attaching extra coaches or arranging it in

alternative trains or by arranging special trains. Wait-listed passengers undertaking their journeys upto a date advertised by the Railways were cleared under this arrangement.

Standard of Coaching in NIS Centres

3198. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in National Institute of Sports centres, coaching facilities in various sports disciplines is not upto the international standard including that of the coaches; and

(b) if so, the measures which Government propose to take to improve the coaching facilities in the centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala has indicated that the coaching facilities available at NSNIS, Patiala are of international standard. Steps to create facilities of international standard at its South Centre, Bangalore and East Centre, Calcutta have already been taken. Many of the NIS coaches are highly qualified with training in advanced countries. Nevertheless, services of foreign expert coaches are requisitioned from time to time with a view to improving their coaching capabilities.

Capacity of Kalaikunda Railway Yard (South Eastern Railway)

3199. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity of Kalaikunda Railway Yard (South Eastern Railway);

(b) the number of railway wagons that can be unloaded at the Kalaikunda railway yard at a time;

(c) whether the Railway Authorities

wagons at a time which is beyond the capacity of the existing railway yard in that railway station; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) It can accommodate full rakes comprising 44 BOX type wagons or 37 BCX type wagons.

(b) Full rakes comprising 44 BOXs/37 BCXs can be unloaded at a time.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Planetariums in the Country

3200. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of planetariums in the country and their locations;

(b) whether Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government for Central assistance for constructing a planetarium in Bangalore city; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Seven large planetaria exist in Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Baroda, Delhi, Hyderabad and Puttapurthi and six small planetaria at Porbander, Surat, Warangal, Vijaywada, Ludhiana and Muzaffarpur.

(b) No request for financial assistance from the Government of Karnataka for constructing a planetarium in Bangalore city has been received so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Preparation of Text Books by NCERT as per New Education Policy

3201. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training is likely to take three years to complete text books to conform to new education policy as reported in 'Statesman' of 9 July, 1986;

(b) if so, whether the Council has chalked out a programme for this on a class-wise basis; and

(c) whether the Council would also ensure that these text books are available to schools in sufficient quantity at the beginning of school year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) NCERT has chalked out a phased programme of developing model textbooks for classes I to XII to conform to the New Education Policy. As orientation of in-service teachers should be concurrently taken up with the introduction of the new approach to teaching and learning as is expected to be reflected in the new series of textbooks, these will be introduced in a phased manner as below.

(b) Textbooks for classes I, III and VI will be released by the end of March, 1987. Textbooks for classes II, IV, VII, IX and XI are scheduled to be released by March, 1988 and those for classes V, VIII, X and XII by March, 1989.

(c) The Council would be preparing model textbooks in English and Hindi. State Governments and Boards of School Education are expected to use these model textbooks for adoption/adaptation and translation into the regional languages. The schedule mentioned above ensures that the model textbooks would be made available to schools in time and in sufficient quantity depending on the orders received by NCERT at the beginning of the school year.

[*Translation*]

Cancellation of Reservation of Tickets

3202. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU

DEVI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether people are facing more difficulties owing to introduction of new rules in regard to cancellation of reservation of tickets and they are put to more financial loss as a result thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The procedure for refund has been simplified from 1.1.1986. Under the new rules, Passengers can get refund in most cases at the stations where they purchased the tickets. For reserved tickets if cancellation is sought two days in advance, excluding the date of journey, 50% cancellation charge is levied. This is to discourage anti-social elements who block reserved seats/berths meant for genuine passengers.

World Bank help for Bihar's Irrigation Projects

3203. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to undertake irrigation project in Bihar with the assistance of World Bank;

(b) the number of the projects on which work has been started under this programme;

(c) the names of the projects covered under this programme; and

(d) the number of stages in which construction work of these projects will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). (i) Only Subernarekha Multipurpose Project is under implementation and is to be completed in 4 years.

(ii) Bihar Tubewells Irrigation Project, which has been recently negotiated with the

World Bank, is expected to be completed in one phase of 7 years, and

(iii) The Sone Canal Modernisation Project has been proposed to be taken up in 3 phases of 5 years each by the State Government. However, only the first phase of this project is proposed to be posed for World Bank assistance.

Opening of more Primary Health Centres in Najafgarh Area

3204. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Najafgarh area comprising of 64 villages also comes under the rural area of Delhi;

(b) whether there is only one 20-bed primary health centre for 64 villages as a result of which patients have to go to Safdarjung Hospital in serious cases;

(c) whether Government propose to open more primary health centres in Najafgarh area; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) 64 villages covered by the Community Development Block, Najafgarh are classified as rural areas of Delhi as per 1981 census.

(b) There are 2 Primary Health Centres (with 27 beds 16 sub-centres and 22 dispensaries) in the area covered by the Community Development Block, Najafgarh.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration at present. The present facilities are considered adequate to meet the needs of the area for the present.

[English]

Railway Links between Kolhapur-Ratnagiri and Karad-Chiplus

3205. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether railway links between Kolhapur-Ratnagiri and Karad-Chiplus are proposed to be taken in hand during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of these two railway routes; and

(c) whether the work on the two routes will be taken on priority basis on account of the fact that the same are likely to serve the hilly and inaccessible areas of coastal Region where there is no other existing railway link ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Recognised/Unrecognised Medical Colleges State-wise

3206. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recognised Medical Colleges functioning in the country and their number State-wise;

(b) whether a large number of unrecognised medical colleges are also functioning and if so, their number State-wise and by which authority these colleges have been approved;

(c) whether due to inadequate number of recognised colleges the people have to get their children admitted in unrecognised colleges after paying a large amount; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The Medical Council of India have reported that there are 106 Medical Colleges approved by the Council and that during the last few years, 17 more Medical Colleges (15 under private management and two under State Government) have been started without the prior

approval of the Central Government and the Council. The State-wise break up is as follows :

Recognised Medical Colleges		Un-recognised Medical Colleges	
1. Andhra Pradesh	8	1. Andhra Pradesh	2
2. Assam	4	2. Kerala	1
3. Bihar	9	3. Karnataka	7
4. Delhi	4	4. Maharashtra	3
5. Gujarat	5	5. Tamil Nadu	4
6. Jammu and Kashmir	2		
7. Kerala	4	Total	17
8. Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	10		
9. Madhya Pradesh	6		
10. Maharashtra	14		
11. Karnataka	9		
12. Orissa	3		
13. Punjab	5		
14. Haryana	1		
15. Himachal Pradesh	1		
16. Rajasthan	5		
17. Uttar Pradesh	9		
18. West Bengal	7		
Total	106		

(c) The Government of India consider the existing medical colleges sufficient to meet the medical manpower requirements of the country at present and does not favour the opening of new medical colleges in the country. Emphasis is laid on the consolidation and improvement of the existing facilities for training medical manpower rather than on the expansion of the same.

(d) Does not arise.

FRG/Frenca Knowhow For Railways

3207. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways are seeking federal Republic of Germany/French knowhow for modernisation;

(b) the way in which this move corresponds with the many overseas contracts

awarded to our Rail India Technical and Economic Services; and

(c) whether the country has not achieved or developed self-reliance in Research and Development work in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, (along with the best available knowhow from other countries).

(b) While RITES and Indian Railways are in a position to help modernize some railway systems in other countries, this does not imply that the Indian Railways do not need knowhow from some of the Railways abroad in certain selected areas.

(c) Not entirely in all fields of railway technology.

UGC Action Against Institutions charging Capitation Fees

3208. **SHRI SURESH KURUP :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act 1984 empowers the University Grants Commission to take disciplinary actions against colleges which takes capitation fees;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by University Grants Commission against any such institutions; and

(c) if so, the names of such institutions and the action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). The UGC (Amendment) Act, 1984 empowers the UGC to specify by regulations, the matters in respect of which fees may be charged, and the scales at which such fees can be charged, by any college. The UGC has appointed a committee to frame detailed regulations. It is only after the regulations are finalised and enforced from a specified date, can the collection of fees by various colleges be regulated.

X-Ray Machine by Jadavpur University

3209. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news report in the Bengali Daily "Ananda Bazar Patrika" dated 21 July, 1986 regarding X-Ray machine of new model being made by the Jadavpur University scientists which would considerably bring down the cost of X-ray film;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are going to make use of these machines in Government hospitals, and

(d) if not, the reason thereof ?

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

(b) As per information given by Jadavpur University, the machine produces X-Ray images on paper when used with existing X-Ray machine. No X-Ray film is needed and cost is low. Electronics Commission is transferring the technology.

(c) and (d). The Government of India is not averse to the machines being used in Government hospitals after examining the machines from utility point of view.

Lack of Orders with Ship-Building Industry

3210. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shipyards in the small and medium sector of the industry are short of orders;

(b) if so, action taken to keep the industry going;

(c) whether there is a move to liberalise import of deep sea trawlers;

(d) if so, whether this will not cripple the industry further; and

(e) whether any steps are planned to encourage the ship-building industry and keep down the foreign exchange outgo ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Under the prevailing recessionary conditions, shipyards all over the world including India are facing shortage of orders. Steps taken by Government to keep the industry going include :

- (i) Import of floating crafts are subject to indigenous clearance and import of fishing trawlers are subject to pari passu obligation.
- (ii) Allowing selective foreign collaboration to update technology and production process.
- (iii) Providing development assistance for ancillary industry.
- (iv) Introduction of subsidy scheme for indigenous production of large

ocean going vessels and fishing trawlers.

(c) to (e). Government policy in this regard is geared to meet the twin objectives of stepping exports of deep sea fish by augmenting the fishing trawler fleet within a specified time frame, commensurate with feasible import substitution by building fishing trawlers in India.

Films Produced during 1985-86

3211. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of feature and documentary films produced in various languages during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : Number of feature films certified during the calendar year 1985 and for the period January-May 1986 by the Central Board of Film Certification language-wise is as follows :

Language	1985 (January-December)	1986 (January-May)
1	2	3
1. Telugu	198	76
2. Tamil	190	70
3. Hindi	187	69
4. Malayalam	137	57
5. Kannada	69	25
6. Bengali	28	19
7. Gujarati	22	7
8. Oriya	17	5
9. Marathi	16	4
10. Haryanvi	10	4

1	2	3
11. Assamese	10	5
12. Punjabi	8	3
13. Bhojpuri	6	8
14. Nepali	4	—
15. Rajasthani	3	—
16. Urdu	2	1
17. Maithili	1	—
18. Nimadi	1	—
19. Dimasa	1	—
20. English	1	—
21. Konkani	1	—
22. Bodo	—	1
23. Sindhi	—	1
	912	355

Central Board of Film Certification does not keep language-wise break-up of short films which include documentary films. The number of documentary films certified during the calendar year 1985 is 448 and during the period January-May 1986 is 165.

Delivery Schedule of Trawlers

3212. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi dated 3-7-86 regarding a study made by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry according to which the delivery schedule of trawlers built by Indian Shipyards has been seriously affected;

(b) if so, the reasons for inordinate delays caused by procedural clearance requirements; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard to streamline the system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There had been some initial delay due to prescribed procedures for issuing import licences for import of components for building fishing trawlers indigenously. The same has been streamlined in January, 1986. It is expected that the new procedures will substantially cut down the time for issue of import licences to various indigenous shipyards. The efficacy of the system is under constant review by the Empowered Committee on Fishing Trawlers.

Low Quality and Increasing Prices of Paper

3213. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the publishing industry in India is in deep crisis because of rising prices of the various inputs;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the biggest problem of the publishing is the increasing prices of papers coupled with its low quality; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) It has been brought to the notice of the Government that the Indian book industry is facing some constraints because of the rising prices of the various inputs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have taken various steps to increase the production of paper and its quality. These include excise rebate liberalised import of raw materials and improvement of infrastructural support. These steps have already resulted in increase in the production of paper.

Imposition of Kannada Language in Karnataka

3214. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Union Government has been drawn to an order No. 113 SOH 79 dated 30-4-1982 of the Karnataka Government making it compulsory to teach Kannada from the first standard as the first language in non-Kannada schools from the year 1982-83;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Government has also compulsorily imposed Kannada language as the only language for communication in various Government offices in the border areas like Belgaon, Nippani, Khanapur etc. between, Maharashtra and Karnataka where majority people are Marathi speaking;

(c) whether Union Government are aware of the strong resentment prevailing in the Marathi speaking population living in the said border areas; and

(d) if so, whether in the context of Article 350A of the constitution Union Government have taken or propose to take any steps to see that the affected people are allowed the facility of providing education to their children and also communicate with the Central/State Government offices in their mother-tongue and are not subjected to imposition of any language ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

(a) The Government of Karnataka have informed that teaching of languages in that State is in accordance with the Three-Language Formula and that in accordance with their Order No. ED. 113 SOH 79 dated the 20th July, 1982, in minority institutions, additional facilities are provided for teaching Kannada from the first standard.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) and (d). The Government of Karnataka have informed that the matter has been discussed by the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra and that there is no agitation at present.

Expenditure on Major Irrigation Projects and Resultant Agricultural Production

3215. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expert committee evaluated the major irrigation projects regarding the resulting increase in agricultural production and the resulting land conditions due to them;

(b) if so, the average increase in agricultural production per year due to the Tawa Project in Madhya Pradesh, Gandak and Kosi Projects in Bihar and the Mohanadi project in Orissa separately;

(c) the expenditure incurred on each one of these projects and the amount (in rupees) of average annual benefit therefrom; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on the 'drainage' component of each one of the above projects ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The expenditure incurred till 1984-85 on Kosi Project is Rs. 131.56 crores,, Gandak Project Rs. 373.48 crores, Tawa Project Rs. 102.08 crores and Mahandi Project Rs. 70.53 crores. In the absence of such evaluation, no information with regard to benefits is available.

(d) The expenditure incurred on drainage component of Gandak (Bihar) Project is Rs. 34.51 crores and Kosi (Bihar) Project is Rs. 20.78 crores upto March, 1986. Expenditure figures on the drainage component of Tawa (Madhya Pradesh) and Mahanadi (Orissa) Projects are not available separately.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
PART (B) OF THE USQ NO. 1098
DATED 24-7-86 RE : MEETING OF
CHIEF MINISTERS TO DISCUSS
TELUGU GANGA PROJECT

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : In Part (b) of the reply the following is added as second sentence :—

"The Chief Minister Maharashtra had also informed of his inability to attend the meeting".

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record till all the Members take their seats.

This is not the proper way. All of you getting up—this is not way, and I am not going to listen. There are certain rules and regulations, and if you are going to infringe all of them, I am not going to allow.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you all others sitting ? You also get up. This is not going to be a sitting House, this is going to be a standing House !

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look around, how can I listen to anything ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed them. Please do not record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, you call us one by one.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If hon. Members try to infringe all the rules, what can I do about it ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There are certain rules in this House. I can only say this much that when I am open to any suggestion, when I never bar any discussion, what is the use of all of you getting up at once together and doing all this sort of a thing ? I don't bar any discussion, but it should be properly done. If one man says, I can reply. I can reply one by one. There might be three or four things which are of paramount importance. I can tell them, I will look into it or I can see to it or I am getting some information. But if you all get up together and try to talk together, then you have your way. I will sit down. What can I do ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, if you are the first to get up, there will be no difficulty.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : One minute. I will listen to you. If it is proper, then I will say. "Yes". Otherwise you should take your seat because you have got the habit of persistence. Now, sit down.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is your subject, Sir. Bandh is being observed in West Bengal in support of the workers and farmers. JCI is not purchasing the jute. Jute has come to the market.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed one discussion on it and I have allowed under Rule 377 also on it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It has not served the purpose, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Then I will ask them. I will take it up.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : JCI has not purchased.

MR. SPEAKER : I will also back it up. Take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is the problem with you. Not a word goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted to help you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is the problem with you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is the problem here. Mr. Acharia, that is the problem. You do not want to help. You want to get only the news. That is all. I want to help you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing him. I am only allowing myself. What I say is, I wanted to help you and wanted to help the farmers. But there should be a

way. Now, take your seat and we can do things properly. And I will help them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : One by one. I will listen if there is a proper method. Please take your seat. If you stand, I will not listen at all. Take your seat and I will listen to you also.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I listen according to the merit of the case.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I want to inform you that since Railways are a Central subject...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can find out. You have given me the statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Railways are a Central subject and the Railway police cannot seize the copies of the *Illustrated weekly* which says** is gagging the Press. It is suppressing the freedom of the Press with the help of the Railways.

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out. I will get it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had held this portfolio. I have never done that.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, I will find out.

[Translation]

I had read it in the newspaper before yesterday...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Sir, point of order.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Don't disturb the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I shall listen to you.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : We simply do not know what happens between you two, between these people and yourself.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am listening.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA : We have to sit helpless here. What is this that is happening? You go on talking to each other all the time. You do not even complete your sentences.

MR. SPEAKER : I am listening.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I protest against this kind of thing.

MR. SPEAKER : I am listening to you. What is the problem, Sir ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : How long can we have patience this way ?

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want me to do, Sir ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Kindly tell Prof. Ranga that I have made a submission and I am listening to you.

MR. SPEAKER : What should I do, Professor ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Both of you talk to each other. And we do not know what is happening. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen to you also.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : There must be a limit. (Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Absolutely no procedure... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Advise me, Sir, what should I do, Prof. Ranga.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I must know what you are saying. I must know what he is saying. Both of you talk to each other and we do not know what is happening.

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen to you.

[Translation]

What is wrong with you ?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For Prof. Ranga, I can tell him, in pin drop silence, you have listened to what I have said...

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen to him. Prof., what must I do ?

[Translation]

Why are you behaving like this ?

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I must know what you are saying and I must know what he is saying to you. You go on talking to each other half-sentences and we do not understand.

MR. SPEAKER : It is because, it is not for the record. That is not for the record.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Which goes on record ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not for you.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What is it that you are saying to him, should we not know ? What is it that he is saying to

265 St. Correcting reply to
Part (b) of the USQ No.
1098 dated 24-7-86

SRAVANA 16, 1908 (SAKA)

Re : Meeting of Chief
Ministers to discuss Telugu
Ganga Project

you, should we not know? Is it only between you two?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please let me listen to them.

[English]

Prof. Rangaji...All right.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : (Sambalpur) : Sir, one day, you hear them first and the next day you must hear us also. Always you are listening to them.

MR. SPEAKER : I listen to everybody. Are you the Opposition? Sit down.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Equal right, I have got.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I have observed the rule. They are angry because I have observed the rule!

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to run the House, it is all right. I do not want to run the House. It is your House. I do not want to run it. If you say "Don't run the House", I will not. I will just do accordingly.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : No, Sir. You must give us chance.

MR. SPEAKER : When have I denied any chance for any discussion, tell me.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : You are giving chance to those people.

MR. SPEAKER : It is their job. If you want to interrupt, you are welcome also.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I express my regrets for having observed the rules. I am very sorry. You are making observations and I was listening. He did not tolerate the silence in the House.

Please sit down. I can find out something about this and then I can revert back to the subject. Secondly, there is an objection also from my friend Mr. Shaminder Singh which he has given to me in writing that this sort of paper in which there are..... (Interruptions). I was telling something else also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not going into the details. I am only referring to the railways taking over those papers.

MR. SPEAKER : I will revert to that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no zero hour as such. It is a concoction. Don't go by what the press always says because yesterday...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am saying something which is rather good for you also because we were talking about the press and I read that while. President Giani Zail Singh was addressing Bhamashah Convention, the reporting in the press was—a very leading daily has reported—that Bhamashah gave lot of financial help to Maharana Pratap to fight Britishers. This is the way they report. So, don't worry about this thing. I will find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You find out whether the papers were seized or...

MR. SPEAKER : Why repeat it now? Please sit down. Yes, Mr. Mohanty.

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kendrapara) : I have given a Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter. Heavens won't fall if you have given a Call Attention. I will consider that.

SHRI SARAT DEB : Regarding mis-utilisation of Central funds given to the States.

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen if there is a proper thing. I have called Mr.

SHRI SARAT DEB : I have given in writing also.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. He is barred from speaking any longer. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you press on, I will do something else.

SHRI SARAT DEB : I will abide by the rules.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Then don't interrupt the hon. Member.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : My point of order was when Prof. Madhu Dandavate referred to the gagging of the press by a particular Chief Minister, my submission was...

MR. SPEAKER : It is not the Minister. It is about the railways. That is what he is saying.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : He mentioned the Chief Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : No Chief Minister.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Then it is all right.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am doing it myself.

[English]

Why are you doing like this, Mr. Jaipalji? Why can't you sit properly when I have noticed you already? I will see to that. No problem.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Yesterday, the Minister said in the other House that China had established a helipad.

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me now.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Allow me one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me now. There is no question of allowing.

SHRI T. BASHEER : At the same time, in this House the Minister said...

MR. SPEAKER : I know the subject. Will the hon. Member listen?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I want to inform you and you do not want to listen. I want to inform you on the same subject. You do not want to listen. The hon. Minister will make a clarificatory statement today.

SHRI T. BASHEER : You allowed a Calling Attention but this is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why it is coming back here.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I demand a full discussion on that.

MR. SPEAKER : After the statement, you can give another thing.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I have given.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. Jaipalji, the Minister is coming according to your thing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : I want to make one submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Why submission, Mr. Jaipal Reddy? I have already said that I have taken notice of it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : When the hon. Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. Shiv Shankar made a statement here, we brought it to his notice that the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh himself has told the press...

269 St. Correcting reply to SRAVANA 16, 1908 (SAKA) Re : Meeting of Chief 270
Part (b) of the USQ No. Ministers to discuss Telugu
1098 dated 24-7-86 Ganga Project

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I said that for the same purpose he is coming here.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If you do not allow anything to go on record then why do you permit us to speak at all.

MR. SPEAKER : I said that for the same purpose he is coming here.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : That is true. My charge is that the Minister deliberately misled the House.

MR. SPEAKER : No, that is not the problem. If you get the statement then you will realise.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The statement was made with a view to covering up that lapse.

MR. SPEAKER : No. It is something which you will realise later on.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : To-day I think he will issue a statement to cover up another lapse.

MR. SPEAKER : Then you can ask for another statement !

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I want to draw the attention of the House towards an important matter. We all should impart good moral education to the younger generation so that they may learn to respect the woman, who is our mother, sister and daughter. But regarding these press people, I want to show you a photograph.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No...No...
He should not do like this.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot take it. Don't show this book. I will take notice of it.

[Translation]

I will see. Please do not show it here.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One Bill is coming.

MR. SPEAKER : The Bill is coming. We will see.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : 52 passengers have been killed in a train accident. The hon. ex-Railway Minister is not concerned about that.

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want me to do ?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I want a discussion on that. I have given a call attention. I want the Minister to come and make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. You have made your point. Don't pursue on; otherwise it will go off the record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : My point of order is that the persons who die in rail accidents...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Which rail accident ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can take it in any form you like...

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : If anybody dies in air accident, he is given a compensation of 1 lakh rupees, but for rail-accidents only Rs. 5000 are being given.

MR. SPEAKER : What time do we get for it? I had other intention to do something else. But I am not going to do it because you do not press for it now...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not so. You please give it in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : I have listened to you once. Now you take your seat.

(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is going on? Are you not ashamed of it? You are sitting in the House. Shri Deb, you should be ashamed of it.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you have any other subject? I have listened. I have agreed. What more do you want? Do you want me to dance now?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Deb, I am listening to the hon. Member.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : I want to raise a serious question. You also listen to this side. A serious accident has taken place.

(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. Please don't talk standing in the aisle.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a call attention notice regarding the teachers' strike in the Colleges and Universities of Bihar...

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Speaker Sir, there were four serious rail accidents in Bihar...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You please give it in writing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want ?

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Many people have died.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : You should allow a discussion on it.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, we want a discussion...

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed it. Now what do you want? Shri Panika, do you want me to do kathakali dance? I have allowed it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got your point. Why are you making a noise?

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Thank you.

Part (b) of the USQ No.

1098 dated 24-7-86

Re : Meeting of Chief

Ministers to discuss

Telugu Ganga Project

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, you had made one observation about jute strike. But kindly appreciate the importance of it.

MR. SPEAKER : No; not for the second time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why not, Sir ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, first, you are interrupting an hon. Member; secondly, you are infringing my right; thirdly, you are infringing the rules. It is not expected of a Leader.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Shall we show them the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : In answer to my Calling Attention Motion, the hon. External Affairs Minister has categorically stated that there is no creation of helipad in Arunachal Pradesh...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already decided. He is going to make a statement. Why do you raise it again ? What is the fun in it ? What do you get out of it ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : At what time is the statement of the External Affairs Minister coming, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is coming in the afternoon.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : After 2 O'clock ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.21 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report, Annual accounts and review on the working of Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2880/86]

Notifications under Major Port Trust Act, 1963, Annual Report and Review on the working of Shipping Development Fund Committee, New Delhi for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :
- (i) G.S.R. 869 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees (Family Security Fund) Regulations, 1986.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 916 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1986 approving the Cochin Port Trust Services (Rewards for Suggestions) Amendment Regulations, 1986.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 929 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1986 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) First Amendment Regulations, 1986.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2881/86]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shipping Development Fund Committee, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Shipping Development Fund Committee, New Delhi,

for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2882/86]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Indian Red Cross Society for 1983 and 1984 and Annual Report and review on the working of Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi for 1984-85 and statements for delay in laying these reports

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Red Cross Society for the years 1983 and 1984 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Red Cross Society for the years 1983 and 1984.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2883/86]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay

in laying the papers mentioned
at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.
LT-2884/86]

**Prevention of Food Adulteration (First
Amendment) Rules, 1986**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : I beg to
lay on the Table a copy of the Preven-
tion of Food Adulteration (First
Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English
versions) published in Notificaton No.
G.S.R. 73 (E) in Gazette of India dated
the 29th Janaury, 1986, under sub-section (2)
of section 23 of the Prevention of Food
Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2885/86]

12.22 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to

report the following message received from
the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions
of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure
and Conduct of Business in the Rajya
Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok
Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its
sitting held on the 6th August, 1986
agreed without any amendment to the
Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment)
Bill, 1986, which was passed by the Lok
Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th
July, 1986."

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE
SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on
Absence of Members from the Sittings of the
House in their Fifth Report presented to the
House on 6th August, 1986, have
recommended that leave of absence be
granted to the following Members for the
period mentioned against each :

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Shri B.B. Ramaiah | 25th April to 7th May, 1986. |
| 2. Shrimati Indumati Bhattacharyya | 24th April to 8th May, 1986. |
| <i>and</i> | |
| | 17th July to 14th August, 1986. |
| 3. Shri A. Sonapati Gounder | 24th April to 7th May, 1986. |
| 4. Prof. Ramakrishna More | 17th April to 7th May, 1986. |
| 5. Shri Srikantha Datta Narasimharaja
Wadiyar | 21st April to 8th May, 1986. |
| 6. Ch. Rahim Khan | 28th July to 14th August, 1986. |
| 7. Shri Charan Singh | 17th July to 14th August, 1986. |
| 8. Shri Saleem I. Shervani | 29th July to 14th August, 1986. |
| 9. Shri Gangadhar S. Kuchan | 21st July to 14th August, 1986. |

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.23 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

Third Report

[English]

KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI (Palamau) : Sir, I present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.24 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : STRENGTHENING OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND CONSUMER COOPERATIVES IN MIZORAM

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, After the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Mizoram, a Group of Ministers and a Team of senior officers visited Mizoram during the last week of July, 1986 to identify some measures which could accelerate the development of Mizoram. Supply of essential consumer items at reasonable prices to the people of Mizoram is of crucial importance. In this context, certain measures were considered

in the Department of Civil Supplies to revitalise and strengthen the Public Distribution System and cooperative infrastructure. The Government have decided to take the following measures :

- (i) The godown maintained by the State Trading Corporation at Silchar would be exclusively used for servicing Mizoram for supply of imported edible oils. For streamlining distribution as well as to keep the retail prices at reasonable level, full transport subsidy will also be given from Silchar to nine focal points viz. Aizwal, Lunglei, Lawngtalai, Kolasib, Aibawk, Champhai, Kawlkuh, Saitual and Lokichera.
- (ii) Financial assistance upto Rs. 10 lakhs on the basis of hundred per cent subsidy is being sanctioned during the current financial year to Government of Mizoram for supply of levy sugar and iodized salt in small packs under the Public Distribution System.
- (iii) A sum upto Rs. 10 lakhs will be given as share capital contribution to Mizoram Marketing and Consumers' Federation for expansion and diversification of their consumer activities.
- (iv) Additional financial assistance of Rs. 2.50 lakhs will be given to Mizoram Marketing and Consumers' Federation to enable them to open retail outlets at Lunglei, Mamit, Kolasib, Champhai, Tlabung, Serchhip and Saiha.
- (v) For upgrading managerial skills of the officers handling public distribution work in Mizoram, a training programme will be organised in the month of October, 1986.

12.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to clear Sone Canal Project and to provide necessary finances for it

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna): In previous sessions I have raised the issue of modernisation of Sone Canal. The Minister assured in the last session that this matter will be taken up soon. Recently a news item was published in a local daily (Indian Water) that this project has been shelved. If this project is not taken up, quite a vast area of Bihar will be turned into a desert. I urge the Central Government to intervene in this matter and get this project cleared from Planning Commission and necessary finances allocated for it.

[Translation]

- (ii) Need to direct the Government of Rajasthan to advance funds to the Government of Haryana for construction of the part of Gang Canal link in Haryana

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar): The Gang Canal at Bikaner was constructed nearly 60 years ago. That is why its portion which lies in Punjab is broken, due to which it is not carrying its share of 2750 cusecs of water from Harike barrage.

12.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

At present, this canal is carrying only 1850 cusecs of water which is production-wise causing a great loss to the farmers. Keeping in view the aforesaid points, the Government of Rajasthan started constructing a canal named Gang Canal link from R.D. 529 of Harike barrage to Indira Gandhi Canal, in order to carry the water-share of the Gang Canal. The construction work of the portion of this link canal, which lies in Rajasthan, will be completed in the year 1986-87. A small portion of this canal lies in Haryana also for the construction of which the Rajasthan Government had to pay a sum of Rs. 2 crore and 30 lakhs to the Government of Haryana but so far this payment has not been made.

It will cause delay in starting this link. The repair work of the portion of the Gang Canal, which lies in Punjab, is possible only after the link starts.

Therefore, I request the Central Government that Government of Rajasthan should be asked to complete the construction work of this canal. If the construction work of the portion of this canal which lies in Haryana, is not completed within the prescribed limit, the farmers who depend on the Gang Canal will be ruined and for this the Central Government will be responsible.

- (iii) Demand for more public call offices in Kalahandi, Bolangir, Phulbani and Ganjam districts of Orissa

*SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL (Phulbani): The Government of India has undertaken a massive programme for the expansion of the telecommunication network in the country. But it is regrettable that the present state of affairs in regard to the functioning of the telecommunication department in Phulbani and Bolangir districts in Orissa is far from satisfactory. It is not possible to contact the people in Bhubaneswar, the State capital of Orissa from Phulbani even after waiting for hours after booking the call.

The Government have banned the opening of new PCOs and BPOs in the country till 1990. The development of Sonepur, Binka areas of Bolangir districts and Kalahandi and Phulabani districts of the State will be retarded if this ban is enforced. Those are the backward districts in Orissa. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to reconsider the decision keeping in view the rapid development of the State. I, therefore, demand that more number of Public Call Offices and Branch Post Offices should be opened in Kalahandi, Bolangir, Phulbani and Ganjam districts of Orissa during the 7th Plan period.

[English]

- (iv) Need to release natural gas for distribution to Bombay citizens through Bombay High Gas Company

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): The feasibility of distri-

*This speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

buting associated gas released from Bombay High oil wells through underground pipeline network to the citizen of Bombay is engaging the attention of the Maharashtra Government since March 1984. A steering group appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri S. S. Marathe recommended allocation of 0.7 million M³/day of natural gas for city, to Bombay Gas Company for gas supplies to 3,00,000 domestic and 0.7 million M³/day of natural gas for the suburbs. The report has been forwarded by the State Government to the Petroleum Ministry with their recommendation for release of natural gas for the project. Release of gas for city piped supply will substitute use of kerosene in the domestic sector and will give relief to many of the LPG cylinder users in Bombay. I urge upon the Petroleum Ministry to release this natural gas for distribution to Bombay citizen through the Bombay Gas Company.

- (v) Need to took into the grievances of jute growers and the workers engaged in jute mills in the country

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the august House to the strike of Jute mill workers and the Bandh of Rural Bengal.

A grave situation exists in West Bengal as Jute Corporation of India has failed to stop distress sale of raw jute, as a result of which actual jute growers of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa are not getting the support price of raw jute announced by the Government of India. Further, the jute industry of West Bengal is facing a severe crisis, because of closure and lock-outs, out-moded machineries and shrinkage of market. Liberal import of synthetic fibres has hard hit the industry, as demand for raw jute goods is declining sharply. Hence the workers of Jute Industries are observing a hartal on 7th August (today). The peasants of rural Bengal are also observing a Bandh demanding among other things—nationalisation of jute mills, modernisation of plants and machineries in jute industries and more purchase of raw jute by the Jute Corporation of India, etc.

I would request the Government to

accept these demands and make a statement on the Floor of the House.

- (vi) Need to start Navodaya Schools throughout the country at district level particularly in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Sir, I would like to put forward my opinion and an appeal on the idea to start Navodaya schools at the district level throughout India with a special mention of the situation in Andhra Pradesh. This is important in the context of the A.P. Government refusing to take up the proposal of Navodaya schools in A.P. The A.P. State Government despite the best efforts of the Centre to have these schools and despite the non-existence of language problem has not accepted this proposal. The language Hindi as is the focal point of the reasons given is not really the problem of significance. The major advantage of the proposal is the uniformity in education that would be brought about.

Keeping in view the strong interest of the Centre and the stand taken by certain State Governments we should continue our efforts. This can be done either by convincing the State Government or providing the same opportunity to certain private voluntary organisations or Government of India may set up such schools directly on the pattern of Central schools. It is my sincere suggestion that the Centre should consider these alternatives. I emphasise the importance of this as it would not only keep up the objective but also provide an opportunity to enterprising people who as heads of private institutions want to make their contribution in this regard.

- (vii) Need to entrust the work of assessing the crop losses under the comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme to Gram Panchayats

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, comprehensive crop insurance scheme has been introduced by the Government in the country in the interest of agriculture and the agriculturist. Peasantry as a class has pinned great hopes in this scheme. But the way the scheme is being worked out most of the farmers who

should in all fairness get the benefits under the scheme are in fact denied such benefits. This results in despair and resentment among the farmers making the scheme quite unpopular.

For proper implementation of the scheme and to give reasonable relief to the farmers, Gram Panchayat should be the unit both during kharif and rabi seasons to assess the crop loss instead of block and district respectively during Kharif and Rabi crops as at present. Further the present yield should be the basis for the purpose of assessment of crop loss and not the yield as recorded in the old settlement records.

(viii) Need to start a 'Free Trade Zone' centre at Tirupati

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Sir, Rayalaseema is a backward area where Tirupati stands having its airport and other facilities. It is midpoint to Madras and Bangalore and also located in the central point of South India. Due to the importance of this place there is every need to start a 'free trade zone' centre at Tirupati apart from Vizag of Andhra Pradesh.

12.35 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1986-87—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1986-87.

Yesterday, we decided to extend the time by half an hour to accommodate a few Members. There are still six Members who want to participate. I will request the Members to cooperate and finish within five minutes. Thereafter the Minister will reply.

Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the

other day an hon. Member was speaking about shooting price of tractors in the country. I happened to go to the market a few days ago to purchase some steel and stainless steel material and I was simply stunned to see the prices. I asked the shopkeeper what the reason was. He started arguing and said that the Government was to be blamed for it. The production of steel is much less than the demand.

Steel industry is recognised as the largest sector of economy and evidently our country's industrial and economic health depends on the development of this important sector. To improve the production of steel in this country and to reduce the dependence on imports, a bigger outlay of Rs. 6420.13 crores has been provided in the 7th Plan as against an outlay of Rs. 4000 crores in the 6th Plan. In the year 1975-76, the total steel output was 6.21 million tonnes and in 1985-86, the total output is 10.07 million tonnes. Out of this, the output from ore-borne plants is 7.07 million tonnes, whereas 3 million tonnes is the output of the mini steel plants. The mini steel plants output is about 30 per cent of the total steel output.

What was the production of stainless steel in India and other countries in the year 1984 ? It was Japan—25.91 lakh metric tonnes, USA—16.08 lakh metric tonnes, Sweden—4.42 lakh metric tonnes, Spain—2.92 lakh metric tonnes, France—6.46 lakh metric tonnes and India—1.51 lakh metric tonnes.

The Planning Commission has estimated that shortage of finished steel of 1.5 million tonnes would continue to afflict the Indian economy throughout the 7th Plan and it would further worsen in the 8th Plan. What were the reasons ? The input is not of right quality and quantity.

The mini steel plants have played a very vital role in the development of different grades of alloy steels and stainless steel to meet the growing demand for defence, automobiles and industrial applications. The growth of domestic stainless steel production is particularly praiseworthy as the production increased from nearly 12,000 tonnes in 1977-78 to 150,000 tonnes last year. This is further likely to increase to

[Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma]

nearly 3 lakh tonnes by the end of the 7th Plan period and 5 lakhs tonnes by 1994-95. One of the basic raw materials required for production of stainless steel is ferro-chrome. India has very good reserves of chrome ore in the State of Orissa. Now, it is reported that there is a monopoly position of one unit in the private sector controlling over 80 per cent of production. And this has resulted in frequent price increase. A recent study has revealed that the present licensed capacity is required to be doubled within the next two years to meet the demand for this particular raw material.

Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House through you towards the changes in prices. The price of ferro-chrome was Rs. 11,350 per MT as on 7.6.1984 and as on 1.1.1986, the price was Rs. 12,850 per MT. Similarly, the price of ferro silicon in 1984 was Rs. 9,550 per MT and now in the year 1986, on 1st of January, the price has shot up to Rs. 16,500 per MT. You can just appreciate the increase in prices within such a short span of time. What are the reasons? The reason is that there is a monopoly over 85 per cent of the production. There is just one unit having control over 85 per cent of the production. A representation was made to the Minister for Steel and a Committee was appointed to go into this question, to study the problem and to find out as to what the reasons were. The conclusion and recommendations of the Committee in regard to the future demand of the stainless steel are as follows. Future demand of stainless steel in 1989-90 will be 268,000 tonnes; and in 1994-95, it will be 431,000 tonnes. As regards the future demand of chromium bearing alloy steel, in 1989-90 it will be 263,000 tonnes and in 1994-95 it will be 338,000 tonnes. The total future requirement of Ferrochromium (chromium content 65 per cent) will be 61,500 tonnes in 1989-90 and 97,500 tonnes in the year 1994-95.

The Committee then observed : "From the foregoing, it is clear that there may be shortage of ferro-chromium around 1989-90. The Committee is of the opinion that this shortfall can be met by permitting (and I lay stress on the words 'can be met by permitting') the existing ferro-manganese producing units who are not permitted to

produce ferro-chrome, to take up production of ferro-chromium and vice versa. This will take care of temporary shortage of any particular Ferro Alloys and also put the existing Ferro Alloy units into a healthy competition."

This recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Government, clearly makes explicit what was implicit. The cat is out of the bag. It is not merely understood, but it is admitted that there is a shortage of stainless steel in the country. Today it is reported in the 'Hindustan Times' that the price in India is 153 per cent more than the price in the international market. When we import, because of excise and customs duties, it goes up still further. It is not understood as to why the Committee should make a recommendation that there should be monopoly by one unit in the whole country. When the Committee admits in unequivocal terms that the demand for ferro-silicon and ferro-chromium will be to this extent, why not encourage other such units which are ready and willing to go into the market to produce this. We have reasons to smell something in the *bona fides* of those who are sitting at the helm of affairs. Shall we ask the Steel Controller who was a member of this committee, and probably the presiding officer, as to why they have given unfettered discretion to that one particular monopolist, to that one particular unit, and deprive others, at the altar of the people of India ?

We need steel, and we need stainless steel; and for raw material, we have to have imports. Why import it when our own businessmen, our own industrialists are offering themselves ? There is ample scope in Andhra Pradesh. They are ready and willing to set up the units; but they are not being allowed to do so. They are not being given licence for that.

I am speaking on this particular subject, because someone just gave me the prick. He said Government was responsible for the increase in prices, Government was responsible for the increase in prices, and for the short supply as compared to the demand. I asked : 'How ?' He argued with me, and tried to convince me. Being an advocate, I said : 'I am open to conviction'. I have also to convince him.

So, I request that the Ministry of Steel and the Government of India should consider the desirability of breaking this monopoly of giving unfettered power to one monopolist, so that the requisite quantity of steel is made by other units.

Because the bell is ringing, I do not want to flout you, Sir. Otherwise, I wanted to dilate more on the subject. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Lal Vijay Pratap Singh is not there. Mr. Sunder Singh is also not here. Now Mr. Ramdeo Rai.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMDEO RAI (Samastipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Supplementary Demands presented by the hon. Minister of Finance, I would like to submit a few points.

Why the loss occurs, is quite evident. When we cannot complete a work within the stipulated time limit, loss is bound to be there. No scheme of the Government is implemented within the stipulated period. The prices of material go on increasing and there is loss on the food front also. We will also have to consider the extent of profit in comparison with expenditure. Since there has never been proper monitoring or review of our projects, we, therefore, cannot complete our projects within the targets.

There is total lack of monitoring. The competent officers concerned never undertake proper inspection. Had they done so, these projects would definitely have been completed in time. This is the only reason for loss in every scheme and every scheme takes more time in its completion which not only increases the botheration for the Government but also gives rise to resentment among the general public. In order to solve this problem, we should do our work in a proper manner and try to complete it within the given time-limit.

Today, India is moving towards the 21st century but with these problems our Prime Minister has to do a lot of hard work. This can be appreciated through the problem being faced in my area. Ten years

ago, 80 acres of land was acquired from the people for a Graphite factory in Samastipur area of Bihar. Since then, neither we have done anything for the people nor the compensation has been paid. The factory has not been started so far and nobody knows when it will start. Had this factory been started, the people there would have benefited a lot. The land is lying idle for the last ten years. In this span of time the farmers would have earned a lot and moreover, they would not have been deprived of their land. So, we can very well assume that today we are not able to implement any of our schemes. Why should people not resent such a situation? If we want to prevent this situation, we will have to be more careful. If we do not consider it, the people will be deprived of the benefits of the 20-point programme.

Government should monitor the implementation of the 20-Point Programme. The general public cannot avail its benefits as we do not implement it properly. There are a number of points in the Twenty-Point Programme. Be it the removal of poverty or any other point but Government should see the state of affairs as far as distribution of bank loans is concerned. The full amount of loans given by a bank does not reach the recipient. For getting loans from the nationalized banks, people have to pay some bribe also. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you might also be knowing this fact.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that he should monitor the working of the banks and improve their functioning. So long as he does not fix the responsibility on the bank officials, the benefits will never reach the people and we would not be able to implement 20-Point Programme in letter and spirit.

We Salute Shrimati Indira Gandhi for giving us the 20-Point Programme about which the people of the whole world are interested, but unfortunately, its benefits are not reaching the people in the rural areas. We are not able to provide them with assets like cattle, rickshaws, horse-drawn carts and so on, which are their sources of livelihood, and which could have been provided with the help of small industries. Even they are not able to derive benefits out of our loan schemes.

[Shri Ramdeo Rai]

The bank officials compel them to return the loan after a year. How can our purpose be served in such circumstances ?

Therefore, Sir, I would like to draw the Government's attention to this matter. We will not be able to fully implement this programme in this manner. In spite of our Prime Minister's concern about the programme and his determination to implement it, nothing has happened.

Similarly, I would like to point out that industries in my constituency have closed down. Government want to set up many industries, so that the country could make progress. Again, in the industrial map of India, at present, Bihar is considered to be industrially backward, when it is the repository of all mineral wealth, and provides support to the industries abroad as well as to those which are located in other States of the country. The people of Bihar are poor because industries are not being established there at the speed with which it ought to have been done. Government should note that two factories in my constituency have closed down. The Rameshwar Jute Mills is one of them. As a result, 50,000 workers have become jobless. They were all employed in these two factories. There might be two or three lakh people dependent on them. They are on the verge of starvation. How can we develop industries in this manner ? Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is trying to take this country forward, but a few people are dampening his enthusiasm.

Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister, who has taken charge of the Finance Ministry, that he will fulfil the assurance given in this regard with full responsibility. If this is done, undoubtedly, our country will progress, and the fruits of development will reach the people in the rural areas. Our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, earnestly wants to take the country into the 21st century. Therefore, it is my request to him that unless this economic disparity is removed, it will not be possible to develop this country. Again, until every individual living in the rural areas is able to reap the benefits of development, our country will not achieve economic success. Similarly unless economic dis-

parities are reduced, there will be no real democracy and the people will not be able to realise the true meaning of democracy.

I will urge upon the hon. Minister to pay attention to the problem of rural areas such as potable water, irrigation and power etc. The farmer, with whose hard work, the entire structure of the country's economy has been built, is being neglected today. He not able to get two square meals a day. Then, whose responsibility can it be except that of the Government's, to ensure that they are not neglected. If Government is not able to do this work, then it can be certainly said that it will not be possible to achieve our targets. It is paradoxical that the farmers, due to whose hard work, our country has attained a certain position in the world today, and on account of whom we have become self-sufficient in food production, are the poorest in our country, and are not able to afford two square meals a day. There is so much inflation today, yet farmers are not getting full value of their products. The commodities are bought from him at very low prices, and they are sold at five to ten times higher in the market, but he is not able to get any share of the profits. Till the prices of agricultural commodities are fixed and the farmers are not ensured remunerative return for their hard labour and their condition is not improved, the country will never make any progress.

Sir, there is dearth of labour in Bihar as the labourers are migrating to Punjab and Haryana. There also, they are being exploited. Instead of money they are getting diseases. In order to stop the migration of labour, Government would have to make employment opportunities available in Bihar itself, and for this purpose, all these industries which are on lock-out at present, must start functioning once again. Government should give a serious thought to all these problems. With these words, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. I hope whatever I have said in regard to irrigation and about proper arrangements to be made for this purpose, would be looked into. There are ten rivers in Bihar and we are not able to make proper use of its waters; so we should formulate a scheme to make full

use of the available water. Moreover, the tubewells are lying idle and are not functioning properly; and the farmers are unable to derive any benefits therefrom. Therefore, the farmers should get electricity, water and a remunerative return for their produce and the hon. Minister must consider all these points at his own level.

[English]

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Sir, Mr. Daga criticised the provision of subsidy. I wonder what type of outlook he has. In a country like India, where it is a welfare State, the provision of subsidy is inevitable. More you have to help the poor, the more subsidy is required. Subsidy is given on food and fertilizers. Which are the items on which, he thinks that the subsidy should be deducted? I do not think that, that is a healthy approach. The provision of subsidy is justified.

The most important thing that I want to say is that the Thein Dam is being constructed on the bed of the river Ravi, that is, half of it in Jammu and Kashmir and half in Punjab. When the dam is constructed, at vast area from my State will go under water. Many people will be uprooted and a road from Thein to Basouli also gets submerged. It is the responsibility of the Thein dam authorities which is being financed by the Centre—and it is under the control of the Centre—to see that all the people who will be uprooted are settled properly. Also the present road from Thein to Basouli is less than twenty-one kilometres, or about hardly eighteen kilometres. But if the road on the banks of the new lake created by the dam water is constructed, it will run to two hundred kilometres. This is very unfair. And, nobody—neither the Centre nor the State Government—much less the Punjab Government is authorised to do this.

13.00 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH IN *the Chair*]

The only alternative can be a bridge at Vasohli connecting the area across the Ravi with Punjab from where they can use the dam wall as a road from coming again to Thein. So the bridge at Vasohli must be constructed by

Thein Dam authorities. The State of J and K has no financial capacity to construct the bridge and beneficiaries will be mainly the States being benefited by the water of the Thein Dam *i.e.* Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. So this Thein Dam will destroy the road for irrigation and electricity potential.

Arrangements must be made to settle the uprooted people. And construction of the bridge between Basohli and Bhatuan in Punjab is very essential. The bridge is beneficial for Punjab also.

There is another road required in Udhampur District *i.e.* from Majhalta *via* Ramnagar, Dudu, Vasantgarh, Lali, Mantalai connecting Jammu and Srinagar national highway. It is to be constructed by the Border Roads Organisation. This is a very important road. The main purpose of Border Roads Organisation when it was set by the Central Government during Panditji's time was to open the backward and hilly areas in the north and north-eastern India. Now they have taken similar works in other parts of India including South and Central India. That is a good thing. But this area cannot be neglected.

There is another road from Kishtwar to Kargil which is very important from defence point of view, because the present road through Jhojila is exposed to enemy firing. In any skirmish it is difficult to keep it open. Kargil has to be connected with Kishtwar for effective defence. But so far nothing has been done on the plea that enough funds are not available. I wonder why they are not resorting to deficit financing which can safely be done for infrastructure and productive schemes. Therefore, the plea of lack of finance is a lame plea. On the other side of the line of actual control, Pakistan has made a series of roads connecting the line of control with the hinterland. But we have got only a single road and that too is exposed to the enemy feeling. This is not proper. This is not a safe situation. These roads have got to be constructed.

There should be integrated development of hill areas *i.e.* agriculture, horticulture, cottage industries and even education should be intensively taken up. Our hon. Prime

[Shri G.L. Dogra]

Minister announced that every girl upto 12th class will be given free education. But so far, in those areas, there is no high school, no teachers. No arrangement is being made either by the State or Central Government.

When we come to the facilities, we give money but we do not monitor. Whatever we say is not implemented. Our beneficial announcements become counter-productive when they are not implemented. Therefore, monitoring is very essential.

Coming to food, we are producing a lot of wheat and paddy. But there is no storage either with FCI or with the State Government. At the same time, we are not allowing any private flour mills in the far flung and backward areas. If that is allowed, they can purchase wheat directly from producers and farmers. They would mill it and supply fresh atta to the people in those areas because every time state thing is being given to them. It is very astonishing that in spite of the repeated warnings and repeated requests, our Food Ministry is not prescribing the standard and ingredients of atta as to how much *maida* it should contain, how much *suji* it should contain and how much bran it should contain. For everything standards have been prescribed under the Pure Food Act but no standard has been prescribed for atta.

Then, Sir, I draw your attention towards the relay stations of radio and television in my State. One station has been established in Jaranwali Gali between Rajouri and Poonch which was supposed to cover both the districts of Rajouri and Poonch. Whereas Poonch district is covered, Rajouri district is not being covered. The Government should see whether the purpose for which the stations are being established, is fulfilled or not and if not, the defects should be removed. So, something has to be done in this case so that Rajouri district is also covered.

Similarly, Doda district is neither covered by radio nor by television. The same thing is about the town of Chenani which was supposed to be covered by a relay station. But it is not being covered.

In the end I would only say that we go on making provisions but there is lack of coordination between various departments. Sometimes there is no coordination between Railways and Coal and other coal using Departments. Actually we are suffering because of lack of coordination.

As I have said earlier, there is no proper monitoring of the provisions that we make as to whether the State Governments are properly utilising them or whether our own Central departments are implementing the programmes or not. Therefore, a proper monitoring system has got to be introduced, maybe in the Planning Commission or in the administrative department. That is absolutely necessary because we are lacking in monitoring.

I must say that our costs are going high because of inefficiency as well as low productivity and over-employment. There are high wages and low productivity. This is simply because the labour is not allowed to take part in the management. They are not even consulted on how to increase the productivity or what are the defects in our production system. We are modernising our system of production but we are not utilising the experience of the labour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the economic prosperity of a country depends on its agricultural production. We always talk a lot about the farmers in this House. Today, during the Zero hour, our friend from Bengal was complaining that there were no buyers of jute. We would say that there are no buyers of cotton, chillies, turmeric, mangoes and other agricultural products. Although frequent discussions are held on the subject of agricultural production in the House, yet concrete steps are never taken in that regard and the issue is forgotten as soon as the discussions are over. This affects the economic policy of the country to a large extent.

Just now one of our friends from Bihar stated that the farmers cannot afford even two square meals a day. Producers of wheat are starving and but its sellers are having three meals a day. What could be the reason for this ?

The reason is, of course, as we all know, the menace of recurring floods in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and droughts in the South India. This must be remedied. The people from the North complain in their speeches here that the floods are rising and the people are being rendered homeless. The people from the South complain of the lack of drinking water. They say that their fields are dry and they have been suffering from this trouble for the last three or four years. Furthermore, they complain that the centre is not releasing any funds for this purpose and as a consequence, they are not able to take any steps for controlling the drought situation. Hence, the people from the South are lamenting and want to know as to what efforts are being made to link both these problems? However, inspite of such hurdles, our farmers are able to feed our entire population of 70 crores. Yet, we are not giving proper thought to this matter.

The Khariff crops would come into the market after two or three months. Although cotton, paddy and wheat came into the market during the month of November, yet their support prices have not been fixed so far. The decisions of the Agricultural Price Commission in this regard are yet to be thrashed out. No declaration has been made in this regard. The cotton crop will enter the market by the first of October, yet the rates at which C.C.I. will buy it have not been declared so far. Even the rates in regard to the different varieties of cotton have not been fixed. Two months have passed since the seeds were sown, and it will enter the market very soon. Our friend has just now pointed out the conditions of cotton and jute. Same is the position with regard to paddy. Its support price has also not been fixed. Consequently, the farmers are compelled to sell their produce in the open market at lower prices. He is forced to do so, in order to pay off his debts. Why don't you give due thought to this matter? This issue is discussed in every session, and every Member is of the same opinion that prices should be reasonably fixed one year before the actual sowing of the crop. The farmers are merely getting the support price and not the remunerative price or even a reasonable price. We always have to knock at the doors of the Government for this purpose. Then we have to submit applications as well. Even after doing all this, we have to raise the

matter in the Lok Sabha so that the C.C.I. may be persuaded to fix a price. Why can't you declare the price? Why haven't the rates been fixed when the crops would be ready in the month of October which is about one and a half months from now. What is the reason for this? In my opinion, you fix prices after ascertaining the quantity of the produce. If the produce is more, then the prices are fixed at a lower rate and if it is less, then a slightly higher price is fixed. We do not know as to how you do it.

I had written a letter in this connection to the Railway Ministry, informing them that mangoes are produced in excess in Andhra Pradesh and so are exported in large quantities. The bananas are grown more, so 50 per cent railway freight has been reduced in the case of bananas. They say that whereas mangoes require 10 thousand wagons and bananas require more than 150 thousand wagons, so freights have been reduced in the case of bananas and not in the case of mangoes. I do not understand this logic? Mangoes are perishable items and, therefore, these should be despatched early. In this way, injustice is being meted out to the farmers. I would like to request that you should initiate action in this respect at the earliest.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we receive a number of letters from the people in which they complain about large-scale bungling taking place in Indian Shipping Corporation, Food Corporation of India etc. We have ourselves seen that the Food Corporation of India releases rotten rice and pulses. In reply to our letters they just say that investigation is going on. You assign the investigation work to those very persons who have committed bungling. I would like to request that if an M.P. writes you a letter, his letter must invariably be replied to, the case should be investigated in an objective way and after investigation he must be apprised of the outcome of it.

What can be manufactured in India, should not be imported. Ships are manufactured in the shipyard situated in Vishakhapattanam. There the cost of manufacturing a ship comes to Rs. 42 crores but the Shipping Corporation of India fixes its price at Rs. 21 crores because they can get the same ship abroad at Rs. 21

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

crores. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why there is such discrimination in the prices? This is the reason why the shipyard of Vishakhapatnam is running at a loss. I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that these ships are not imported from abroad.

We import sugar which costs us Rs. 700 crores per year. These are press reports that bungling of Rs 2 crores has taken place in the deal of sugar and also small particles of iron have been found in the sugar. Later on we came to know that guilty officers had been nabbed and they were given show cause notices but now they have been released. Such bungling should be checked in future. The State Trading Corporation imports sugar at the rate of Rs. 225 per quintal and sells it to F.C.I. at the rate of Rs. 387 per quintal. Why is this extra amount of Rs. 162 charged? What are its reasons? This situation needs to be remedied. We are not saying all this only for the saks of saying. You should take immediate action in this regard.

Due to the new textile policy, about 11 lakh workers have been rendered unemployed. The Government have put a restriction that handloom would be used for manufacturing saris and dhotis and banned the use of powerloom for this purpose. As a result, the workers of power-looms have been rendered unemployed. They should be provided with employment. Increasing use of machinery will not help matters. The people will have to be provided with employment for earning their livelihood. Only then the country can make progress.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the Finance Minister and thank him for the method adopted by him and the Government of India to make the business community law abiding. This method has indeed had a salutary effect. For the farmers and homeless people, many schemes like Indira Aavas Yojna have been introduced. We demand that these should be implemented promptly and with the money that is being realised by way of tax, houses for the poor should be constructed and assistance provided to the farmers.

The programme given by the Hon. Prime Minister will help in completing the 20-Point Programme speedily.

About my constituency, Kutch in Gujarat, I will submit only two points. My area is a backward border area. There is one aerodrome in Bhuj city which is under the control of the Air Force. This is causing difficulty to the people. I had written to the hon. Minister and he had replied that the efforts are being made to obtain funds for separating the civilian aerodrome in Bhuj. I would appeal that more funds may kindly be made available early for a civilian airport in Bhuj.

My constituency, Kutch covers one fourth area of Gujarat. There is acute shortage of drinking water in that area. It is, therefore, very necessary that water from the Narmada Project should reach there. I may submit that availability of water is the question of life and death for the people. You should, therefore, make arrangements to supply water to the people.

Drought has become a recurring phenomenon in Saurashtra, North Gujarat and Kutch in Gujarat. Kutch Rann area, which comes under my constituency, is also covered under the above region. There is dire need of planting trees in that area. During his visit to Kutch, the Hon. Prime Minister had also emphasised the need for planting trees there. I, therefore, request the Finance Minister to allocate special funds for planting trees in Kutch on priority basis.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support these Supplementary Demands for Grants because in a progressive and developing country, presenting such Demands is natural. As there is paucity of time, I will like to give only a few constructive suggestions which are particularly relevant to the present-day situation.

First of all, I will delve on cottage industry. Today there is great pressure on cities. These are facing acute housing problem. People have no place to live. For this I want to give one suggestion. The

only way to draw people to the villages is to give priority to the setting up of small scale industries there so that the people may get employment in them. This will go a long way to solve the problem of unemployment. Then the people will feel inclined to go to villages and not to the cities. For this, it is also necessary to provide such facilities in the villages as are available in the cities.

At the same time, I want to submit that the funds allocated to meet the natural calamities in this Supplementary Budget are quite inadequate. One natural calamity or the other keeps on afflicting our country round the year—somewhere it is drought, somewhere it is flood, somewhere it is hailstorm and somewhere it is squall. Therefore, I want that the funds allocated for meeting the challenge of the natural calamities should be augmented. You will see that it is the farmers who need this money most. If you collect the figures, you will find that 80 to 90 per cent of our farmers are in debts. Such is the pitiable condition of the farmers. In the pre-independence period, in 1935-36, the farmers' land used to be mortgaged to the money-lenders. Though presently their land has not been mortgaged to any particular community, their land, house etc. remain mortgaged either to some cooperative bank or some nationalised commercial bank. In every State, such a situation prevails. Our opposition colleagues also raise this question and state that if they come to power they will exempt the debts of the farmers because they feel that though our farmers grow food, their entire produce is taken away by the money-lender from their fields, leaving nothing for them to eat. I would, therefore, suggest that for those farmers who have been in debt for quite a long time and are affected by natural calamities like floods, drought etc. every year, a limit should be fixed beyond which their debt should be exempted.

Besides, there is also another reason for this miserable condition of the farmers. When a farmer goes to some bank for taking loan for sinking a tube-well or for purchasing a tractor or for some other purpose, he has to shell out at least one fifth of the loan, if not more, as a

gratification. The reason is that there is such a long procedure and so many formalities in taking loan that some or the other bottleneck crops up and the officer puts a halt to the entire process. Therefore, I suggest that the procedure to give loan to the farmers should be very simple. Even if they have to mortgage the land, this should be done by adopting a very simple procedure so that they are saved from unscrupulous and corrupt elements and are able to improve their lot.

One thing more. The crop insurance scheme started by the Government is a very good scheme. Our government deserves bouquets for this. But I feel that the funds allocated for this purpose are quite insufficient. In our country, our farmers, both small and big, have to work hard to grow their crops. It is not a matter of one particular year or a particular crop. This also is not confined to one district or village. Whatever crop is grown at any time on any farmer's land, that should be insured under this scheme to give protection to it from natural calamities like floods and drought. It will not be proper to insure a Particular crop or a particular commodity. I request that all the crops should be brought under this Crop Insurance Scheme and it should apply to all states.

Now I would like to say some thing about the water problem of Haryana. The problem has been hanging fire since long. Many people may be thinking that issue of Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal is a political issue for Haryana but I would like to tell you that this problem is not a political one; it is a question of life and death not only for the farmers but also for each and every person of Haryana. If the farmers' lot improves, condition of every citizen will improve. Therefore, the Government should get this SYL canal completed by paying special attention towards it. I also submit that Haryana will not be getting as much water from SYL Canal as it requires for the whole of its region. Therefore, I suggest that a dam should be constructed on the Ganga canal, as its water, flowing from Hardwar, and mingling at Triveni, falls into the Bay of Bengal and thus goes waste. If this water is diverted to Haryana, it will be quite beneficial.

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

One thing I want to say about education also. The policy of the Government is that there should be one Central School at the Headquarters of each district. But in the whole of Haryana, there are only two Central Schools. About 70 thousand people travel daily to Delhi from my constituency, Sonapat. They are travelling daily because they are facing difficulties of accommodation here. When they get some accommodation in Delhi and want to shift here with their family, they are unable to get their children admitted in the Delhi schools. I, therefore, urge that a Central School should be opened in Sonapat. Similarly, from Bahadurgarh also, which is at a distance of 15 to 20 Kms from here, there are about 20 to 30 thousand daily passengers. There too one Central School should be opened.

I, therefore, once again request that Central Schools should be opened at district headquarters at the earliest. As you are ringing the bell, I conclude due to paucity of time and support the Supplementary Budget.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the first batch of the Supplementary Demands amounting to Rs. 1318 40 crores covering 26 grants. The net additional expenditure out of this supplementary demand will be of the order of Rs. 663.89 crores. You know that there is a deficit of Rs. 3600 crores in our annual budget. And if this figure is added to the deficit, it will be around Rs. 4200 crores. In this way, the deficit will go up. Besides, when the recommendations of the Pay Commission will be given effect to, that will also definitely bring an additional burden on the exchequer. I would like to request the hon. Minister to explain, when he replies, as to how he proposes to meet such high deficit this year.

Sir, there is a famous saying about our Indian Budget. It is said that the Budget in India is a gamble on the Monsoon. After about four decades of Independence, I think that this is still true to certain extent because till now we have been able

to provide irrigation facilities only to about 30 per cent of our agricultural land on the whole. This is the national average.

Now I come to States like Orissa, where the figure is still staggering between 20% and 25%. I have come across a statement made by our hon. Finance Minister a day or two before in Parliament that this year he was hopeful of a very good crop, with the monsoon behaving well. But I think it is too early to make such a prediction. In fact, in some of the States, including Orissa as you yourself know, Sir, since the onset of monsoon, in the first fortnight itself about half of the total rainfall has already been recorded. It is true not only of Orissa but of some other States as well. With such heavy rainfall already recorded, it is quite natural for the peasantry to become apprehensive about a dry spell in the coming months. But for just one or two showers in September and October, some parts of India have suffered from serious drought in the past.

It is now time for the State Governments and also the Central Government as a whole to adopt a very cautious approach in this direction, and maintain close watch over the crop situation, and be ready with a contingent plan to come to the rescue of the peasantry and cultivators, if any eventuality befalls them.

I would now come to the crop insurance scheme. Today, under rule 377 I have dealt with this subject. There is a provision of Rs. 9 crores in the Supplementary Demands for Grants, for this scheme. I would request the Minister to have a realistic approach to this problem. It is a laudable scheme welcomed by peasantry and cultivators but the way it is being implemented cultivators, instead of pinning hopes on this scheme, are gradually being disappointed. So, I request the hon. Minister to see that Gram Panchayats are made the units, both for the *rabi* and *kharif* season, and the present yield be made the basis for the assessment of crop loss. Otherwise, the desired result underlying this scheme would not be achieved.

I now come to the problem of energy. For the promotion of non-conventional sources of energy, there is a provision in

this Supplementary Budget. Energy is the basic input for everything in this modern world. We are going to have a deficit of 10,000 MW by the end of the 7th Plan. I suggest that energy which is at the root of everything should be given the topmost priority, so as to achieve self-sufficiency in this field.

Orissa, as you know, is quite deficient in energy, despite having a lot of power grade coal. There are proposals to locate two thermal plants, one at Ib valley and the other at Talcher. But these two proposals are lingering for quite some time on one plea or the other. These two projects should be cleared, and construction work should be started, so as to complete them during the 7th Plan. The location of the thermal plants should be at the pitheads. Private industrialists should also be encouraged to develop captive power plants of their own, for their own consumption.

Now about the Hirakud Dam. It has developed cracks. It is a very big project, and one of the pioneer multi-purpose river valley projects in the country, with the longest earthen dam in the world, and with the biggest reservoir in the whole of Asia. It has developed cracks which are gradually widening and has become risky, making people panic-stricken. A proposal costing about Rs. 8 crores is pending, for undertaking repairs to this project. Topmost priority should be given to it and work should start immediately on war footing.

Talcher and Braj Raj Nagar are two places in Orissa which are facing alarming environmental pollution. Necessary remedial measures should be taken at these two places, to make them free from pollution.

Another point: I request the Finance Minister to have a fresh look at the question of the period of financial year. I feel that the financial year *i.e.* 1st April to 31st March as at present, should be changed to July-June, so that sufficient time would be available for development work in the field.

There is a very terrific misuse of Government funds at different levels, and public undertakings wherein we have made very high investments, and where we have high stakes. They are not functioning

properly. The management of public undertakings, and working of Government organizations need tightening up.

With these words, I support the Demands for Supplementary Grants.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants amounting to Rs. 1318 crores.

First of all, I want to speak about the grants for water resources for which a sum of Rs. 239 crores has been demanded. Out of this amount, only Rs. 3 crores have been earmarked for special assistance for flood control. This amount is meant only for Western and Eastern sectors, which is, to my mind, very less. You have not made any provision for Northern sector, which also needs to be made. You might have read it in the newspapers that the flood situation is the worst in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. Ladakh and Kashmir are often visited by natural calamities. This time these calamities have caused a great loss. I would request that sufficient funds should be allocated for hill areas. In Ladakh, due to floods six people were killed, a huge number of houses were destroyed, thousands of acres of land was washed away and many cattle-heads perished. Only one crop grows there in a year and this year there has been heavy rains and floods. Therefore, the Government should pay special attention to this area.

You have demanded funds for the Civil Aviation for being spent on the Helicopter Corporation. I welcome it. But a proper plan should be drawn up to ensure that this Corporation functions efficiently. In the Vayudoot service, the Danier planes are very small. This scheme has not been properly planned. They cannot fly very high and fall short of our requirements. You propose to set up a Helicopter Corporation, which you intend to run for Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Eastern sector. To my mind, ultimately you will extend it to the Northern sector as well. A suitable plan for this purpose should also be drawn up.

[Shri P. Namgyal]

I am thankful to the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation for granting an additional air service for Ladakh, which will run twice in a week, one via Chandigarh and the other via Srinagar. But the Leh airport is under repair. This repair work is being done by the Border Roads Organisation. But the permission for landing the plane there has not been given due to lack of coordination between Border Roads Organisation, Civil Aviation Department and Air Force. I request that there must be coordination among these three Departments, so that the additional flights allowed by Government may run. The people of Ladakh desire that these flights should start moving without delay. It is very essential for them.

I wish to state one thing about the industries. During the last session, under rule 377, I made a demand that an H.M.T. assembling unit should be established in Ladakh, which has a certain type of atmosphere which is required for a unit of H.M.T. as there is very less humidity whereas at other places H.M.T. uses special equipment to reduce the humidity. In Ladakh, modern equipment is not needed. Moreover, the electronic components can easily be carried by air. Such a plant could be installed there for assembling but unfortunately, the Government said that no provision therefor could be made. However, such a H.M.T. unit has been sanctioned for Mizoram under Mizoram Accord. It does not become Government to succumb to pressures and pay no heed to those who put up their demand peacefully. I submit that there is scope for establishing an H.M.T. assembling unit there. Government should pay attention to it.

I am also thankful to the hon. Minister of Finance, for his setting up Narcotic Control Bureau. At present, intoxicating drugs are being used freely in the universities, colleges and even in the schools. I hope this bureau, which has been set up to check this menace, will be quite useful and improve public-life. Recently, in the course of a discussion in a seminar on National Education Policy, a distinguished Member of the House raised this issue and Ministers from every State appreciated it. This task is very important, although, it has been

taken up very late but "better late than never" and for this I want to congratulate you. With these words, I support the grants.

[English]

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kendrapara) : Mr. Chairman, rising to speak on the supplementary demands, I cannot support it because my supporting will only add to the very deficiency rather than giving any relief to the economic condition or the financial conditions.

As you know, our country needs definitely more economic upliftment and mainly our economy depends upon industry, agriculture and I think both of them are depending on the power sector. And then the third is the commerce. And if you make a minute search of all these three things you will find all the three things are in trouble. And about the public sector, one of the hon. Ministers, Shri Vasant Sathe has written an article. But the question is why the public sector is not doing what it should have been doing. Similarly in the industrial sector also it is not that good. In commerce also as far as we know, what we expect for the exports to be increased, is not being done. In the power sector also there is acute shortage. In the agricultural sector only one thing is that the Government is boasting that we have got surplus foodgrains. Well, it is all right for you to be satisfied that you have got a surplus of foodgrains. But are you satisfied as far as the agriculturists are concerned? Those people who are producing the foodgrains, are they getting a good price? When they are not getting good prices what is the use of your boasting, the self-sufficiency in foodgrains?

Lastly, the Government has taken up rural upliftment in the rural areas. No doubt, some projects are taken up. But are they being properly implemented? I will only quote one example from my State. If these programmes would have been implemented, who will be the beneficiaries? The people in the rural areas will be benefited. But what is happening in the name of distribution of loans? If you take the statistics it will be seen that in the rural areas the people who are already loanless

are given loans. They are already having taccavi loans and society loan. Over and above that, you are still giving more loans without finding out whether the loans are being properly utilized or not.

Lastly, whatever central assistance is given to the State of Orissa, that is not properly utilised. I cannot understand what harm Orissa has done. You have taken away the second steel plant. Sir, when you were here, you asked a question on power generation. You have already got the answer. There was no positive answer from the Central Government whether any power project is going to come up or not.

Lastly, I want to say this and it is a very serious thing as far as Orissa is concerned. I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister, please look to the Auditor General's report about Orissa as to what they have done. The Orissa Government have bungled lot of money in the Finance Department.

The most distressing thing is that there are allegations about the Misuse of Chief Minister's Relief Fund by... **

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will not form part of the record. Nothing will go on record.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : 53 Members have participated in the discussion. I think, all of them besides saying something which was relevant to the Demands for Grants, had projected various issues and demands in regard to their areas, State, constituencies which were pertaining to different Departments of the Government of India and so on. I would confine myself to the Demands for Grants. At the same time, I would also like to attend to a few general problems that have been projected. But if I cannot attend to the specific problems or demands raised by the hon. Members, I assure you that I have already instructed my Department to take note of various problems that the hon. Members have raised so that they can be sent to respective Ministries for looking into and reply to the hon. Members under intimation to the Finance Ministry.

The main problems that have been projected are about the rural development and employment generation in villages as well as Government's approach for bettering the conditions of the farmers. All other problems concerning irrigation, power, etc. are relevant to that.

We know that our urban areas and cities are becoming congested. People are coming to the cities and urban areas from villages to find employment. It is also one of the criticisms that the village artisans and other unemployed educated young people in the villages do not find it congenial to stay in the village to prosecute their vocation of life or profession, whatever they want to choose. I am happy to inform this House that the Government of India and our Prime Minister is much more concerned about this. We have got plenty of programmes under IRDP, under RLEGP, under NREP as well as under the educated unemployed schemes. So far as other programmes are concerned, we are paying utmost attention but so far as the unemployed educated young people are concerned, the scheme was started by Revered Indiraji and we are continuing it. Not only we are continuing up to this time but the loan ceiling previously was Rs. 25,000 and now we are raising it to Rs. 35,000 for some vocations. Not only that, up-till now in that scheme there was no special preference or reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In this scheme also we are introducing a component of 30 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

So far as the village artisans are concerned, the ambit of professions or trades or industries under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is being expanded and the Government is also considering whether to enhance the limit of giving loans and financial assistance.

Urban poor scheme is already there. One criticism that has come is that proper monitoring of the schemes is not being done and, therefore, despite the Government spending huge amounts on these schemes, the real benefits of the schemes do not permeate to the people for whom they are intended. For this also the Government is thinking to evolve some new methods.

[Shri B.K. Gadwhi]

Government is also thinking that strict monitoring is done. Of course, so far as the DICs and other agencies are concerned, I would wish that our State Governments also pay more attention, but so far as banks are concerned, I can assure that if there is any element of corruption in disbursement of loans, etc. and if it is brought to our notice, then we will not hesitate to take the strongest action against those people. But ultimately in a vast country like ours, in the remote villages, I appreciate that it is the duty of the Government to see that the money earmarked or committed for the cause of the poor, must go to him. But if there is any drain between him, then we also as social workers, as political workers owe our duty to see that we also contribute something to stop such practices which are not liked by us or which are unfair. There are advisory committees and they can certainly look into it. But when we want to espouse the cause of poor and downtrodden and backward people and people living below the poverty line, then sustained efforts by all the elites in the society, particularly the people belonging to political parties, also owe a duty to bring it to the notice of the Government whatever wrong is happening, and I can confidently say that if they are brought to our notice, then certainly remedial measures would be initiated.

14.00 hrs.

Shri Dograji rightly asked why some Members are opposing the subsidy component to the farmers. Government is committed to help the farmers and all kinds of help are being given to them within the constraint of resources. So far as subsidy component on fertilizer and foodgrain is concerned, Government wants to see that cheaper fertilizer and fertilizer at reasonable price, should be made available to the farmer and also to see that the poor people get their food. Therefore subsidy element is there and there is no intention to withdraw it.

So far as procurement price is concerned this year when there was distress sale of cotton, the CCI came in a big way to alleviate the glut of stock with the farmers. It came to their help in a big way. So far as declaration of prices are concerned, certainly it would be better that procurement prices

whenever they are needed to be declared, are declared well in advance. Yesterday the Finance Minister spoke about this, regarding what is being done so that the farmers get better price for their products. We are also cycling the import method for edible oil etc. Yesterday the Finance Minister gave certain information and touched upon many of the facets of the problem and these things are fresh in our minds. Therefore, I would not like to repeat those points.

But, with regard to the Demands for Grants, I would say, I have asked for Rs. 15 crores for crop insurance scheme. Some Members said 9 crores. It is not so. I asked for Rs. 15 crores to cover the crop insurance. The total claim which came before Government was about Rs. 120 crores. On examination, Rs. 81 crores were found to be legitimate to be paid as insurance. The State has to bear one-third and the balance is being borne by the Central Government. Corporation itself is bearing something from its own resources. Therefore we are giving it. So, there cannot be any criticism. We are meeting this year the total claim which came and which was found acceptable. But a point was made by veteran leader, Shri Rangaji and others that the Crop Insurance Scheme should be expanded and that the village as a whole should be considered as a unit. Government is also aware that those who are not attached to the primary credit cooperative societies and farming societies who do not take the loans cannot avail the benefit of this scheme. As we know, there are cases. He invests everything. If there is some famine or flood or anything like this, if it is not insured, it is totally lost, and he becomes a pauper. So, the point is very well taken. But we will have to find out some institution which can look to these aspects because the House would agree that to ask the Insurance Corporation to go to each of the individual farmers would not be an easy task, would not be feasible. Therefore, the answer lies in the fact that we all should make sustained efforts to have expansion of cooperatives in the villages and until we do it, I do not think there would be any other easy method. We are all aware that cooperative, barring a few States, is getting eliminated, it is going away from them. Gandhiji and everybody put the thrust on cooperatives, khadi and village

industries. When we think in terms of modernisation and advancement of technology and industry and all other things and when the House and all Members say that the country belongs to villages and artisans and poor people and it is really so, then I wish that the cooperatives should be expanded and if it is expanded, I am sure we can initiate so many beneficial schemes to the farmers and poor people. But on this aspect we will have to do so much work.

I am sorry none of the Members, I think, has touched the Demand for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry. But we have placed this Demand and you would appreciate that our country has started its endeavour to mobilise the developing countries, the backward countries of Africa, those nations around us and others, which are Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Mauritius. It is India which has gone to their rescue in supplying the foodgrains to them in their distress and very acute famine and therefore, this Demand has come and this is our gift to our developing brother countries and therefore, I wish to give some figures also. We gave 10,000 tonnes of wheat to Somalia, 22,412 tonnes of wheat to Sudan, 57,058 tonnes of wheat to Ethiopia, 5,000 tonnes to Kenya, 5,472 tonnes of wheat to Tanzania and 10,000 tonnes of wheat flour and 2,000 tonnes of gram dals also to Mauritius. This is when you say that we have got a surplus food stock. Yes, indeed, we have got surplus foodgrains in our country, but India's prosperity is also being shared and it comes to the help of those who are developing and who are in distress because in the past we have also suffered from famines.

So far as the Demand for Defence is concerned, I am happy that the House has accepted it without anything and this shows what great respect we pay to our Defence Forces. Out of all these demands for grants virtually my demand for the grant is only Rs. 663.89 crores. It is because, the balance is matched by adjustment, receipts and other things. Out of this, Rs. 400 crores is for Defence. And the House would appreciate it because of the security environment. We are discussing about the foreign warship in the Indian Ocean which should be a zone of peace; we are discussing Diego Garcia; we

are discussing sophisticated weaponry help given to our neighbour which causes lot of alarm and anxiety. Therefore, in that case, the House should not make it a point and Defence should be given as much as we can legitimately. Of course, I believe that we are not a nation which is to wage a war against anybody. But certainly we have to protect ourselves from the threat perception.

So far as the other grants are concerned, mainly I am talking because, I think, a very small amount, I am asking from you. So far as the public sector undertakings are concerned, much has been said about their performance. I cannot say that their performance is to our satisfaction. Of course, there are reasons for it. In some public sector undertakings, there are inherent elements which stand in the way of performance because we have taken over nationalised some of the units, as a way of measures to protect the interests of our labour. We did not want them to close down the units; we did not want the labourers and the employees should be rendered jobless. But we are trying to revive and restore them back to health.

For the information of the House, I may tell that it is not that the monitoring of the public sector undertakings is not being done. It is certainly done. Every Department including the Department of Finance and the Prime Minister's Secretariat also keeps a close watch in monitoring over the performance. From time to time instructions and guidelines have been issued. From time to time efforts are being made to find even the management accountable. We have already instructed them, as the Finance Minister told you yesterday, that per unit cost of production must be brought down and units must be rendered viable and profitable. After all, I can understand and I do understand the hon. Members' anxiety because in our public sector undertakings, more than Rs. 44,000 crores of investment are made and it is not a small amount. Presently the return is very small. But there are major causes also for that.

Some hon. Members have said about the individual public undertakings, as Shri Panigrahi told about the Cycle Corporation of India. I do understand that there are difficulties in the Cycle Corporation of India. There is over-employment also but we

[Shri B.K. Gadhvi]

cannot help it. There is recession in cycle trade. That is one of the reasons also.

I would assure him that certainly it would be looked into and if anything is needed to be done, it will be done.

So far as textile industry is concerned, there also hon. Members would appreciate just because to protect the interests of labour, because we are committed to protect the interests of the labour and the workers, many of them were nationalised and here also in the Demands for Grants and other payments, I have asked for Swadeshi Mill nationalisation and precisely that is being done because we do not want those concerns to be closed so as to render the workers unemployed. However, we are trying to give some golden hand shake also with the workers and the unions are cooperative. If they cooperate with the Government in rationalisation etc. I think the scheme would work well.

The criticism for jute industry also is valid.

There are certain reasons about market also. Prices of the jute and obsolete machinery in the jute mills, all these factors are there. We are trying to take corrective measures.

Some Members from Andhra Pradesh raised the point that in famine and drought in their State, help is not being given as much as it should have been given. Let me tell you that Central teams assessment and entitlement to the State is given and on this count, I would like to give some figures also. As my friend said, Indian Budget is really a gamble of rains. Lord Curzon said in the year 1906 that Indian agriculture is a gamble. It is true in a country like ours where perennial irrigation facilities are vague and where we have to depend upon the rain. Our ceilings for assistance for relief on natural calamities was Rs. 1,024.68 crores in 1985-86. This is unfortunately this year also there is famine and drought in many States and, therefore, up to 6-8-86, the amount approved on assistance was Rs. 447.72 crores out of which Central assistance released was Rs. 224.72 crores and Central share of marginal money was Rs. 66.25

crores. So, you can well appreciate that almost half, not actually half, of the amount which was earmarked for five years of Sixth Plan, we had to spend in one year. But even then with regard to drinking water and other schemes, we are giving help. It has come to our notice also that in some of the States, some contribution they have to make by way of minimum needs programme and other things. They do not come forward as enthusiastically as they should come and some of the allocations for drinking water, etc. has also been diverted to other things. But we are scrutinising it and the Planning Commission is also scrutinising and we are trying to see that earmarked outlays must be used for earmarked projects and works.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : It was also decided that if some States did not want to spend their funds, those funds would be given to the other States. Rajasthan requires funds, so that State should be given the money.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : It will be done but first a review has to be done and only thereafter they can be paid. The position has not been reviewed so far, then how the funds can be paid.

[*English*]

I have one point about crop insurance. There is also a demand as to why it is not being extended to fruits and orchards. Of course, one pilot project we are making for apple and then it will be examined.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : (Hingali)
Why not you take the standard yield ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : We take the standard yield, the average yield per acre.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : . The interest that is paid by a cultivator comes to 16%. After paying this interest, what is there left for the cultivator ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : As I was explaining, the loan amount available for a farmer, if it is Rs. 1000 then he would be insured for Rs. 1500.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : What about interest and other things ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : The premium is very nominal. Only 2% for wheat, paddy and the millets and 1% for oil seeds and pulses. Then for small and marginal farmers there is a subsidy of 50% in the premium.

SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE (Deoria) : 2% means Rs. 30.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Rs. 30 for the whole season. ...*(Interruptions)* Many people are paying. It is not that nobody has paid...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please let the Minister finish.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : As I was telling the premium rate for wheat, paddy and millet is 2% and for pulses and oil seeds it is 1%. Then the total claim already paid was to the tune of Rs. 7641.51 lakhs. ...*(Interruptions)* This is only the beginning.

Then some people from the opposition stated that we have got a shortage of coins and other things. It is there but now we are installing a new mint at NOIDA...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Allow the Minister to complete his reply.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : So far as narcotics are concerned, I am very happy that Mr. Namgyal appreciated it very much. It is not only an economic crime but it is a crime against humanity and our future generation and the young people. For that we have demanded some amount, as you have seen in this Book, and that is very essential because we want India to cease to be the transit country for trafficking in narcotics and we want to eliminate this menace to our younger generation.

So far as Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust is concerned, Prof. Ranga asked as to why the grant of Rs. 1,50,00,000 is only one-time grant. I may inform him that this grant has been demanded by the Trust for giving awards which would be about Rs. 15 lakhs a year to a person who will be entitled

to it and, therefore, we are giving this amount so that the Trust can have the awards continued from realisation of interest, etc. But I may inform the House that, if there is any expansion of the activities or the Trust demands something more in future, it would not go unheeded.

So far as grants concerning DDA are concerned, they are for acquisition of land for the Housing Societies which have already been registered and for the DDA flats also where an element of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is there. So, for easing the housing difficulties, we are asking for this.

So far as Civil Aviation is concerned, we have asked for Helicopter Corporation Rs. 53.49 crores. You know that in far-flung areas our ONGC is hiring helicopters on rent; we must have our own system and it can be expanded as Mr. Namgyal has demanded. This is just a beginning. But it can be expanded. The entire country can benefit; even remote places where other transport facilities are not there can avail of this; therefore, it is being done.

One hon. Member criticised the performance of the Indian Airlines and the Air India. I would humbly say that it is not so; out of our public sector undertakings, these two Corporations are certainly going on in flying colours because the profit is good. In the international competition that Air India is facing today, their profits are very good, the viability is very good. In the Indian Airlines, the profit is around 25 per cent and in the Air India it is around 12 per cent. It is a good achievement. Therefore, to say that these Corporations are not functioning well is not a correct statement.

By and large, I have covered almost all the points. I can give answers to the individual points raised, but as I have already mentioned initially, at the beginning, every point will be attended to and it will be replied to the Members...

SHRI D.P. JADEJA (Jamnagar) : One point that has been left out is regarding the drought situation in the western part of Gujarat and a permanent solution for the drinking water problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That has been answered by the Minister.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : We appreciated it. I already told the august House that so far as the drought is concerned, we had to spend in 1985-86 about 40% of the expenditure which was incurred in the entire 6th Five Year Plan.

(Interruptions)

I am sure the House would let me pass the demands which are placed before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1986-87 to vote. The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 2, 3, 19, 21, 22, 25, 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 40, 42, 53, 61, 64, 80, 85, 86, 91, 93, 95 and 97".

The motion was adopted.

Statement

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1986-87 Voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
Ministry of Agriculture			
	2-Agriculture	15,00,00,000	
	3-Fisheries		25,00,00,000
Ministry of Defence			
	19-Defence Services-Army	245,00,00,000	...
	21-Defence Services-Air Force	100,00,00,000	...
	22-Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	55,00,00,000
Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources			
	25-Department of NCES	14,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs			
	29-Ministry of External Affairs	25,08,60,000	...
Ministry of Finance			
	30-Ministry of Finance	11,22,36,000	...

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amonut of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3	
33-	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	...	30,00,00,000
34-	Stamps	...	4,50,00,000
36-	Currency, Coinage and Mint	25,00,000	85,61,00,000
40-	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	4,000	385,76,75,000
Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies			
42-	Department of Food	...	2,000
Ministry of Home Affairs			
53-	Delhi	...	80,00,00,000
Ministry of Human Resource Development			
61-	Art and Culture	1,50,00,000	...
Ministry of Industry			
64-	Industries	70,00,00,000	...
Ministry of Science and Technology			
80-	Department of Science and Technology	76,50,000	...
Ministry of Steel and Mines			
85-	Department of Mines	...	50,50,00,000
Ministry of Textiles			
86-	Ministry of Textiles	33,60,00,000	24,32,00,000
Ministry of Transport (Excluding Railways)			
91-	Aviation	...	53,49,00,000
Ministry of Urban Development			
93-	Public Works	...	1,42,89,000
95-	Housing and Urban Development	...	2,21,80,000
Ministry of Water Resources			
97-	Ministry of Water Resources	10,00,000	...

14.32 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move** :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87, be taken into consideration".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1986-87, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause I Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be Passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

Prof. Ranga to speak.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Yesterday the Finance Minister was hard put to say how it was so very difficult to achieve economy although he was extremely anxious to achieve it. Because all the time the personnel and all these people are asking, in the light of the growing inflation and hike in prices, for more and more dearness allowances and so on. So many of us also, the Members of Parliament, want more and more grants for many more developmental schemes and so on. Alright, Sir we are not going to raise that question now although we used to ask for 5 per cent economy to be achieved by the Finance Ministry as the Minister in charge of this Bill has already told us that it is not only the Planning Commission but indeed it is the primary duty of the Finance Ministry to be the watch-dog of expenditure. It should keep its control on every spending Ministry. But whenever these Planning Commission schemes have come in the control that the Finance Ministry has been able to maintain has become less and less and the planning Commission has been asked to look into it. The Planning Commission too has not been successful. In the recent past we have created and rightly so a new Ministry for Plan imple-

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 7-8-1986.

**Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of President.

mentation and we have an experienced Cabinet Minister placed in charge of it. He has been going round from State and in regard to two States he has given them good certificates. I do not know in what mood he was. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can ask for some clarification only at this stage.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Sir, we have introduced this 5 days a week with very good intentions. We were assured that the total number of working hours are being kept the same. Government's work would not suffer. Its efficiency would improve and so on and so forth. I would like the Government to give sufficient thought at least now in the light of the experience we have had of this 5-days a week. I know that several officers themselves are not very happy about it.

As things are unlike in European countries, there are not sufficient facilities available for our officers themselves to make the best possible use of these two full holidays that they get every week.

Secondly, people come from all over India to Delhi and to every State headquarter also. They are obliged to remain here in the city for two full days. Who is being benefited? It is the hoteliers. First of all the kind of hotels that the ordinary people should have are not available. There are five-star hotels which are too costly and then we know what sort of services they render; how much trade they carry on with these various drinks and other things that people would not like to have but, at the same time, they are being induced to enjoy and then suffer from all these things. People are suffering. That is why one of the States which has had some experience of this has already gone back to 6-days a week. I think Andhra Pradesh Government has done a very wise thing. I would like the Government of India also to give some thought to it. It is not good being blind to criticism. We have had experience of it. Let us pay some heed to the needs of the people, their views, their sufferings, their experiences and also the experiences of these officers. What happens is on Friday half a day is gone

because they are thinking of Saturday and on Monday two days of enjoyment lie on their head. Therefore, half a day in the morning of Monday they are not very very efficient in their work. So in all that we get is 4 days of good work in a week. Is that good enough? Let us examine that. We should certainly make experiments. I would like them to examine whether it is yielding good enough results. If they are satisfied, if the public are satisfied, in the light of experience of their officers if they are satisfied, and that this system should continue for some time longer before they take stock of things, let them do so. But there is need to examine the fruits, the results and the pains of this new experiment.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar) : Sir, I would like to ask one question. It concerns the Department of Expenditure directly. It is a question which has arisen in the last two months. Two months ago, all the scheduled banks of this country raised their service charges from six paise to twenty paise per draft, three and a half times; or almost four times. They raised the service charges for clearing of all upcountry drafts and cheques. The people of India has thus to pay Rs. 100 crores for clearance of cheques etc. This will add to the inflation of this country. I have asked three questions also, but no justification has been given in the replies as to why it is being done and why these scheduled banks have been allowed to raise their service charges from six paise per clearance to twenty paise per clearance. All the traders and businessmen in this country will have to pay that much extra and the cost will naturally get passed on to the consumers. And this approximately Rs. 100 crores will have to be paid by the people.

I have also asked for a discussion under Rule 184, but I know that will not come up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, out of a provision of Rs. 400 crores made for natural calamities, a sum of Rs. 125 crores only was granted for Rajasthan but only Rs. 92 crores have been provided to that State so

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

far. Please pay the remaining amount also to Rajasthan as soon as possible. Besides, 5 lakh tonnes of wheat was also promised to be given to Rajasthan. That also has not been given so far. You please make arrangements to give the same at an early date.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No further discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Besides, the State Government demanded Rs. 32 crores for drinking water, which amount should also be given immediately. The people there are facing acute hardship for want of water.

The entire funds due to Rajasthan should be provided as soon as possible.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion Please.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : The labourers have not got their wages since 29th March, which has created a serious situation there and you say no no...

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The people are dying for want of water. Therefore, funds should be provided to Rajasthan as soon as possible.

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHAVI : I do not have any information that the wages have not been paid. If it is so, it should be addressed to the State Government and not to the Centre.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : How

sad it is ! If we do not get our salary for a month, we have to face a lot of trouble. There, the labourers have not been paid wages since January.

[English]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : The Central Government have not paid what they were required to pay to the State Government.

SHRI B.K. GADHAVI : The Central Government has paid, whatever they were entitled to.

[Translation]

5 lakh have been given for your ways and means.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Some amount is yet to be paid to Rajasthan. Please pay that amount also to the Rajasthan Government.

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHAVI : It is for the State Government. What has the Central Government to do about it ?

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Perhaps, you have not gone through the verdict of the Supreme Court about the minimum wages.....(Interruptions).....You sanctioned Rs. 125 crores but paid only Rs. 92 crores. The remaining amount too would have to be paid immediately.

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No please. Not allowed. It will not go on record. Yes Mr. Gadhvi.

SHRI B.K. GADHAVI : Shri Digvijay Singh as also Shri Vyas raised certain queries. Technically, under Rule 216, I am obliged only to attend to the queries which may arise out of the demands with which I have

to come to this House and not others. Therefore, so far as commission charged by the Banks is concerned, I do not think that I can give him a reply. But I assure Shri Digvijay Singh that I will get the position examined and let him know.

So far as Prof. Ranga's point is concerned, I have stated that economic measures to curb expenditure are uppermost in our mind and whatever possible action we can contemplate, we are certainly likely to take. Until we curb our expenditure to a reasonable limit (I do not say that we should stop all the activities), we cannot reach our goal. Government is constantly doing this exercise of curtailing unnecessary expenditure and my colleagues in other Ministries know how much exercise is being done in this regard. His suggestion that we should look afresh into the whole concept of holidays is a good one and the Government will take note of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.47 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1986

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up Item No. 14 of the agenda.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, with your permission, I would like to say a few words while moving the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1986 for the consideration of the House.

The Merchant Shipping Act has provi-

sions for safe and efficient maintenance of Indian mercantile marine in a manner best suited to serve the national interest. Measures have been evolved from time to time for ensuring safety of life at sea and the protection of marine environment to preserve marine resources. In serving the country's trade, Indian ships ply on many overseas routes to all continents of the world. Similarly, ships of other countries call at all major ports and many of the intermediate ports of our country. In the overall sphere of safe operation of ships, the human element, viz. the competence and experience of the merchant navy officers and crew play a most vital role. The perils of the seas have to be countered both by the improved standards of construction of the ships and updated competence to operate the ships by the officers and the crew. The officers of the navigation and engineering departments are required to possess certificates of competency. These certificates are issued to persons who have complied with the training and operational requirements followed by examinations conducted by officers appointed under the Merchant Shipping Act.

Marine safety is of international concern. The need for an international standard with regard to crew qualifications and competence was deliberated at the International Conference on Training and Certification of Seafarers in 1978 and with the active participation of India, an International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping for Seafarers 1978 was adopted. The Convention lays down mandatory minimum requirements of training, experience and examination for officers and ratings sailing in various capacities on different categories of ships. A ship is required to be manned by a specified number of persons holding appropriate grades of certificate of competency. The ship is considered un-seaworthy if it is not manned in accordance with the Convention, and may not be allowed to sail from any port of the countries which are parties to the Convention. Our Government has ratified the 1978 Convention and it has come into force with effect from 15 February 1985.

The certification of ships officers are presently in accordance with Part VI of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

of Competency granted under the part meet the present requirements of the International Convention. There is, however, a provision for the issue of Certificates of Service which is distinct from the Certificate of Competency, to the officers of Indian Navy. The sole criterion for the grant of a Certificate of Service is the rank attained by the Officer in the Indian Navy. The holder of a Certificate of Service is presently treated at par with the holder of Certificate of Competency for service in the Merchant Navy. This provision of granting of a certificate without stipulated training specified experience and examination as per approved syllabus conflicts with the Regulations of the International Convention. Making of a ship with the holder of Certificate of Service will not be accepted by the maritime countries which are parties to the convention that any ship found so manned might be detained in their ports.

It is, therefore, necessary to delete the provision for granting Certificate of Service as stated in Section 80 of the Merchant Shipping Act. While proposing the deletion of Section 80 from the Merchant Shipping Act, the Government has also considered that it is already possible

14.52 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

for the Indian Navy officers, subject to suitable sea experience, to appear for the examinations for obtaining Certificates of Competency. It has also been decided that the Certificates of Service granted in the past will continue to be recognised under the Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA (Kakinada) : Sir, we are facing two problems in our country; one is population and the other, pollution. If Government takes stern action against them, we can minimize both the problems. At the outset,

we should discuss Section 80 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. According to it, the Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant in the executive branch of the Indian Navy is entitled for the Master of foreign-going ships. They automatically become entitled for it, without having any certificate. Our hon. Minister has proposed to omit this Section 80, and wants to bring in other persons, if there are no eligible Navymen. Because of lack of such certification or rigorous training, last year two coastal ships sank with their full crew.

The IMCO (Inter-Government Maritime Consultative Organization) consists of 108 countries as members in it. Its main aim is to prevent pollution from marine ships. These ships are discharging oil into the sea. The Merchant Shipping Act is likely to be amended soon, to enable the Government to take stern action against pollution. But the West already has taken steps to prevent sea pollution. It is a great threat to marine wealth. Marine wealth is not an ordinary thing. It earns a lot of foreign exchange. So, Government should not forget to protect the sea from pollution. We should also consider the question of construction of tankers with a provision for operation of cargo. Otherwise, cargo and oil are dumped, and there is a lot of scope for pollution.

The IMCO also adopted a resolution to minimise the accidents to ships in the sea, in close cooperation with the International Labour Organization. It decided to improve the standards of certification, training and watchkeeping of seafarers. In some cases, the syllabus and the scope of training are not enough. I think there is only one training ship, at Madras. I would like to suggest that training facilities should be increased. This should also include training programme in regard to emergency landing, medical treatment, departure of vessels in the case of relief operations, etc. There is also need for more training ships.

If we develop the shipping transport we can minimise the burden on railways and road transport. I would like to point out here that the total length of navigable water channel is about 14,500 kms; of this 5,209 kms are suitable for operation of mechanised vessels without any investment. Then Krishna and Godavari basins in Andhra

Pradesh have plenty of chances for navigation. The Kakinada Port is a natural port which needs to be developed. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take up very seriously the question of development of the Kakinada Port. There should be coordination between Rail, road, air and water transport systems.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : I rise to support the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill 1986. The present Bill has a very limited scope. The Bill which has been brought in this House is only to delete Section 80 of the Merchant Shipping Act and subsequently 87 (a) of the Principal Act. These are the consequential amendments. Here the main intention of the Bill is to meet Section 80 as has been already spoken by the Minister to maintain the international standard, international convention which has been accepted by our country regarding the issue of certificates for the persons who are manning the vessels. The main purpose of the Merchant Shipping Act is to regulate the Shipping, to regulate sea men, their service conditions, to regulate from the construction stage, then to regulate the passenger services, their conditions, to look after the passengers' welfare, welfare of the sea men and the maintenance of the tonnage in the country. These are the intentions of the Merchant Shipping Act and by which the country's shipping is regulated.

I am really disappointed to see that such a Bill has come with a very limited scope, though there are many other clauses, there are many other sections, where we require some amendments and some new approach by the government in the changed Shipping conditions in the international arena, because we all know the shipping in the international field now with its recession condition, and we also know that most of the countries are now giving up passenger services and they only go in for big type of vessels, not small ships. In our country only we have got two island groups where we require to maintain passenger vessels particularly Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, and the passenger services in these areas and the facilities provided to the passengers, and the safety which has been one of the very important

criteria in the Merchant Shipping Act in such absolutely hopeless condition.

You know, a few days before, a vessel, namely, Chidambaram passenger vessel, which used to go from Madras to Singapore, was gutted and some passengers also died. Now I understand that the government has condemned that vessel. It is not going for that service, whatever it is. There are a number of sections where it is required to change and bring an amendment, and instead of going through all the pros and cons, government want on a very limited scope to amend Section 80 of the Merchant Shipping Act.

15.00 hrs.

Now, I would like to mention the position about 'home trade'. In the Merchant Shipping Act, the definition of 'Home trade' is given that it should not be exceeding 3,000 tonnes and Ceylon, Maldives, Malaysia, Singapore and Burma, these are the countries coming in the category of 'home trade.' But, the neighbouring country, Bangladesh, it is not mentioned. What will be the result? Foreign trade vessels will be going there but it should be regularised under the Merchant Shipping Act. The amendment was needed here.

Now, I will mention one thing more that in Part 8 of the Merchant Shipping Act, it says about passenger ships, how the passenger ships should be maintained, how the facilities are to be provided, and so on. I would like to mention there that there used to be a special trade passengers' welfare committee which used to look after the interests and facilities of the ship passengers. I like to know from the hon. Minister whether during the last three years after it was constituted, did it hold any meetings, was any report submitted by the Committee, whether the Ministry of Shipping had seen it, and whether any resolution was adopted by the ship Passengers Committee and whether any remedial measures have been taken by the Ministry. All these things should be answered.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUREY (Midnapore) : Has any action been taken ?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : They want to remain stationed in the Ministry because there they get promotions and all other facilities. What in the need to go from there, why should they work when they get promotions without any work? Therefore, this needs to be looked into.

[*English*]

I know, in my place, Port Blair, there is an office of the Shipping Corporation of India. I always see passengers waiting in rain, and there is not even place to stand there outside, and they are not allowed inside to sit. Even at night, at 3 O'clock people will be there to collect the tickets! It is a pathetic situation to see. There is no arrangement even for sitting for them! The Shipping Corporation of India is not taking any interest to look after the interests of those passengers. Many a time I have written to the Government and I raised this issue, but nobody takes interest.

Then there is a surveyor's role. Those surveyors are supposed to look after the interests of the passengers and the vessels. But for some time past we have found that they do not take any interest at all. The surveyor only creates problems for the passengers. The passengers suffer because the ships do not sail in time. In spite of our bringing it to the notice of the Government and the Minister no action has been taken in the matter.

I would also bring to your notice that there is discrimination in the matter of passengers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It really causes a lot of difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please listen.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Choubey ji, you do not board the ship, you travel by train.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I support you.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : First you listen, then support.

[*English*]

Sir, the point is this, that in the passenger shipping, there are two kinds of rules. Here also in the Act, there is some kind of a discrimination. Pilgrims ships, going on a pilgrimage, they are treated according to one set of rules and those who are normal passengers travelling by the ship they—they have no other alternative but to travel by ship—are treated under a different rule. I will cite an example. In Calcutta, I think, it is due to the mercy of CPI(M) or Left Front Government in West Bengal, sometimes, ships are help up due to strike or due to some other reason or that reason. Then what happens is that these passengers who are stranded at Calcutta, Madras, Vizag or any other place, they do not have the money to eat and place to stay. For 10 to 15 days these passengers are stranded at Calcutta and Madras because the ships are not sailing on due date and the Shipping Corporation of India and the Ministry of Shipping and Transport are not taking any responsibility to look after these passengers. If it is a pilgrim ship and the ship is not sailing on due date; then they will pay compensation. What crime the other passengers have committed that they are not looked after or provided those facilities? I am happy that my good friend, Mr. Pilot, is there. Even a pilot is required to take the ship to the wharf. I feel that he will be in a position to do something.

In section 264 of the Merchant Act there is a provision that if a voyage is sailing for 48 hours, then there should be enough medicines along with the Medical Officer in the ship. In Andaman and Nicobar, the inter-island shipping from Port Blair to Great Nicobar, the voyage takes more than 48 hours. But in that voyage there is neither any medical officer nor any medicine provided. All these facilities are required to be provided in that voyage.

According to the present conditions, in that part the passengers are suffering the most and this suffering must be ended at any cost and more facilities should be provided.

While I support the Bill, I appeal to the Minister to kindly look after the interest of passengers and at the same time, to see that more facilities are provided to the seamen who are working in the sea. I also request him to bring forward a comprehensive Bill on Merchant Shipping for consideration by the House.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): I heartily welcome this Bill. I consider the shipping industry as one of the most important industries in our country. Moreover, it is also a second line of defence, because we have a very vast coastline.

The hon. Minister has brought in an important clause that is to delete section 80. We do understand that it is very necessary that the safety of operation must be the foremost thing. Those persons who are competent, experienced and trained they alone should man the ship and nobody else. That is very important from safety point of view. The Merchant Shipping Act provides for this. But there has been an exemption so far as Navy officers are concerned. The Navy Officers need not undergo training and examination. A certificate is issued to them on the basis of the rank they hold in the Navy. This amendment deletes that section. It is very necessary because we are now the members of the international convention. We have ratified that convention and we are bound by that regulation. If I have understood correctly, if our officers do not possess the certificate under the Merchant Shipping Act, they will not be allowed to sail in any port of any country of international convention. A Navy officer, even if he may not have the competence or the experience, would have been issued a certificate under the existing provisions but the amendment prohibits that. So, from that point of view I welcome this Bill.

In this connection, I would like to make one or two suggestions. Hon. Member from Andaman and Nicobar spoke from his experience but since I am very far away from the sea, I will speak from my bookish knowledge. In the last session we discussed about the two missing ships but till this day we are not able to locate them. Where are those ships and where is the 40-member crew who was in those ships?

Till this day the House has not been informed what has happened to them. Why did it happen and how did that happen is very important. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has made an inquiry into these accidents and whether they have been able to find out the reason why those ships are missing? I understand from very reliable sources, from several persons who are closely connected with the shipping industry, that the wireless machines of these ships were not working and in spite of that the officers gave them green signal to go ahead. It happened with the connivance of the officers. It also shows the callousness of the officers. So, it is not enough to have the legislation but the enforcement authorities also must be very very honest. Unless they enforce the laws properly, safety not only of the human life but of the property also would be at stake. So, I am sure, the young Minister who is also a pilot both for the air and the ships, will look into it to see that the officers, particularly of the Shipping Corporation of India, who are in charge of these things should see that the Act is implemented not only in letter but also in spirit.

Another thing I would like to know from the hon. Minister is what is the percentage of coastal traffic we have in our country and what is the foreign trade through Shipping we have in our country. I understand that our country is very very far below compared to other countries so far as foreign trade from our ships is concerned.

Finally, I would also like to make another suggestion. When the Minister had piloted the Inland Water Transport Authority Bill, at that time he had assured the House that all importance will be given to inland transport. Many Members had spoken on that Bill. He may remember that we stressed that inland transport is more important than air transport or rail transport because it will be cheaper. The transport through ships is definitely cheaper than air or rail or road transport and it does not involve so much of foreign exchange also. So, even to save our foreign exchange, it is necessary that we should develop our inland transportation.

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

I am sure that the hon. Minister, while replying, will tell us what action he has taken in this regard.

Finally, I would like to say a word about seamen. I understand that there are about 10,000 seamen in our country who are unemployed and who have registered their names in the employment exchanges. Government must look after their welfare. I think previously they were being given three months' unemployment allowance but even that has been stopped now. They should be looked after and it should be seen that they get jobs. I know that there is recession in the shipping industry but you cannot get trained seamen whenever you want. Hence, there is need to engage them. With these words, I welcome this Bill and I support this amendment.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the amendment moved by the Hon. Minister for Transport. It is a minor amendment under which section 80 of the original Act of 1958 has been sought to be deleted and sections 87 and 87 (A) are proposed to be amended. This amendment is quite in order. Today, the Merchant Shipping Industry is facing a great crisis. The Government should take it seriously and not lightly. In ancient times, our maritime trade and commerce was a flourishing one. We should encourage it in the present times as well in the same manner. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, we have not made sufficient provision for this purpose. The amount provided therein should be increased so as to expand our trade. The first and foremost aim of the merchant shipping is to augment our trade and commerce and secondly to prepare a second line of defence. Therefore, it should not be taken lightly. For this purpose, it will be better if you bring forward a comprehensive bill at the appropriate time after considering the pros and cons of the matter.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel and you may also be feeling that Merchant Shipping is a very complicated and technical matter but it is not being handled properly. The extent to which our fleet has been expended

and how many of our ships are equipped with latest technology will have to be borne in mind. It is heartening to note that since independence, a lot of attention has been paid towards it and the capacity of our ships has also been increased. But I feel that there is need to introduce an Integrated Development Scheme in Inter-Water Transport and Ocean Transport because there is about 1500 Kms. of waterways in our country. Although a lot of expenditure is being incurred on the development of rail, air and road transport, no attention has been paid the development of waterways and I hope that our young Minister, Shri Rajesh Pilot will do the needful.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to say one or two things more. It was necessary to delete section 20 because if we do not follow the international standards of training then our ships would not be able to harbour at other ports. So it is correct that the provision of certificate for training and efficiency has been done away with. In your earlier speech you have mentioned that the government has accepted the standards of efficiency, technology and technical know-how as prescribed at the international level seminar of 1978. The government has rightly accepted this. I want to make only one suggestion about the conditions of people engaged in shipping industry. The sailors go to the seas for 7 to 8 months and leave behind their families. They serve the country by increasing its commerce and trade and thus earn foreign exchange for the country. I want to know the improvements proposed to be brought about in this service conditions. They have been getting the same pay-scales for the last 10 to 20 years. Instead of improving the service conditions of sailors staying away from their families, you are increasing the pay-scales of people working here and indulging in unionism. Is it justified? You should attend to the needs of persons staying away from their homes. Now you should do something to improve their conditions. Many persons leave the shipping transport and join foreign companies. There they receive 20 to 25 thousand rupees as salaries but you pay them only 3 thousand rupees. Here even peons are paid upto 2 thousand rupees. Their service conditions should be improved and they should also be covered by Fourth

Pay Commission. Their service conditions should be patterned after those in Oil and Natural Gas Commission other wise the shipping industry will collapse. You are very much downgrading the shipping industry.

The second thing I want to mention is that you have 25 thousand trained cadets. Only 12000 cadets have been employed and the fate of the remaining 13000 cadets is hanging in the balance. Are you paying them unemployment allowance? Allowance for a period of three months will not do. It is like a tip of the iceberg. So you should think over this matter. Nine thousand sea-men are registered with the Calcutta Office. But only 1200 have been employed while about 7500 persons are jobless. What are you doing for them? They should be given some permanent allowance till they are provided will permanent jobs. The sailors remain away from their homes for 8 or 9 months and so their service conditions should be improved on the model of O.N.G.C. Commercial fleet should be enlarged and modernised and these persons should be given jobs. Private shipping companies should be merged. Merchant shipping is the second line of defence. It is very important. So it should be equipped with the latest weapons. The sea-men should be provided with all amenities and facilities. All private shipping companies should be abolished and merged with Shipping Corporation of India. I hope that the Hon'ble Minister will bring forward a detailed bill covering all these points and take right steps to increase sea trade and strengthen the second line of defence for the well-being of the nation. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, the Bill has been introduced to do away with the discrepancy between the International Convention ratified by India in November 1984 and the existing Indian Merchant Shipping Act. Viewed in this respect, we have to oppose the Bill. But I would like to know from the Minister why two years' delay is involved in introducing this Bill.

While supporting the Bill I would like to point out that while the International

Labour Organisation prescribed that seamen should have continuous employment in India, the seamen here have only casual employment. They are employed for 8 to 10 months, but as soon as they are thrown out of employment, they have to wait for two or three years and they have to suffer miserably. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to look into the case so that there may be continuous employment for India's seamen.

Sir, the Nanda Committee recommended that there should be an unemployment allowance for the Indian seamen, but they are not getting it. For this, the Nanda Committee recommended that the Government of India should withdraw a huge sum lying with the London Bank. It has been stated that 35 million Pounds are lying with the London Bank. This sum was paid to Indian seamen as wage differential by the British ships to the serving Indian seamen. But now the Government of India has taken the stand that the British seamen objected to the withdrawal of this fund. But other countries of Asia and Africa have already withdrawn the funds lying with the London Bank. Not only this. In this connection I would also like to point out that the hon. Minister did not give me a correct reply in the last Budget Session when he said that only 16 million Pounds are lying with the London Bank. But other papers say that 35 million Pounds are lying with the Bank. I hope the hon. Minister would do his homework properly before giving a reply and try his best for introducing unemployment allowance which the Nanda Committee recommended. Not only this. I would also say that there was an agreement between the Government and the seamen that 70 per cent of the seamen would be recruited from Bombay while 30 per cent of the seamen would be recruited from Calcutta. But what is the situation now? The grim reality is that only 16 per cent seamen are recruited from Calcutta. The Government has taken a stand that the Bombay seamen are objecting to this agreement. Sir, an agreement is an agreement and the Government should honour that agreement. Would they not realise that the Calcutta seamen would be deprived of their benefits if the agreement is not implemented? Wh should they starve for years together.

[Dr. Sudhir Roy]

Then, Sir, I would also raise the question of m.v. Viswashoba which like m.v. Viswasiddhi went to Russia last may. Seamen are fearing that they may be exposed to radio activity. Therefore, they are demanding a certificate of assurance that in future if they suffer from any disease, the Government should come forward for their treatment. I have already gathered the information that the seamen who served in m.v. Viswasiddhi have been given such an assurance. I would request the hon. Minister to give such certificate to the seamen of m.v. Viswashoba also.

I would also like to point out that many ships are turning to scraps and as a result, it is causing widespread unemployment among seamen. The Shipping Corporation should come forward in expanding the strength of Indian merchant navy. Not only that, but there should be containerisation of the services. Therefore, the Shipping Corporation of India should compel the ship owners to introduce new ships whenever old ships are turned into scraps.

I should also point out that seamen in India have to serve as bonded labour. When they are in sea, they do not get adequate food. They get substandard food and the quality of medical treatment is also not up to the mark; their grievances are not properly heard. Hence the Minister should see that the seamen get proper treatment from the ship owners. The widows of the deceased seamen are harassed like anything. Whenever a seaman dies in harness, his wife, sons and daughters are put to great difficulties. They are not paid compensation and other dues in time and there is a lot of delay. Even in Calcutta, it has been told that they are not supplied forms in which they have to apply. India is called a Socialist State. But is this a justice? The workers are given a raw deal by the Government as well as the Shipping Corporation of India. There are some companies which are defaulters; they do not pay their dues in time. I went to Khidarpur Marine House and I have been told that Ratnagar Shipping Company is a habitual defaulter and it does not deposit its money in time. Consequently, the seamen do not get their dues. I would request the Minister to look

I would also urge the Minister to take proper steps so that strike at the Haldia Port comes to an end. Casual workers were assured time and again that they would be departmentally absorbed. Even the Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust agreed, in the presence of the then acting Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Benoy Chaudhuri that these casual workers would be absorbed departmentally. There is even a Supreme Court judgement that if a casual worker works for more than six months in the CPWD, he should be considered as a semi-casual worker. But these workers are serving for more than 6 or 7 years. There are only 87 workers. But they have not been departmentally absorbed and consequently the strike has been launched. It is affecting the normal services of the Haldia Port and even the thermal plants in Tamil Nadu have suffered.

Therefore, I would request the Minister to exercise his good offices so that this strike comes to an end.

In this connection, I would also like to point out that the post of Deputy Chairman of the Haldia port is laying vacant for several months to come.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rajhans.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I do not want to speak on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why have you given your name ?

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there used to be the sea in place of the Himalayas. Our ancestors witnessed that sea and that is why I know about it. So far as this Bill is concerned, it is a mere formality but it has afforded us an opportunity to think about our merchant shipping industry. This industry is very old and not new. Since independence, efforts have been continuing to tone up this industry but we have not been able to cater to the needs of internal as well as foreign trade along

fact that our coastal shipping industry is simply hopeless. This situation can be tolerated, but we have been completely unable to contribute our due share in the international trade. We have been stagnating at 41 per cent for the last 7 to 8 years. Many efforts have been made to improve the situation but without any notable success. Our young Minister is quite enthusiastic and we hope that he will pay the needed attention to remedy the situation. We can gain much from foreign trade and we can not do without increasing it. I think you will do your best in this regard.

Most of our ships have become overaged. The tone-up capacity of our ships is very low while the tone-up capacity of the ships of other countries is much higher than ours. If the capacity of our ships is from 7 to 10 thousands then the capacity of foreign ships is 20 to 25 thousand. We have got a very less number of containers. Our sea coast is shallow and due to all these factors, the operative cost in our country is much higher than in other countries. As a result, we can not compete with other countries. So I would like to say that necessary steps should be taken to remove shallowness of our coastal waters so that the ships may reach our coastal line. We should try to increase their tonnage capacity, Emphasis should be laid on the use of containers. Besides, other steps should be taken so that we may able to compete with other countries and thus prevent the loss of foreign exchange.

Secondly, I want to say something about sea-men. Most of our sailors are unemployed. This is due to the fact that we have not been able to enlarge our fleet according to our needs. Many persons would have been employed if new ships had been included and working conditions improved. You should take some concrete steps in this direction so that atleast the trained and registered persons may be provided with employment. You should try to provide them jobs either by drawing funds from welfare account or some other source because they have specialised only in this trade. If they are not employed in shipping industry then they can not get

some arrangements for their livelihood. I think that you will do the needful. With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : I thank all the hon. Members who have really taken keen interest in the subject and some of them have not only brought amendments but commented on the working of the Shipping Department. Some of them have pointed out the various aspects of the shipping industry and given their views. I would like to touch each one of them but I am sorry to say that some of them have spoken and left the House after seeing the Minister doing home work.

One of the members has pointed out about Sec. 80 that some Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants were given certificates earlier and why after such a gap this amendment has been brought. We have ratified this convention recently and after that we moved this amendment in the Rajya Sabha and at the earliest possible opportunity we have brought it to Lok Sabha. He mentioned about pollution. The Department is taking care and we have given necessary instructions in the ports. In the Seventh Plan we have given allocations specifically so that pollution in the ports is reduced.

Similarly with regard to ships, when we purchase new ships, we are making efforts to see that the pollution is not there. The whole world is very much concerned about pollution and the Government is giving their utmost attention to this aspect.

He also mentioned about some scope in the coastal area for shipping and specially in the Godavari and Krishna rivers and in the Kakinada port. The hon. Member met me yesterday in the office. I have mentioned to him and I have explained to him what efforts the Government are putting to help the minor ports where we can give them some facilities in the case of coastal shipping. For the information of the hon. House, I would like to say that both Godavari and Krishna are under consideration of the

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

Government in the Seventh Plan to be declared as National Waterways and the work is on. We do appreciate their feeling that water transport is cheaper than the rail and road transport and the Government is putting efforts to make the maximum possibility of utilising the inland water transport.

My friend, Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta—he is not here now—mentioned a lot of things. He has mentioned that safety is not taken care of and other things. On the official side he has some reservations on their working. I only request the hon. Member. Safety is a technical subject. We have the qualified people who are put on this job and on their recommendations sometimes the ship is delayed due to some reason. There the safety is given priority. At that moment every passenger says 'It is all right'. I remember one day I was flying from Delhi to some place. An announcement came that one of the engines is bad and it is not working. One passenger was saying, 'There are two engines. We can take off. Only one is bad'. That sort of feeling is wanted. Safety is given the first priority. A qualified man is put on the job and he should be given that place. It is his duty to see that utmost safety is taken. A lot of complaints are received. A ship is ready to take off but due to safeguards not being available, it is stopped. Sir, safety is given the priority.

Another thing. He mentioned about the functioning of the Committee of sea-farmers. I do agree with him that this committee has not been very active. Our Department will put more efforts to see that this committee meets very often and the decisions taken by them are implemented fast. Mr. Bhakta also mentioned about facilities for passengers at Port Blair. I will certainly look into this question and reply to the hon. Member on this subject.

Mr. Krishna Iyer has mentioned about two ships missing. The circumstances in which these two ships are missing really call for a doubt and that is why a magisterial enquiry was ordered. It is also correct that the certification was not perfect

in regard to both the ships. Earlier the system was that the owner of the ships normally used to know about the movement of the ships. Five months ago we have taken a decision and we now have a control room in the DG, Shipping and all the movements of the ships anywhere in the world will be informed to the DG, Shipping at the earliest. Earlier the system was not there. The moment a ship sails we used to inform the owner of the ship at the earliest. The DG, Shipping was not kept informed. So we have modified those rules. Now a ship whether it is a private ship or a government ship but which is holding the Indian flag, wherever it is sailing, it is our responsibility to see that the ship is safe and the location of the ship is known to the Government so that we are not brought into such like situations where those both ships were missing. The Magisterial inquiries into the disappearance of Nitya Nanak have been conducted. They have given their recommendations and findings to the Government. We are looking into this.

He pointed out that the certification in respect of both the ships was not upto date. I do agree with him; there was some lacuna in the certification. There was some mistake by some people and we have taken against them. We have taken action to ensure that, in future, it does not happen.

He also mentioned about the Shipping industry, coastal traffic and foreign trade. The shipping industry is in recession; there is no doubt about it. There is an international recession. It is not that our industry is bad. To tell you very frankly, our industry is doing much better than the international shipping industries. Developed countries like the USA and UK have subsidised their shipping industries to the extent of millions of dollars, whereas we are surviving on our own in a recession. Some of the private companies have defaulted. We have taken action against them. One hon. Member pointed out about Ratnagar Company. Government have already taken action against the defaulter and legal action is going on.

Shrimati Gupta pointed out about the welfare of sea-men. We are equally worried about it. Because of recession

employment chances have reduced. Earlier we used to train people and they used to get into private lines. Now the private lines have suddenly stopped taking them because recession is there also. We have cadets trained and they are waiting for two and a half years or so. Government took a decision recently that we should employ them stage-wise. Even if we give them employment for six months, at least for six months they can wait and after six months they could get a chance. Recently we have issued orders for 32 officers who have been trained in Rajendra and they are getting job in SCI. We are also requesting the private companies to absorb some of the trained officers and the seamen as early as possible, but unfortunately, because of recession you cannot force them. When one is already in loss, you cannot tell him, "You take 20 chaps more". We are putting our efforts. We know their problem. Government is equally concerned, and seriously concerned, about it.

He mentioned about radiation effect on the crew of two ships. I was supposed to have replied to that question today. The crew of both the ships have been medically examined by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Calcutta. They have been cleared. We have given an assurance to the ship crew that, if ever they have any problem because of radiation, the SCI will look after that; it will be the responsibility of the SCI at any time, when they are found affected by radiation in their medical category...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Have they been issued certificates ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : It has been cleared by the doctor that there is no effect.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The doctor should issue a certificate.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : The doctor is giving a certificate to them that there is no effect of radiation on them.

Harish Rawatji has pointed out about foreign trade. It is a fact that, when our ships go from here, we carry less cargo, less foreign trade, but when we come from other countries, we get more foreign trade.

That is why, this proposal is under consideration that we will give cargo support to our shipping industry, so that they can sustain this recession and that is why this consideration of 40-40-20; 40 per cent of the cargo has to be given to the Indian bottoms and 40 per cent should go to any other company...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : For two years I have been hearing that a Bill will be brought as they have in other countries a law that a minimum amount of cargo, so much percentage, must be carried in the bottoms of that country...

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : It must be six months, not two years.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are you contemplating any such legislation ? It was said before you were Minister. This is what your predecessor had told me...

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I have initiated it. The legislation is in the Law Ministry and it is likely to be brought before Parliament soon.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Do not leave it to your successor. That is all.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : He has mentioned about training; he has given some suggestion. We will take the suggestion into consideration.

I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have taken really keen interest in this subject and given their valuable ideas; I thank them for making their valuable contribution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is ;

That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.46 hrs.

MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL, 1986

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

Minerals constitute vital raw materials for many basic industries like iron and steel, aluminium, fertilizers, cement, chemicals etc. The economic development of the country depends to a great extent on easy and ready availability of the minerals. As these are finite, exhaustible and non-renewable resources, their utilisation has to be done with utmost care so that maximum benefit can be derived from their use. Our country is fortunate in having large reserves of such important minerals like coal, iron ore, bauxite, manganese ore, limestone, dolomite, etc. We have significant reserves of copper, zinc, lead, barytes etc. The

exploitation of these minerals has to be speeded up to give support to the rapid economic development, which has been envisaged in the plans. At the same time, we have to ensure that in our desire for rapid development, we do not lose sight of the need for scientific mining, conservation, and preservation of the environment and ecology.

The legislative framework for the regulation of mines and the development of minerals is provided in the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. The Act was last amended in 1972. Since then the Act has come in for much closer scrutiny. The efficacy of the provisions for preventing unscientific and slaughter mining, and for preserving the environment have come to be tested. For quite sometime, the need for liberalisation of certain provisions of the Act has been felt with a view to making the process of grant of prospecting licence and mining leases easy and less cumbersome. Suggestions have been received from time to time in various forums like the Mineral Advisory Council for the amendment of the Act to bring it in tune with the changing socio-economic conditions of the country. The State Governments have also been making suggestions for the amendment of certain provisions of the Act. All these suggestions have been taken into consideration while formulating the proposed amendments. The State Governments have been consulted and their views have been given due consideration.

Mining, as Hon'ble Members are aware, generally leads to disturbance of land surface, deforestation and occasionally water pollution. The amending Bill makes provision for the protection of the environment by controlling or preventing any pollution caused by prospecting or mining operations. The licensee or the leasee would be required to rehabilitate the flora and other vegetation destroyed during prospecting or mining operations. To ensure this, premature termination of a prospecting licence or a mining lease would be possible in the interest of preservation of the environment, and for other reasons.

It has been observed that there is no mechanism in the Act to ensure that the leasee, after the grant of a mining lease,

commences mining operations within a reasonable time. Nor is there any provision to ensure that these are not discontinued for an unduly long period. A large number of mining leases are obtained for the purposes of cornering mineral bearing areas, and are, thus, kept idle; their number is increasing from year to year. The amending Bill, therefore, provides for lapsing of a lease if the mining operations are not commenced within a period of one year from the date of execution of the lease, or are discontinued for a period of one year. To reduce the hardship on account of unwilful lapse, a provision is being made for the restoration of a lease if an application is made within a period of six months from the date of lapse.

Under the Act, mining leases can be obtained without the necessary data about the mineral deposits, and mining is generally commenced without a proper mining plan. This leads to unsystematic exploitation of deposits often leading to 'slaughter mining'. Recognising the need for curbing this tendency it is proposed that the prospecting of the area and the submission of an approved mining plan shall be necessary preconditions for the grant of a mining lease.

The question of continuance of certificate of approval as a prerequisite for the grant of a prospecting licence or a mining lease has been considered to be an unnecessary hindrance. The Committee on Control and Subsidies had made a similar recommendation. It has, therefore, been decided to dispense with it. Similarly, it has been decided to dispense with the requirement of income tax clearance certificate. The purpose of an income-tax clearance can be adequately met by requiring the filing of an affidavit regarding submission of income tax returns and payment of tax.

The maximum upper limit of areas for the grant of one or more prospecting licences or mining leases in any one State in respect of any one mineral is 25 square kilometres or 10 square kilometres respectively. These ceilings are considered to be on the high side and give rise to monopolistic tendencies. A reduction in the area to be held by a person under prospecting licence or mining lease would help new entrepreneurs to come

up. It is, therefore, proposed to provide that the maximum limit of 25 square kilometres and 10 square kilometres now fixed for obtaining a prospecting licence or a mining lease for any one mineral in any one State will now be applicable to the whole of India. This limit will not apply to existing prospecting licences or mining leases. The Central Government will, however, continue to have the powers to permit any person to acquire one or more prospecting licences or mining leases covering an area in excess of the prescribed total area in the interest of mineral development.

The First Schedule to the Act contains a list of 26 minerals. Prospecting licence or mining lease for a mineral included in this Schedule is granted only after prior approval of the Central Government. This list is being enlarged so as to include a number of other minerals, which have assumed national importance. They are needed for the manufacture of refractories, chemicals or used as raw materials for the manufacture of steel etc. These are : bauxite, barytes, dolomite, kyanite, manganese, silliminite, etc. Limestone is also being included in the First Schedule as it is an important raw material for cement, chemicals and steel industries. However, limestone used in the kilns for the manufacture of lime as building material has not been included in the Schedule as it would cause undue hardship to a large number of users. In recent years, the harmful effects of asbestos on the health of workers in mining have come to notice, and it has, therefore, become necessary to keep a watch on, and to discourage the expansion of mining of this mineral. It is, therefore, proposed to include it in the First Schedule.

At present, royalty on any mineral cannot be enhanced more than once during any period of four years. Many State Governments have urged that the period of revision should be reduced. Accordingly, it is proposed to reduce this period to three years for royalty as well as dead rent.

Many State Governments have expressed the view that the punishment prescribed for illegal mining is far too inadequate. They have suggested that the offence be made cognizable, and the punishment be made more deterrent. As cases of illegal mining are on the increase, it is proposed that the

[Shri K.C. Pant]

offence of illegal mining be made cognizable, and the punishment be made more deterrent by making suitable amendments to Section 21 of the Act.

The Bill provides for some other amendments like the rationalization in the period of mining lease, reservation of an area for conservation of any minerals, and the provision for payment of compensation for the acquisition of surface rights to the occupier of the land. These are some of the salient features of the amending Bill. With these words, I move that the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much disappointed that the Bill is not a comprehensive one. There are a number of important controversies which must have come to the notice of the Central Government in implementation of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member may please continue tomorrow.

15.58. hrs.

STATEMENT RE : EXPLOSION AT
HANSALAYA BUILDING, BARA-
KHAMBA ROAD, NEW DELHI
ON 6-8-1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, I wish to
inform the Hon'ble House that on 6.8.1986
at 8 07 P.M. an explosion was heard in
Hansalaya Building on Barakhamba Road
side. The Police Control Room van and
the Connaught Place Police Station officials
reached the spot within 2-3 minutes. A
case FIR No. 621 dated 6.8.86 u/s 3/4
Explosives Act read with 427 IPC. Police
Station Connaught Place has been
registered.

2. On examination of the site, it was
found that the explosion had occurred under
the staircase leading from the ground floor
to the first floor. The blast was strong and
a number of glasspanes around this area
were shattered. It also bore a hole in the
ceiling of the basement at the place where
the explosive device was kept.

3. On one side of the staircase, where
the blast took place, is Kuwait Airways
Office and on the other side Saudi Arabian
Airways. On the first floor, both sides are
occupied by the Bank of America. No loss
of life or injury to any person has been
caused.

4. The Explosive experts and the
Central Forensic Science Laboratory experts
were summoned and they reached the spot
around 9.00 P.M.

5. The preliminary investigation so far
shows that some sophisticated high powered
explosives have been used in the blast. The
motive of the miscreant (s) is not yet clear.
The investigation of the case has been
handed over to the Crime Branch of the
Delhi Police and they are taking assistance
from other agencies of the Central Govern-
ment also.

6. Senior officers including the
Commissioner of Police who also reached
the spot within minutes of the incident, are
personally supervising the investigation of
this case.

15.59 hrs.

**MOTION RE : PRESENT SITUATION
IN SOUTH AFRICA**

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :** I beg to
move :

"That this House do consider the
present situation in South Africa".

As the House is aware, the Commonwealth Heads of Government Review Meeting was held in London from August 3 to 5, 1986, in pursuance of the Commonwealth Accord of Nassau on the question of South Africa. The Summit discussed the report of the Eminent Persons' Group and the measures that the Commonwealth should adopt against South Africa for its refusal to heed its call to end apartheid. As per the final communique, known as the 'Malborough House Communique', six of the seven leaders agreed to the following measures and commended them to the rest of the Commonwealth and the wider international community for urgent adoption and implementation :

"(i) All the measures listed in Paragraph 7 of the Nassau Accord namely :

(i) A ban on air links with South Africa;

16.00 hrs.

**[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]**

(ii) A ban on new investments or reinvestments of profits earned in South Africa; (iii) A ban on the import of agricultural products; (iv) Termination of Double Taxation Agreement with South Africa; (v) the termination of all Government assistance to investment in and trade with South Africa; (vi) A ban on all Government procurement in South Africa; (vii) A ban on Government contracts with majority owned South African companies; and (viii) A ban on promotion of tourism to South Africa.

Secondly, the six leaders agreed to the following additional measures, measures in addition to what the same countries had decided in Nassau : It means that they further agreed, in view of the more serious situation in South Africa, to compel the South African Government to move peacefully towards dismantling the apartheid. These additional measures are : (i) A ban on all new bank loans to South Africa whether to public or private sector; (ii) A ban on the import of uranium, coal, iron and steel from South Africa; and (iii) The withdrawal of all consular facilities in South Africa except for our own nationals and nationals of third countries to whom we render consular services.

As far as the British Government is concerned, they were not a party to the agreement of the Six and they came forward with this declaration that they will (i) put a voluntary ban on new investment in South Africa; (ii) put a voluntary ban on the promotion of tourism to South Africa; and (iii) accept and implement any EEC decision to ban the import of coal, iron and steel and of gold coins from South Africa.

Sanctions, economic measures, resolutions are not an end in themselves but a means to an end. The objective is the dismantling of apartheid.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Apartheid is an elaborate system of laws and rules applied resolutely by the Government of South Africa to ensure that a small minority of white race retains all political and economic powers while the majority of the people, who belong to other races are totally segregated and reduced to living in misery and human degradation, deprived of all opportunities in terms of education, housing, sanitary facilities and of any real opportunities in improving their conditions of living. It is the Government which decides who resides where, who will go to which school, who will benefit from which facilities and the determining factor is always the racial group to which one belongs. This social and political structure is obviously repugnant to all principles of justice, equity or human dignity. As the 'Eminent Persons' Group has pointed out in its report :

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

"as a contrivance of social engineering it is awesome in its cruelty. It is achieved and sustained only through force creating human misery and deprivation and blighting the lives of millions".

India has been in the forefront of the struggle against Apartheid, and this struggle has occupied a pivotal place in the thinking of the leaders of India from Mahatma Gandhi to Jawaharlal Nehru to Shrimati Indira Gandhi. From the time, the people of India led the destinies of our country, the process of severing our relations with South Africa in all areas began. Our campaign to mobilise the international community against apartheid, began with the introduction by India as early as in 1946 in the United Nations General Assembly of the question of racial discrimination in South Africa. This campaign has continued in the United Nations, in the Non-Aligned Movement within the Commonwealth and in all the other international forums available. As a result of increased international opinion, there are now very few protagonists of the apartheid system. Yet some while admitting that apartheid is inadmissible, lend indirect support to the continuance of that regime. In the United Nations during the last two decades, the number of Governments supporting the General Assembly Resolutions calling for an end to apartheid and for the application of economic sanctions against South Africa has consistently and substantially increased. The non-aligned movement remains solidly united in its firm opposition to apartheid. Liberal opinion in all the continents and enlightened Governments all over the world are with leaders like Nelson Mandela and organizations such as the African National Congress in their just and heroic struggle to bring an end to that revolting social and political system.

The Commonwealth of nations has been increasingly preoccupied with the question of South Africa. Increasingly, Members of the Commonwealth have ranged on the side of those supporting change in that country. The question of apartheid has been the central preoccupation of the

Commonwealth since its decision in Nassau in 1985 to promote dismantling of apartheid, to ask for the release of political prisoners in that country, and unbanning of the African National Congress and such other political organizations. The Nassau Accord marked a major advance in the struggle against apartheid in that the Commonwealth committed itself to bring about the end of the system through persuasion if possible, but through peaceful coercion, if necessary. This is the perspective through which we see the Nassau Accord.

As envisaged in the Nassau Accord, an Eminent Persons' Group was formed and an eminent Indian, Sardar Swaran Singh, was a member of that Group. The Group worked for the achievement of the task assigned to it, which was to promote dialogue in South Africa. The document that the Group produced is a most dispassionate study of the system of apartheid, in addition to being the most thorough condemnation of the senseless intransigence of the Botha regime.

As the hon. Members are aware, the Nassau Accord comprised a package of measures to be adopted by the members of the Commonwealth immediately, and allowed the Botha regime six months during which it could, in cooperation with the Eminent Persons Group, initiate a process of dialogue and liberalisation which, it was hoped, would lead to the dismantling of apartheid. The Accord then provided for further measures—which matters are contained in paragraphs 7 and 8—to be adopted by the Commonwealth if, within six months, the South African Government failed to make any concrete progress towards a dialogue. The Eminent Persons Group reported that it had failed to initiate that dialogue.

At the Commonwealth Heads of Government Review Meeting held in London from August 3 to 5 last, six of the seven leaders came to an unanimous view on further action to be taken by them. The British Government set its face from the beginning against the very principle of sanctions, but eventually accepted the principle of some measures which were to my mind, and to the minds of all

Governments, almost insignificant in terms of their economic or political impact.

While regretting the absence of an unanimous agreement at London, we do believe that the anti-apartheid cause emerged stronger inasmuch as six of the participants preferred to adopt effective measures against South Africa, rather than make doubtful compromises in order to keep up the pretence of unanimity.

The role played by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in the difficult negotiations that led to the unanimous resolve of the Six in imposing measures, even beyond those agreed at Nassau, was crucial. As the Prime Minister pointed out, the Commonwealth is the first international organization to impose specific economic measures against South Africa. We are confident that the rest of the Commonwealth countries will support and implement the decisions taken in London, and the world community must now work towards the larger area of agreement on sanctions, so that apartheid is effectively dismantled, and dismantled soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That this House do consider the present situation in South Africa".

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru) : Sir, this is a very important subject to which the whole world's attention is now drawn. In fact, in the last few months, we were always discussing this issue; and as our hon. Minister put it, at the Bahamas, somehow our Prime Minister was able to bring about some unanimity among the whole Commonwealth countries, to appoint an eight-member committee called the Eminent Persons' Group. They have done some work; and as our Minister says, they visited South Africa and they also tried their best to see what they can do to implement the sanctions they were all trying to seek. Unfortunately, as the recent Mini Commonwealth Summit has shown, not much result has come out of it.

They also had a discussion with Nelson Mandela, a very reasonable person with whom the South African Government should have taken a chance to bring that normalcy

within the country even though he was in jail for 20 years; still he was not very much prejudiced; he still feels that the country can be able to maintain it and even the minority whites can live together and have equal rights. We can also see Kenya where for the last 25 years the minority whites are able to maintain a very reasonable, decent life. Probably, recently, Rhodesia had the same experience; they are the largest community engaged in agriculture and whites are able to have equal rights and they are able to maintain democracy without any problems whatsoever. These are the various things under which the South African Government still feels that they can be able to somehow teach these blacks in a very unreasonable, indecent type of attitude. As I had just now explained, the way in which the blacks' livelihood has become so discriminative, schools in which they have to go and the places where they can live, everything has been so crucially limited that there is no alternative except they have to take alternative measures; and there is no necessity for them at all to impose an emergency; and they can recongnise the present system of various organisations very reasonable, amicable, and they are willing to support democracy. The only thing is that they are asking for equal rights just like any other nation does where democracy exists each individual has one vote—and they elect their own people who run the country.

The people who talk about human rights like the United States and Britain, I do not know what has happened to these people in spite of the whole world opposing to it. In the United States, several times this issue has come up, as our hon. Minister has put it, its momentum is increasing more and more to support the stand that we have all to take about the system in South Africa. Even in the United States, there are so many blacks. You can see a number of Chicagos. For example, the Corporation of Chicago has got a mayor who is a black man. But there is no difficulty at all for them to live together. They are also equally human people; there is no difference at all; and in spite of all that, they talk about these things that all over the world there are people who are trying to support the South African regime. Even though Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr

(Sri B.B. Ramsiah)

Reagan are supporting South Africa, you can see that people of these countries are not in favour of it. In the Senate recently a committee was appointed which opposed what Reagan had been preaching. They are trying to support this sanctions which were imposed for the system that is going on; and these sanctions, as he has mentioned, are not only about banking system but for trade and various other methods also by which we should be able to squeeze South Africa and bring them to a level where they should come to terms and understand with the rest of the world. The only way in which they can be able to do is tighten even our independent zone countries and can be able to impose a ban on the things that are moving to South Africa; probably that may also give some effect. But I do not know how far other countries will be able to take that position and will be able to come to that level and restrict the movement of the vessels that go to South Africa. But this is only one of the things that we can think about. As our Minister says, many Commonwealth Nations in which our Prime Minister played an important role, these six nations willingly supported our point of view except Britain, as he said, which is going to make a very minor concession which is in no way useful. Even Queen Elizabeth is not in favour of what is being done by the British Government. Mrs. Margaret Thatcher is thinking entirely different.

And the people of Britain also, probably if you take any majority voting at this stage, they may have a different attitude. But if the South African system is allowed to continue, then it is going to be a very dangerous thing. You can see that recently there were raids on neighbouring countries which is very harmful and it is aggression, and though we should have taken a serious view of it, still we are trying to see whether we will be able to negotiate and bring this to a reasonable level so that we can bring it to the table for discussion and understanding. And so far, even these efforts have not helped us. There may be another alternative, I feel, by controlling the gold price. If the big countries can offer to cooperate, and the gold price can be reduced substantially low, but I do not

situation. That is the major item which South Africa has been able to control and their position is strong. If the price of gold comes down, what is going to happen? What happened to oil prices? Oil prices have come down; oil and coal had come down. If you can make it with the oil Prices, why not with gold. If you can make the position tight, or if we can impose an embargo, then the things may be different. Even then there are other trading channels.

There is another thinking. There are people who think that if Britain agrees and if there is a ban, then their trade will be changed to Asian countries like Korea, Japan and some other countries. I do not think that this will happen. Because, the world is changing. Of course, there are others who think that that will not happen. Whatever they think about it, if you think that this business will be shifted to somebody else, it will not be a correct attitude for this cause. But while we have so many other methods, whatever it is possible we are using very reasonable methods, and very moderate type of system that we are following and we are not able to come to any understanding. I do not know whether this OAU organisation or the NAM organisation can also do something and even though the non-aligned countries are unanimously supporting our point of view, and Mahatma Gandhi was the person who had started the struggle about the conditions in South Africa, even after more than fifty years we are not able to get any successful outcome out of it.

What are the other alternatives? You think about it. If the nations are not going to implement the sanctions, some people think that even though the sanctions are there they may not be implemented, properly. But what happened in some other countries? What happened in Libya, Poland and other countries? If the situation can work well in those countries why is it not possible in South Africa? That is where the question of sanctions comes. Some are saying that it is difficult to impose these sanctions and theoretically they may not appear to be successful, but when they were successful in some other place, then why can they not be successful in this particular case also? These are the various points on which we have to do something effectively. If the imposition of these sanctions which

is a major thing is done sincerely then we will be able to bring them down and they have to agree for the conditions of other nations, and they will follow. And I hope with our good support and with our good intentions from the beginning and all that we have been doing in this area, we may be able to come out successful one day or the other, not too long—we do not know how long it will take. But we once again turn, to the countries which are responsible for this situation, which are those countries? Britain, United states, and to some extent may be Germany these are the major countries responsible for it. Some of these countries are openly supporting South Africa. But only few people are going behind these people and they are still continuing with their support to South Africa. More and more people are agreeing that the sanctions will be successfully implemented and things will go against South Africa. Those people who talk about human rights should realise and see sincerely what they are doing. They are theoretically talking about it.

I hope that we will be able to do something and our country will be able to achieve the results, what we aim.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) :

In its long history, the world has been many forms of domination and many forms of oppression but none as abominable as the racial discrimination. In our life time, we have seen racial discrimination practised in two countries—one was Germany of Adolf Hitler and the second is South Africa of President Botha. To get rid of racial discrimination in Germany, the world had to go through the Second World War. Millions of people lost their lives and the loss of property cannot be calculated. The question that is before us is what will cost to end the second racial discrimination that we see amongst ourselves today.

India has played a very important role in an effort to eliminate racial discrimination in South Africa beginning from the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, who started the struggle in South Africa, to the successive Governments and the present Government of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, who is continuing the struggle from outside South Africa. The answer to racial discrimination

is only one and that is its abolition. There can be no compromise. There can be no adjustment. To abolish racial discrimination the question is whether the world will find a peaceful method or whether a more violent method will have to be adopted to get rid of this crime against humanity. The effort of India and many other countries has been to try to find a peaceful method to transform the racist minority Government in South Africa into a majority democratic Government, because it is only in this manner that we can bring about an end to apartheid.

I am happy that the world community has been actively engaged in this process to find an end to this form of racial discrimination. The United Nations has taken an active part and has tried to find a peaceful solution to this problem. The whole Non-Aligned Movement as well as many other countries in the world have actively engaged in this process. What is the method by which we can find a peaceful solution? Mrs. Thatcher said that the peaceful solution should be a dialogue. We are for a dialogue. We accept that dialogue "is necessary to find a peaceful solution. It is towards this objective that the Commonwealth countries' meeting in Nassau set up the Eminent Persons Group to try to have a dialogue with the Government of South Africa. Their recommendations are embodied in the text of the Commonwealth Group that has met in London recently. And it says :

"At present, there is no genuine intention on the part of the South African Government to dismantle apartheid and no present prospect of a process of a dialogue leading to the establishment of a non-racial and representative government."

It is this dialogue which Mrs. Thatcher recommends, in which we have been exploring the possibility of progress including the labourers of the Eminent Persons Group. But the dialogue in South Africa has come again to a deadlock. They say that South Africa is not interested in a dialogue, it has no desire to change the present system of apartheid. Now, what is the recommendation of this Eminent Persons Group itself? The Eminent

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

Persons Group's conclusion is that the absence of effective economic pressure on South Africa and the belief of the South African authorities that it need not be feared reactually deferring change. What they have found is that South African Government is unlikely to change this system unless there is economic pressure on South Africa, and there is a belief in South Africa that this economic pressure will be applied. And this is all that we are asking for at this stage. We know that it is not an end in itself but it is an essential beginning. It is to continue this dialogue, to put force behind this dialogue that we seek economic sanctions.

I am very happy that the Commonwealth Group meeting in London has come out with an unanimous communique except for the disagreement of the British Government represented by Mrs. Thatcher. Mrs. Thatcher calls economic sanctions 'immoral'. The other day reading a newspaper, I came across an interesting letter written to the editor which I would wish to share with this august House. I will read out only small portions of it. It says and I quote :

"Paul Kruger once said that one who would create the future must not forget the past; we have conveniently forgotten our part in the crimes against humanity committed in South Africa. Compromise with the Boers and their policies towards the blacks became entrenched in treaties and constitutions; it suited our exploitation of mineral and agricultural wealth and provided cheap labour controlled by crushing force. It led inexorably to segregation of all the races, to the evil system of apartheid, to white supremacy for profit and a totalitarian state that now threatens the profit it was meant to defend and the peace and prosperity of the whole of southern Africa, if not the world.

Twenty-five million black people are enslaved by apartheid today, as their forefathers were enslaved by the first Boers to arrive in the Cape in 1652, over 300 years ago. Incompetent and disastrous interventions by a

succession of British governments since 1806 were the direct cause of this".

This is a letter written by one Mr. P.C. Edwards of Surrey to the weekly *Guardian* of July 13, 1986.

If Mrs. Thatcher feels that the earlier action of British Government in supporting apartheid was moral, then of course a change from that would be immoral. But I think that the situation from that time has changed very much. Large sections of the British people including their leaders, for example, Mr. Heath, the former Prime Minister, Mr. Leon Brittan, former Trade and Industry Minister, large number of Members of Parliament, larger number of people's organisations in Britain are against apartheid. They find apartheid immoral, not sanctions against apartheid immoral. Therefore, we find a situation in which regrettably the United Kingdom government led by Mrs. Thatcher is against not only world opinion, the opinion in the Commonwealth, but also a large section of the opinion in her own country. Sir, it is a matter of some satisfaction that the rest of the Commonwealth has held together. In this tragic moment when Britain which was the leaders of the Commonwealth has gone astray, the rest of the commonwealth has got together to give lead to its people and to show to the world that the Commonwealth has a view and a purpose. In that direction also I would like to mention that it also reflects the change in the commonwealth. The Commonwealth is no longer a British commonwealth. It is established as a Commonwealth of 49 members and that even if the United Kingdom takes a different view, the Commonwealth is quite competent to take a view of its own. It has also demonstrated that it is not a racial commonwealth, that it takes a non-racial view, that its membership is non-racial and that it is working on the basis of building a homogenous society. I therefore would greatly welcome the results of the Commonwealth Group Meeting in London, realising that it was regrettable that the United Kingdom Government stood otherwise. I should also like to take this opportunity to congratulate our Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi for the very active and constructive role he played in bringing about a Commonwealth view which was different to the

United Kingdom, but which incorporated the wishes of the Commonwealth. There are certain difficulties that certain Members of the Commonwealth would face if there is a total sanction against South Africa. He has come out to say that the rest of the Commonwealth and perhaps the international community as a whole should come to assist to ensure that undue hardship is avoided.

Another point in this connection which is made from time to time by the United Kingdom Government and also by President Reagan and some of his supporters is this. They say that the sanction would harm the black population of South Africa. We had earlier heard such sentiments during our own struggle for independence that the Indians would not be able to govern themselves and independence would only harm them. Mr. Churchill in his infamous speech in the House of Commons said this and I am sure Mr. Indrajit Gupta would remember it; he was probably there at that time. But it is up to the people of South Africa to choose between the hardship that they would have to face under any kind of total embargo or to live under the hateful system of apartheid. They have chosen to bear this hardship and to live in freedom and equality. It is not for us to say that the hardship would not be borne by them. Of course, it would be borne by them. Who are we to deny them the opportunity to live in freedom?

Another point that is made from time to time is that any kind of total sanction against South Africa would cut them off from the rest of the world and would make a dialogue more difficult. I am amazed at such kind of a statement. The British Government should realise that another conservative Prime Minister Mr. Harold Macmillan was one of the votaries to the expulsion of South Africa from the Commonwealth. The Principle of isolating South Africa was accepted, South Africa was thrown out of the Commonwealth, it was thrown out of the United Nations Organisation. It is not a question of isolating South Africa, it is a question of telling the racist minority regime in South Africa that its policies are not welcome to the world, that if it persists in its policy,

Blacks it is the Whites who will be the losers; because what do the Blacks have today? Fifteen per cent of the Whites in South Africa have 80 per cent of the best land available in that country and 70 per cent of the wealth and income of South Africa, and 85 per cent of others, the majority of which are Blacks own only 13 per cent of the worst land and enjoy only a negligible portion of the prosperity that they have built. Therefore, they have nothing more to lose than what they already have been dispossessed. I would, therefore, say that the only answer that we have today to have a meaningful dialogue with South Africa to compel it to change its policy of apartheid is to have total economic sanctions against South Africa. Then it will begin to understand that the world community has a view and that it is willing to enforce on it. In this respect, Sir, I whole-heartedly support the action of the Government of India.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL (Lucknow): Mr. Chairman, Sir, India's interest in South Africa is very old. Gandhiji started his movement in South Africa against the apartheid. We know how he organised the movement against apartheid for the down-trodden and against racial discrimination.

The first delegation of the Indian National Congress went to South Africa under the leadership of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu and that was long ago, in the year 1925. Since then, the Indian National Congress sustained its interest in the future of the people of South Africa and in this, the Opposition also took a very keen interest along with the rest of the country here. Eighty per cent of the foreign investment in South Africa is held by Italy, Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and the United States, which gives them a profit of 20 per cent. Cheap Black labour is utilised for this purpose, and if these countries withdraw their investments, apartheid would collapse. These powerful countries should understand the equality of the human race and not allow their material gains to overshadow other human interests.

The Commonwealth countries met at

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

Britain to be one with them in inducing South Africa to do some re-thinking to give a better deal to its people. How long will South Africa continue to defy the world opinion? The United Nations Secretary-General appealed to the South African Government to abandon apartheid and to hold talks with leaders there. Vigorous attempts have been made to persuade President Botha to take notice of international opinion. They also adopted a common programme of action which was conveyed to the authorities in Pretoria. It was expected that perhaps a dialogue will start and there will be suspension of violence but nothing of that sort took place. Instead as they suggested that Nelson Mandela and other political leaders may be released, more repressive measures have been adopted by the Pretoria regime.

Last week, our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi went to London to attend the 7-Nation Commonwealth Summit to discuss the situation. The British Prime Minister must have felt isolated when six other members agreed on the measures to be taken against South Africa, which were mentioned just now. Among them, the important measures are :

- (a) a ban on new bank loans;
- (b) a ban on import of uranium, iron and steel, coal from South Africa;
- (c) withdrawal of all consular facilities in South Africa except for our own nationals.

All the bans were added, besides the former 8 bans that were already there. South Africa Government insistence on continuing apartheid on the people of the land to which they belong to, and U.K.'s stand at the mini-commonwealth summit is all abhorrent to us.

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher should realise that a generous heat receives more than what it gives. Let her not be a partner to the sufferings in South Africa along with President Botha. The world community must rise to put an end to apartheid in

South Africa by pressing the pretoria regime to see the reason.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today's discussion is about the situation in South Africa. We are seeing in South Africa today that the movement against apartheid of the people in South Africa—Blacks, others and even a section of the Whites—has reached a stage where the indomitable fighters are too forward to attain liberation, attain freedom from the race discrimination. On the other side, what we see is the efforts by many countries in the international forum including the Commonwealth to have a dialogue with the Pretoria regime so that they give up the policy of apartheid and ensure the policy of majority people rule in South Africa that has faced with frustration. Now, what has been said in the London Declaration of the 7 countries is this. It gives us a clear picture about the situation. It says :

"It is thus clear to us that since our meeting in Nassau, there has not been adequate concrete progress that we looked for there. Instead the situation has deteriorated.

Now, it is further said :

"We were profoundly disappointed that Pretoria has taken none of the 5 steps."

Still, Nelson Mandela is in prison. A new and more widely repressive emergency has been imposed. Political freedom has been curtailed. African National Congress and other parties have been banned. The background of this meeting was the report of the eminent persons group that it was within their responsibility to review, to assess the situation that is prevailing in South Africa and now the proposed sanctions could be enforced. Now what they have said has already been mentioned by Mr. Dinesh Singh. They have said that South Africa is not in a position to dismantle apartheid and there is no prospect of a dialogue. So what we expected from the London Mini-summit? A very stringent measure against not only apartheid regime but also against the British Government who are protecting and abetting

apartheid in that country. There are others also. USA is also responsible. I am happy that out of 7, six are on one side. That is a very good symptom. But what we did there when Mrs. Thatcher virtually refused to accept the propositions of NASSAU ?

AN HON. MEMBER : You cannot pull up their hairs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you send Margaret Alva, she can do it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Even when, Prime Minister, before going to London, even in our country, in interviews he said that "We do not rule out expulsion of Britain." We were enthused by that, that something will happen if Mrs. Thatcher denies to impose sanctions against South Africa. Britain is the largest foreign investor in South Africa. What is at stake for Britain in South Africa is 16.5 billion dollars and Britain is the third largest trading partner. We know the history of sanctions against the apartheid regime. What we did in 1946, that was taken by UN General Assembly in 1962 and when UN General Assembly adopted the resolution for sanction against apartheid regime, the Guardian of London wrote :

"If Britain alone were to apply it, South Africa will be in danger of collapse. Clearly the UN expects Britain to give the lead."

It is not the question of today, not the question of meeting in London, but it is a very long-drawn stand taken by Britain to help apartheid regime in South Africa. We knew it and when the meeting was taking place in London, the expectation was that these people who are meeting there will take Britain to task. Any way they ave done a good thing and Britain was isolated. We all know that said that it is not a question of isolating apartheid regime, alone they are isolated from international community but, those who are, in a clandestine method, helping them, the need of the time is to isolate them. How we are going to isolate this lady who is leading that country and which has the tradition of democracy but who is defying

everything and all world opinion so arrogantly ?

What Britain has to say ? They have to adopt something and that is insignificant cosmetic sanction. What have we said ? Mrs. Thatcher has said that the ban on import of coal, steel, iron and gold coins will be decided along with the EEC companies. If they take a decision in this regard, then we will take a decision. Does not it constitute a slap on the face of Commonwealth ? What dignity remains for the Commonwealth when she said "I do not bother about you. I do care a straw for you, for this Commonwealth of 7 or 8 or 9. Everything of mine depends on the conditions of EEC." ? So we have to think about it and how daringly they are defying public opinion. For todays discussion the immediate background is, of course, the mini Commonwealth summit. You have expressed regret. In the Mini Summit declaration the role of Britain has been regretted by the States. I understand Canada is there, Australia is there. But even here the ruling Party Members are not going beyond regretting it. It has to be condemned. The stand taken by Britain has to be condemned. (*Interruptions*) You have condemned it ? Very good. I appreciate.

On the one side we see the role of UK and on another side we see the role of USA and how they are helping the apartheid and apartheid as Samora Machel of Mozambique has said during the NAM summit in Delhi, is the Nazism of our time. What is the situation ? In 1983 US investment in South Africa reached 15,000 million dollars. 400 US companies and out of them 60 are big companies. They are exploiting South African black people. According to UN statistics, in the period of 1970-80, leading Bank of the world supplied 200 loans worth 7000 million dollars to South Africa. Despite UN Arms embargo—Security Council resolution 418 of 1977, it is the USA that is defying this embargo and there are concrete evidences that in the name of supplying arms to other countries, arms are being supplied to South Africa. High nuclear technology is being supplied by USA to South Africa and by this method they are not only helping apartheid to remain in power but also are

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

trying to see that these countries in Africa which have attained liberation, their economy suffers and that South Africa has become the base of imperialism to attack these newly liberated countries, the frontline countries. In 1981 alone South Africa made on an average five armed attacks on Angola a day. It is occupying more than 50,000 sq. km. of Angolan territory.

Now what should we do in our country? We have got another background. We have suffered and we raised the demand to boycott the Commonwealth Games. Does it suit our country that when Mrs. Thatcher denies and so arrogantly refuses to accept and when we told our players that this is our commitment to certain principles, that after the summit we declare that we are happy that the Commonwealth will remain together and we declare that we have no objection to Queen being the formal head of this institution? Why?...*(Interruptions)* Expel Britain from Commonwealth...*(Interruptions)* A good feature, no doubt, that a new kind of leadership as has been claimed by many, has emerged with India, Canada and Australia. They have the duty to see that we are able to take effective steps to isolate Britain and USA. How they are dependent on the Third world countries we have to see that. We see that in the USA 4 out of 5 new jobs in the late seventies were directly linked with foreign trade. 1 in 10 of the US workers in manufacturing jobs to-day are involved in the export trade and 40% of the overall growth in US exports in recent years can be traced to the trade with less developed countries of the south. This I am quoting from an ILO feature that appeared in the *Business Standard* of 9.4.85. It is not that they are powerful. The so-called poor nations—it is they who are powerful. It is these countries who are exploit us. Their survival is dependent on us. Now, how can we take a step? In that mini-Commonwealth Summit or whatever that is called—in the Declaration it is said that within the confines of the Commonwealth alone we just cannot do much, but we have to go beyond, to the international community. How are we going to ensure that? Today we have seen that six countries

have declared sanction and they have appealed to the other Commonwealth countries to do it. But what is the South African Government doing? They are imposing counter-sanction on the frontline African States. They are trying to subvert their economy. Now it becomes our duty to see how we stand by those countries in the hour of crisis, how we are able to help them in dispelling or warding off the conspiracies of the South African regime.

Another point is this. We have the power with us. We cannot suffer this kind of inhuman policy that is being pursued by the apartheid regime in South Africa. We sometimes feel helpless that so many nations are opposed to it, so many sanctions are adopted by different international fora, including the United Nations and still nothing happens. Are we really so helpless that we cannot do anything; that apartheid cannot be dismantled? Now we have to seriously think how we can put pressure on not only South Africa but on America and Great Britain, what can be done. Here one voice has been raised in Latin American countries. "Do not pay the debt that is there with America, Great Britain and other rich nations". Mr. Fidel Castro has given this slogan: "Do not hand over one trillion dollars in the next ten years". We have to think how we are going to put pressure on them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We can take the same attitude towards IMF also.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Accepting the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth will not solve the problem. The role of Britain not only in the context of South Africa but also in the context of our own country is clear to us. We have to take a lead. The point is, how we can take a lead. We have to inspire the other countries as we did in 1946 and also afterwards as we took a role when South African was expelled from the Commonwealth during the regime of a Tory Government. Now, what has another Torry Government done? Anyway, we have to think how to put pressure on them.

We are purchasing arms from Britain. They are desperately trying to sell arms. Apart from this, they have many other things to all. There are different companies like Westmoreland Helicopter. Why did you take it? You could say: "If you do not impose sanctions, we will cancel the Westmoreland helicopter purchase for the ONGC; we will cancel the deals about Sea Harriers and Sea Eagles". Why should we have links with them? I am not demanding that we sever our relations with them, diplomatic or any such thing. But we can certainly think in league with other countries...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Everyday has said that economic sanction in itself is not the end but a means to achieve a particular end. The people there are fighting, they are shedding their blood. Mandela is in prison; so many others are also behind the bars; and they have been behind the bars for the major part of their youth...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : One point more. I have seen, the Prime Minister has said that any military help to the people is ruled out. Why? We are non-violent; I have no objection...

AN HON. MEMBER : Who said?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It has come in the papers. We have seen that Mugabe has said and repeated that we should form an Asian African Defence. We are non-violent...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I must tell you how they are using this...

17.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is some time restriction. We will have to finish it today and so many leaders from the opposition have to speak.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : How is the Botha Government trying to

exploit this particular sentiment, this particular sentiment of non-violence? Our country which is the land of Mahatma Gandhi preaches non-violence and we helped in the making of the film "Gandhi." Botha took that up tried to show it to the people and told them to be non-violent. There are protests from...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. Nothing more will go on record. Nothing more will be recorded. I have given you enough time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : He is now concluding.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Instead of suppressing South Africa you are suppressing the Member!

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I must say that we should not rule out any possibility. We must take lead to inspire other countries and effectively take steps to dismantle apartheid. With these words I conclude Sir.

17.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : I fail to understand what was the purport of Chowdhary's speech, whether he wanted to condemn apartheid and South Africa or he wanted to bring in something else. He condemned Commonwealth. I think, in my opinion, the recent decision of the Mini Commonwealth is a very big step forward. He has talked of Margaret Thatcher or Britain leading the Commonwealth. He must read properly that in this Mini Commonwealth it is Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and UK who have been completely isolated. You want expulsion. (Interruptions)...

Mr. Barrister Saheb, you are interrupting me. But I do not interrupt anybody.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Therefore, you address the Chair, nobody will interrupt you.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : South Africa is the last resort of imperialism. The minority rule over majority is continuing there. It is nothing but dictatorship. They are committing atrocities, indiscriminate killings and putting into prison a large number of people including leaders like Nelson Mandela.

They have even defied United Nations and the entire international community. But one by one, step by step, white rule has come to an end in Africa. The white rule in Rhodesia which is now known as Zimbabwe, Angola or Mozambique has come to an end step by step. This must be taken note of by people who want to support Mr. Botha indirectly.

They are continuing illegally. White minority has absolutely no right to rule over the majority. South Africa has no legal right to continue its authority on Namibia. Their mandatory authority has long been over. They have defied United Nations in this regard. South Africa is trying to become a Nuclear Power. God alone knows whether they have already become nuclear power.

They have become a source of breach of international peace in the whole world. They have even become aggressive against their neighbours. South Africa and apartheid have become a very dangerous type of disease—more than cancer—in international politics of today.

It was Mahatma Gandhi who was the first to raise the banner of revolt against apartheid on the soil of apartheid, on the soil of South Africa. Let that be remembered. It was not Lenin or Stalin. (*Interruptions*).

It was Mahatma Gandhi who was the first man to raise this banner of revolt against apartheid long before you woke up. India was the first nation to raise this issue in the forum of United Nations even before Independence. If I am wrong please correct me. Even before Independence India was the first nation to raise this issue in the United Nations. We are deeply committed on this. We want an end to this apartheid system.

We have given support to the African

moral support but also material support to them. Please take note of that. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, a question was raised that we are committed to non-violence. The African National Congress and SWAPO are engaged in a violent struggle. How could we support this ? Let me educate Mr. Chowdhary on this. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me first. What did Gandhiji say ? Gandhiji said that a rat has every right to use violence against a cat. He supported rat's violence against cat. When a woman asked if I am molested by a 'goonda' how could I defend my honour in a non-violent manner. Gandhiji said use your teeth and nails. That is non-violence. So don't mis-interpret it.

Therefore, in the situation of South Africa and Namibia there is absolutely no other way except for the people to go in for a violent struggle and we have to support them.

I welcome the statement made by Mr. Faleiro about the outcome of the recent mini-Commonwealth. In this meeting U.K. has been completely isolated. The Prime Minister has said that Britain is no longer the leader of Commonwealth. More facts are coming and will come. Please have patience. We were the first to impose sanctions. There was a time when India imposed sanctions but China had trade relations with South Africa.

It is regrettable and condemnable that countries like U.K. and USA are whole-hearted supporters of this racial regime in South Africa. We congratulate those countries who have joined hands with us in the Commonwealth to agree to apply sanctions against South Africa.

Let USA and UK and Mr. Botha know that the days of imperialism and colonialism are over, and they would not stay there for too long. The freedom struggle of the black majority against the white minority has streamrolled the conspiracies and imperialist designs in South Africa, as I have already mentioned. It must and shall succeed in South Africa and Namibia. It cannot be stopped. Let Mr. Botha and his patrons read the writings on the wa

and behave accordingly. Either they should voluntarily surrender or these mighty forces of freedom fighters and the entire world will compel them to go out of South Africa. History cannot be stopped by anybody. History has its own course and it will follow its course; it has followed its course all these years. In the last forty or fifty years, particularly after India became independent, one by one, many countries became independent. It had its effect the world over. That is the process of the history and that cannot be stopped. It could not be stopped in Indonesia, it could not be stopped in Angola, and it could not be stopped in Mozambique and it cannot be stopped in South Africa. They are bound to succeed and we have to give moral and material support, and as my friend, Shri Dinesh Goswami said, end this problem through negotiations, as far as possible. We have to use all the weapons.

I would like to emphasise on one aspect. More important than the outside pressure, it is the pressure to be built up inside by the people of South Africa themselves and we have to lend our support to them in their struggle both moral and material.

7.12 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Apartheid is the greatest moral issue facing the mankind today next only perhaps to the nuclear armament. I do not want to indulge in inanities, but the most tragic ironical aspect of the situation is not merely the inconceivable inhumanity of the system, but the strange and inexplicable kind of helplessness of the humanity to prevent it. How do we go about meeting the situation? That is the question, I think, to which all of us must have to address ourselves. The helplessness has been arising mainly from a kind of complicity of the two leading members of the western alliance, namely the United States and the Great Britain.

As has been pointed out earlier, the United Nations passed a resolution way back in 1962 calling for universal mandatory economic sanctions. Twenty-five years have

since elapsed. The system became more oppressive and helplessness also appears to be increasing. The arguments advanced by President Reagan against economic sanctions are rather strange. Reagan appears to think that sanctions from his point of view would be quite affective against Libya, against Nicaragua and against Vietnam. But he somehow thinks that sanctions could be counter-productive only in South Africa. Sir, recently, I was shocked when Reagan described the African National Congress outlawed in South Africa as communist and terrorist. I am amazed at this kind of tendency on the part of Reagan and friends of his ilk who see a communist behind every bush.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : What is wrong with communists?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am not finding any fault with the communists. I am only saying that all those who fight for their liberation or independence are not necessarily communists.

Today, Margaret Thatcher has been isolated not only in the Commonwealth. I find her being isolated in her own country. But, of course, she is unrepentant. The argument is that the sanctions would hurt the Blacks! It is a very strange argument, more particularly when the Blacks are prepared to suffer the loss that may accrue to them from the enforcement of the sanctions. The British Government was setting a lot of store in the Mission of George Howe, which was destined to be a failure from the beginning. It was boycotted by all the African leaders, even by such a moderate leader as Bishop Desmond Tutu.

India for its part Sir, did well in boycotting the Commonwealth Games. But I would like the Minister of External Affairs to tell us as to why India was not the first nation, but the twenty-fourth nation to have done that.

Sir, it is heartening to note that the Blacks themselves within South Africa have intensified their struggle and the effects of their intense struggle are being felt by the Whites themselves. Therefore, for the first

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

time, you find a minority of Whites developing a liberal outlook.

As is known to all of us, the Frontline States which are often exposed to raids by South Africa are in need of wide-ranging assistance. Are we prepared to extend all kinds of assistance to those Frontline States? I would like to know from the Government as to what assistance they have been able to render and as to what assistance we propose to render in the years and months to come.

Sir, I welcome the mandatory economic sanctions that have been approved by the six of the seven nations that met recently in London. But they are good as far as they go and they do not go far enough. I am not saying that Britain should be expelled from the Commonwealth. I am not saying that we should sever our relations either with Britain or with the USA. No country in the world can sever relations on the basis of an issue. But Sir, I have one suggestion to make. It is not the Government of Britain or Government of the USA which is dealing with the Botha regime. The multi-nationals based in Britain and USA are dealing with South Africa. The question today is whether India, along with other Commonwealth countries is prepared to sever its links with all such multi-national companies that are doing trade with South Africa. This, in my view, will be a very effective and devastating weapon. I would like to know from the Government whether the Government is prepared to adopt this weapon.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Swell—five minutes. It has to be over by 6 O'clock.

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong) : Give me a little more time, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You just summarize what they have said, and put them in a compact form.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Kindly reconsider, Sir. I have a lot of things to say.

The first thing I would like to say is my appreciation, to my friend Eduardo, the

Minister of State for External Affairs, for having lost no time in bringing this Motion before the House. He came back from London only yesterday; and today, the Motion is before us.

The relevance of this discussion is this : our team led by our Prime Minister had played a magnificent role in the Mini Summit in London. We had not deviated from our declared stand. We have stood firm, we have been able to get two White countries along with us in everything. But it is necessary that this message should go, that not only the Government, not only the Prime Minister, but the whole country expresses its stand and support through this House. And this is what we are going to do today.

I believe that at the end of this discussion you Sir, as the custodian of the feelings, of the wisdom of this House, will come forward and summarize the discussions and try to put words in any form, in the form of a Motion, in the form of a Resolution—it does not matter—which would send a message from here to the whole world, as to where we stand.

It is easy to be somewhat pessimistic about the outcome of the London Mini Summit meeting, in the sense that there has been no unanimity, in the sense that Mrs. Thatcher had dissociated herself from the decision of the majority of the participants in the Summit. She had gone a step further and has been somewhat supercilious, somewhat contemptuous of the decision arrived at by the Six, when she said that what Britain can do to bring about a change in South Africa—even with a very limited decision—would have much more effect than all the decisions taken by the six countries. And the President of South Africa had been quite cock-a-hoop with the decision of the Mini Summit. He thought that he would not be affected in any way. As a matter of fact, he has become more militant, and immediately after the decision in London, he had gone on some kind of a retaliatory action against the frontier States : against Zambia, against Zimbabwe, by levying some kind of taxation on goods that pass through South African Ports to Zambia and Zimbabwe. This is the situation. Now it is necessary that we are clear headed about

what they are doing. It is good to be more clear headed; it is good to realise that we are up against a problem and we have to work against it. I say on my part that the outcome of the mini Summit in London has been a success. If you look at the declaration, there has been a progression from what they decided in Nassau and what they decided in London in the mini Summit. In Nassau, they spoke only about ban on loan to South Africa, about ban on the purchase of Krugeranda, about ban on government funding and trade missions, about ban on the sale and export of computer equipments to South Africa that can be used by security forces, ban on contracts and sale of nuclear goods, ban on sale of oil, embargo on export of arms etc. This was decided by Nassasu, but in London, they have gone many steps further : ban on air link with South Africa, ban on investment and re-investment, ban on import of agricultural products, termination of double taxation, termination of government investment in trade in South Africa, ban on government procurements, ban on government contracts with majority owned companies by South Africa, ban on promotion of tourism and ban on all bank loan to South Africa, ban on the import of uranium, coal, iron and steel in South Africa, ban on all Consular establishments. Now, this has been a distinct progress agreed to by these countries; and even Mrs. Thatcher, despite her obstinacy has seen reasons not to be obdurate; in that, she has agreed to some kind of voluntary ban on investment in South Africa, voluntary ban on promotion of tourism and to go along with EEC in the case of import of coal, iron and steel and uranium.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is voluntary ban we have not been able to understand ?

SHRI G.G. SWELL : The outcome has not been such a disaster. Despite her obstinacy, she has been shame faced enough to see logic. Now, I would say this : It has not been a disaster.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Are you satisfied ?

SHRI G.G. SWELL : I am not satisfied. The outcome of all this is a collapse of Britain under the leadership of Mrs. Thatcher, a moral and political collapse; it is not only the isolation, if you think about it. What has Britain been reduced to with Mrs. Thatcher and her attitude on this question is that she has not only lost leadership of the Commonwealth, but she has become some kind of a puppet tied to the apron stings of the EEC and the United States of America. She has reduced her country to this position that she is a puppet tied to apron stings of the EEC and the United States. In America, today, even Mr. Reagan is being barracked because the United States is thinking in terms of passing a resolution by two-thirds majority to compel him to impose sanction in South Africa. In all this India has been the leader, our Prime Minister has been the leader. Soon it may be possible for the whole of the international community to come round and, if it comes round, we hope that the present South African regime will come to an end.

[Translation]

*SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the A.I.A.D.M.K. I rise to support the Motion brought forward by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, Shri Eduardo Faleiro. Sir, we appreciate the action taken by our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in condemning the apartheid which has been practised in South Africa. Wherever apartheid is practised in any part of the world, our hon. Prime Minister will always rise to the occasion and come forward in support of the affected people. Sir, in the 7-Nation Commonwealth Summit held in London recently, our Prime Minister has been able to muster support to isolate the UK and its Prime Minister, Mrs. Thatcher. In the Summit, six Nations recommended imposition of economic sanction against the Pretoria regime. But that was rejected by the UK Government. Sir, I would like to ask the Government whether it is necessary for the UK to continue as a Member in the Commonwealth Nations.

* The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A.C. Shanmugam]

Sir, our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has been able to give a wide publicity to the world that India is always against the racist regime in South Africa. Our Prime Minister is a great leader in the world. It is not so easy for a leader to condemn a nation in public, against its uncivilised policies. In this context, I would like to point out that the British ruled India for 200 years and at that time we were treated as slaves. Now, because of the steps taken by the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Britain is being isolated and they now look like slaves in the eyes of the world. The father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, started the freedom movement long back in South Africa. He had undergone so many difficulties and untold sufferings in South Africa for the cause of freedom movement there. We are surprised how Mrs. Thatcher has forgotten the history, particularly the freedom movement started by the Father of our Nation against the South African regime, long time back.

Another point I would like to place before this august House is that under the garb of supplying arms and ammunitions to other friendly nations, the arms and ammunitions supplied by the UK and the U.S.A. are actually finding their way to Pretoria Government in South Africa. We should take all possible measures to stop supply of arms to South Africa. The supply of arms in a surreptitious manner to the Pretoria regime by these two countries, namely, the UK and the U.S.A. clearly shows that they are against those countries which condemn apartheid policy followed in South Africa.

Sir, in the recent Press Conference held at London our Prime Minister made our policy clear and the way he answered the questions put to him by the Press shows his sagacity and maturity in world politics. He has also made it clear that it would be a great loss for the UK Government and Mrs. Thatcher if they do not join us in condemning the Pretoria regime in South Africa for their apartheid policy.

Sir, while appreciating the action taken

and the Indian Government with regard to South African regime, we would also appreciate if the same action is taken with regard to Sri Lanka. I therefore request all the hon. Members of this House, particularly all the party leaders in this House, to bring forward an unanimous Resolution like the present one, condemning the Sri Lanka Government for their continued policy of genocide of Tamils there. The Government headed by Jayawardene, in Sri Lanka should be exposed. We should all come out openly in condemning the countries like Israel, Pakistan and the U.S.A. who are supporting the Sri Lankan Government and also supplying them arms and ammunitions for massacre of the poor Tamils and the civilians there. I hope and I am sure the Indian Government will not hesitate to come forward and save the Tamils in Sri Lanka. I thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Motion.

[English]

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria) : How tragic it is that a country which has built up a history of glorious tradition now stands condemned. It is not only South Africa that is being condemned by the world community, but along with South Africa Britain is also being condemned. In this age when the whole world is witnessing the end of imperialism, colonialism and all kinds of racial discrimination, now one country in the name of South Africa is standing forth to have this menace of apartheid. The whole world community has been condemning it. Our Prime Minister has played a brilliant role in assessing the whole situation. It is only through him that Britain has not been eliminated; otherwise, the mini summit conference of the Commonwealth would have expelled Britain. To that extent her reputation would have been absolutely sullied. When the Commonwealth countries have imposed sanctions against South Africa, one question arises out of it. If they do not prove effective, what steps the Commonwealth countries will subsequently think to impose against South Africa whose tenacity is known so much so that for the last 50 years we have been witnessing that these has been no change in their stand taken on

father, Mahatma Gandhi, who initiated his whole campaign from South Africa and all the other countries subsequently got independence, that South Africa still remains the victim of apartheid? The world community has to find out some viable alternative to see what next could be done if sanctions fail. If these sanctions do not prove effective, naturally some kind of moral boosting for those people who are fighting against apartheid will have to be made so that they do not get demoralised and they may stand against this menace of apartheid. If we do not do so, then South Africa which has so much of potentiality and so much of resources that it could sustain itself for years to come and the frontline states may suffer against these sanctions. Today we have seen that South Africa has imposed many sanctions against frontline countries. If it is so, naturally, the world community has to think what further action has to be taken under that situation. If we do not do that, then there will be every danger that all our efforts all our energies and all these resources that we have spent all through these years at this menace will go waste. My appeal to the world community is that we have to think of some kind of a via media so that we may fight not only apartheid in South Africa and succeed but fight against the abettors of apartheid. If we do not give this moral and financial support to those countries, naturally our fight against apartheid will not be appreciated by the posterity.

I very much appreciate the speeches of my friends who have spoke.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Sir, in brief I want to say on the subject that fundamental rights are not only being denied in South Africa but reign of terror has been let loose on the peace-loving people of that country. To our sad disappointment and anger, some western countries who, on the one hand, boast of being the champions of democracy in the world and claim to talk about civilisation as their monopoly, are supporting these inhuman action of the government of South Africa.

When we oppose and fight against domination and oppression, we are just marching with the caravan of the heroes of

history. It was due to total support of our people which could enable the Prime Minister to play a vital role in isolating the powerful patrons of South Africa, I mean to pressurise them. So, I congratulate the great people of India and the hon. Prime Minister both for isolating the British Government which was giving total support to the policies of apartheid of South Africa.

In my view, the imperialism, fascism and the forces of domination are fighting their last battle in South Africa. Black brethren are not fighting for majority rights, they are fighting for equal rights and complete democracy in that country. South Africa has got notoriety of being the symbol of fascism and sanctuary for killers of freedom fighters. South Africa has become a serious challenge to the civilised world. We should not only isolate South Africa but also her mentors USA and the British Government.

Once again we all extend our total solidarity with the fighting people of South Africa and I will also request for a resolution to be brought through you, Sir, to extend and praise the fight of the people in South Africa. Thank you.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS ((Jhanjharpur) : Hon. Speaker, Sir, as time is short I would confine myself to two or three points only. Eminent persons group had stated in the last paragraph of its report that if apartheid is not abolished in time in Africa then there will be more bloodshed than that witnessed in Second World War. The E.P.G. has rightly made this statement and Shri Rajiv Gandhi has reiterated it many a time. He has appealed to the intelligentsia of the world to think whether the end of the apartheid will be brought about in a peaceful way or in a violent manner. Apartheid has to go but the question is how and when it will go.

Apartheid is not something new but it is a century old problem. When gold was discovered in Johannesburg in 1886, the handful of Britishers subjected the local blacks to the worst type of exploitation

[Dr. G.S. Rajbans]

and forced them to live like animals. When the Britishers left in 1910 they did not transfer power to the blacks there, who were in majority but to a small number of white people. When the National Party came into power in 1948, then all limits were crossed and apartheid was imposed so ruthlessly that the whole world was shaken. Sir I mean to say that apartheid is not a day old problem. In the recent years, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said with all the emphasis at his command to resolve this problem of apartheid. No other leader of the world has advocated this cause in a more emphatic manner. So, I request my friends in the opposition to have patience because it is no mean achievement that Shri Rajiv Gandhi isolated Britain in the mini-summit. No one could ever think of it before. The most important thing I want to point out in this regard is that the day report of the Eminent Persons Group was presented, the Botha regime declared emergency in South Africa. No other country in the world has witnessed such type of emergency. The world is getting not a single news about the country. The newspapers there are leaving blank their editorial columns. The journalists from other countries are treated in an inhuman way. There are all sorts of rumour about the number of blacks killed there. Some guess it about 2000 and some say that about 4000 blacks have been killed. Atrocities being perpetuated there have crossed all limits. Alongwith apartheid, the emergency imposed there on the 12th June also deserves to be condemned.

I travel extensively in the rural areas. The rural people even in our country do not know about apartheid, front-line countries and Namibia. Every one in our country should have come forward and raised his voice for the freedom of South Africa. I appeal to members of all parties to apprise the people of the problems of South Africa, Namibia and front-line countries. The people of South Africa best up the people of the front-line countries and we remain silent. It is correct that the government raises its voice but other people do not raise their voices. I want that resolutions from blocks and villages expressing solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa be sent to the Government

so as to strengthen its hands. But it is unfortunate that the people of our country do not even know clearly about this problem. They do not understand this apartheid policy. I want that strong public opinion on this matter be generated. West Germany and Israel have their vested interests there. Israel is getting uranium from South Africa and making nuclear bombs. The problem is not so easy as it looks but is very complicated.

In the end, I request that the House should unanimously pass a resolution to support the action being taken by Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi in this regard and strengthen his hands. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is in total unanimity today to condemn the inhuman policy of apartheid and expresses its solidarity with the great freedom-fighters of South Africa. It is no wonder, Sir, that we feel emotionally involved with the problems of South Africa for two reasons. Apart from the gross injustices being meted out to the black people there, the fact remains that even during our freedom struggle we considered that our freedom struggle is not only a struggle to liberate our country but it is a part of the global struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Sir, Gandhiji started his experiment of Truth and Non-violence in South Africa. How as an Indian we can feel that that experiment has succeeded till the South African people are liberated from their bondage? So, Sir, this is not an occasion when we should discuss— or time does not permit us to discuss—various atrocities committed over the black majority population there in South Africa. In fact, Sir, I believe, in a not distance day when South Africa will become free, our first future generation will find it hard to believe that at a time when men crossed the frontiers of space, when men mastered different kinds of scientific knowledge, there was such a regime which could perpetrate such a crime merely because people had a different colour of skin than the others. I

also find it very difficult to comprehend as to how in a country like the United States of America which 100 years ago fought the battle for the abolition of slavery and even went to the extent of a civil war, but lost, one of its most illustrious Presidents, the Government is today supporting the worst kind of slavery, because apartheid is the worst kind of slavery based on the concept that a man because he has a white skin has the right to rule over a person with black skin. I find it difficult also to believe that a country like Britain which gave to the world the concept of one man one vote is supporting the denials the same to the South African population and how Britain has behaved in the mini summit is well-known to the world opinion today.

Sir, I am happy that the same experiment of Nassau was not conducted in London because in Nassau Summit compromises were made in order to get some unanimity or consensus. Today Britain stands isolated and the rest of the six nations have taken up or have expressed their own position in clear and unequivocal terms. This is not an occasion that everywhere we should debate in depth whether Britain should be expelled from the Commonwealth, but I believe that if a demand comes, and in fact one of my esteemed friends has made such a demand, this demand also requires some consideration. In fact I can point out—(Sir, under the rules I am not allowed to use the name of the President), but I think I am within power to use the name of the Speaker in a debate. Sir, you, while presiding over the Parliamentarians' Meet on apartheid, very clearly said that if Britain takes up a position which is against the world opinion, then we should think in terms of expelling Britain if necessity so arises. I would only say this much, Sir, that I do not know how much wealth there is in Commonwealth today, but it seems there is nothing common in Commonwealth. We cannot be a member of a club if that club continues to support the inhuman and archaic policies...

MR. SPEAKER : It is not the club which is supporting...

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : That is why I am saying, Sir. Either that member

must go out of the club or we must have to think in terms of reviewing our position with that club. In fact, this point was also put to the leader of the SWAPO when he came here and he said, 'Why India should think in terms of quitting the Commonwealth ? If somebody should quit Commonwealth, it is Britain because Britain is the guilty party.'

Sir, I do not want to take much of the time. I believe that apart from passing a resolution—resolutions have been passed times without number in the United Nations and have been ignored with impunity by South Africa—I think we should have some positive thinking in terms of some positive measures.

I would like to conclude by giving some of my own suggestions. One, of course, is the building up of an international opinion. I believe there should be more communication amongst the parliamentarians of the world. Sir, I believe a large number of Senators and parliamentarians both of UK and USA do not go on this issue with their Government, either Reagan or Thatcher. We should have more communications with them so that there can be an unanimous opinion of the Parliaments. We should help the fighting people, the struggling South African people, with men and material, and we should have increased economic ties with the frontline States and, Sir, the pressure for release of Nelson Mandela should continue.

I will conclude by quoting Nelson Mandela from one of his own speeches, in which he took a quotation from Panditji from an article entitled *From Lucknow to Tripoli*. Nelson Mandela says :

"You can see that 'there is no easy walk to freedom anywhere and many of us shall have to pass through the valley of the shadow of death again and again before we reach the mountain tops of our desires'".

In fact, this sentence, 'there is no easy walk to freedom...' was used by Panditji. And Nelson Mandela's determined voice thunders :

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

"Dangers and difficulties have not deterred us in the past; they will not frighten us now".

And I am sure that the heroic spirit of Nelson Mandela who for 25 years now he has been in jail, and thousands of struggling South Africans will one day liberate the South African people from the bondage which they have so intensively suffered.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, the people of the world are confronted with an international outlaw, and it would be idle of course, to think that they are going to change their policy or their stance easily. Let us, for the time being, not speculate, Sir, on what is going to be the impact of these sanctions on which the six Commonwealth nations at Marlborough House decided recently. Today, at 12 O'clock, I think, radio news has broadcast that after going back from London, the Canadian Prime Minister has said that, if necessary, they will sever their diplomatic relations with South Africa and recall their Ambassador. They still have their Ambassador there. But any-way, the point is that the international outlaw, whom we are fighting or trying to fight, is extremely powerful. We all know that. And the source of that power is the economic support that they are getting from their friends abroad. There are 1068 transnational companies who have their affiliates in South Africa. These are the United Nations figure. 406 of these companies are based in the U.S.A.; 364 are based in the U.K.; and 142 are based in the Federal Republic of Germany. The total direct foreign investment in 1983 was between 15.5 and 17 billion dollars in South Africa, mainly in mining, in petroleum, in automobile industry, in chemicals, in electronics, in the banking and the financial services. Companies like Ford, General Motors, Doimler Benz are dominating the automobile industry with their plants in South Africa. In oil, Mobile, Caltex, British Petroleum, Royal Dutch Shell, the French company Total are controlling and owning 80% of the retail outlet of oil and three of the major refineries in South Africa. So, they are all tied up along with the Western Supporters, their entire economy.

Arms manufacture and arms import are going on despite the United Nations ban and despite the embargo. Here, I would just like to remind the House that we must be very careful as one of the leading nations in this struggle—we must be very careful. You will recall a few years ago, we had sold some of our old Centurion tanks. Whom we had sold them to, I do not know—some private party perhaps, some of those private arms dealers. But some of those Centurion tanks later on appeared in South Africa. So, we have to be very careful when we move in this matter because the end-use of these things must always be varified.

Similarly, I would like to tell the Minister that now our total opposition to apartheid should not be in any way diluted or diminished by any, even small thing like the reported link that we have got with the diamond trade in South Africa—India should not. And we should cut off unconditionally and comprehensively any kind of direct or indirect ties. This Hindustan Diamond Company of Bombay in which your Government holds 50% of the share, while the other 50% is held, indirectly controlled, by nominees of the De Beers company, which is the biggest diamond mining concern in South Africa and employs the Black workers and treats them like slaves. They are operating here through two of their nominees. One is their Bank of Bermuda which is the subsidiary of De Beers and the other is the Diamond Trading Company of the U.K. which is controlled by De Beers. There is no reason why South Africa should be allowed indirectly even to operate in the diamond trade on our soil through their nominees. This leaves a bad taste in the mouth and I would like to request the Government to take steps to see that this whole thing, this whole chapter is closed.

Last year, Sir, I had shown photographs in this House of some of the directors of this company in India who had gone to South Africa to meet their partners in the diamond trade there and how they were being feted and given reception and all that. It leaves a very unpleasant taste in the mouth and it should be completely closed now.

They have a nuclear programme also. As you know, they have uranium

enrichment plant at Valindaba which is supposed to produce plutonium, enough to make two or three bombs a year. Some people have said that they have already got stockpile of some 25 to 30 atom bombs, we do not know. They have the largest concentration of gold reserves in the world.

18.00 hrs.

It is another source of their strength. 51% of the world output on gold is in South Africa and, you know the power of gold in the world.

Because of these things, it is going to be a very long and difficult time and to the extent that we have been able, within the Commonwealth, to make some advance in London, we are, of course, happy and we congratulate the Government for the role that it has played there.

But I would say that we are, of course, for a peaceful solution. No doubt about it. But does it mean that we are against non-peaceful solution? It does not mean that. It cannot mean that. And I may say, I do not want to go into details, but a few years ago, when the victorious leader, Mr. Samora Machel of Mozambique was here as our honoured guest, speaking here at a banquet in Rashtrapathi Bhavan, where I happened to be present, he made a reference to the fact that when they were fighting for independence in Mozambique, that organisation was then known as Frelimo, he noted the fact that Frelimo fighters, the guerrilla fighters of Frelimo, were carrying in their hands some weapons which had come from India also. I do not want to say anything more than this but we have a duty. We have a responsibility. We need not shout about these things from the house-tops. We are for a peaceful solution. But we cannot be against a non-peaceful solution when the people of South Africa have been forced ultimately to take up arms in order to fight for their freedom. Let us remember that, because Mr. Nelson Mandela, as the American newspapers have reported, they have put out the whole story as to how he was betrayed by the CIA. He was arrested on information supplied to the South African Government by the CIA and there was a mutual tie-up between the CIA and the South African Secret Police. The

Americans were informing the South Africans about the movement of these African leaders who were compelled to go outside their country, and South African Secret Police was informing the Americans about the presence and the movements of Soviet and Cuban troops in Angola and other frontline States. So, they were working as a partnership. This was responsible for the information which was given to the South African Government to trace out and find Mr. Nelson Mandela and to arrest him, as a result of which the tallest leader of the South African Liberation struggle is now languishing in jail, for how many years, we do not know, and along with him so many others.

So, all I have to say is that the Minister will tell us now because they are going now further to non-aligned Conference in Harare, of all places. It is a good thing. The non-aligned Conference is going to be held in Zimbabwe and this question will come up there in such a way that it will have to be taken due note of. All that we have to do is that we must move forward and take some further steps.

Poor Saifuddin Chowdhary has got into trouble because he asked for the same thing which you had suggested the other day. You were in a good company. The leader of Swapo Mr. Sam Njuma has also said the same thing that India has not committed any crime. Why should we leave the Commonwealth? It is Britain which should be pushed out.

MR. SPEAKER : The time is changing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I think the role of India has been very praiseworthy upto now but we should push forward further and see what strong steps can be taken. It is good to carry Australia and Canada with us so far and I hope that we will be able to keep them with us. They are countries which have got multi-racial and cosmopolitan populations now. The days of white Australia are over now. We should be able to keep them with us and we must move forward so that the isolation of Britain is absolutely total and more positive steps can be taken to see that South African struggle is helped.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : In the *suo motto* statement made yesterday, the House was apprised of the accident.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is this ? She is making a statement on accident everyday ?

MR. SPEAKER : She is to go to the Upper House. We will continue this discussion after the statement.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : This is with reference to her statement made yesterday.

18.07 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE : COLLISION OF
162 DOWN TRAIN NEAR
GARWA ROAD**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : In the *Suo Moto* Statement made yesterday (6.8.86), the House was apprised of the unfortunate collision between the parted portion of a goods train and 162 Down Amritsar-Tatanagar Express between Garwa Road and Tolra sation on the Garwa Road-Barka Kana Section of the Eastern Railway. I visited the site of accident as also the injured in the hospitals and it is with a heavy heart that I stand to place before the House further facts in regard to the accident. In the first place, I have to express my deep regret and sorrow over the accident, the loss of lives and injuries caused to innocent passengers.

One empty goods train with 43 Box wagons left Garwa Road at 2.06 hours and passed the next station at Tolra at 2.38 hrs. This train was going to patratu for loading of coal. 162 Down Amritsar-Tatanagar Express left Garwa Road at 2.55 hours in the same direction. The goods train had parted in Garwa Road-Tolra Section and 5 empty box wagons and the brakeman

Tolra, failed to observe that the complete train had not run through the station, and gave line clear to the next train, Amritsar-Tatanagar Express. The Railway staff at the next station Rajhara were more alert and reported to the control that the complete goods train had not arrived at their station. This was reported by the staff at Rajhara to the Control at 3.04 hrs. An order was immediately given to stop all trains in both the sections. However, unfortunately, Amritsar-Tatanagar Express had already left Garwa Road and it collided with the parted portion of the goods train at about 3.10 hours.

On receipt of the information about the collision, immediate action was taken to muster medical facilities. Railway doctors from Garwa Road reached the site at 4.30 hrs. on foot and rendered first-aid to passengers. A medical van with doctors came from Barwadih and reached the site at 5.00 hrs, Doctors, D.C. and S.P. Daltonganj, also rushed to the site at once by road. All the injured were removed to Garwa Down/Daltonganj Civil Hospitals by 7.30 hrs. by train. Local citizens also helped considerably in the relief work. Meanwhile, the medical vans from Gomoh and Chopan had also been rushed.

As a result of the collision, the brake van of the goods trains, two empty box wagons, the train engine of the Amritsar-Tatanagar Express and first coach next thereto, which was a luggage van-cum-Second class fell into a nallah. The second coach, which was a sleeper coach, stopped on the pier of the bridge of the next line, and passengers in that coach suffered only minor injuries.

The reason for parting of the goods train and the subsequent collision will be examined in detail by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle, in the course of a Statutory Enquiry, which has been ordered. *Prima facie*, however, the accident appears to have occurred due to failure of railway staff to observe rules regarding check of complete arrival of a train before granting line clear to the following train, Administrative action has been taken against the officials found *prima facie*

Before I left for the site of accident, I had reported death of 32 persons and injuries to 36. I regret that as of now 44 bodies have been recovered. The engine of the train is still to be taken out of the Nallah. The exact number of bodies would be known only after the engine is taken out. The number of injured persons is 37. Instructions have been given to advise the relations. Identification of the dead bodies is in process by the State Government officials.

As a measure of immediate relief I have ordered ex-gratia payment of Rs. 5,000 each to the next of the kin of the dead; Rs. 1,000 each to the grievously injured and Rs. 250 each to those who got simple injuries. As the Civil Hospital at Garwa Road Daltonganj are not adequately equipped, I have given instructions that a mobile X-ray plant should be moved from Eastern Railway Hospital at Calcutta so that X-ray of passengers can be taken. I have also placed an amount of Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of Deputy Commissioner, Daltonganj. We have kept two railway doctors and welfare staff at both these points to keep a liaison with the civil doctors for any assistance that may be required to help the injured.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Deo...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
There should be a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Tomorrow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Under 193 ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : What has happened to the Minister of State for Railways ? He is not to be seen at the moment.

AN HON. MEMBER : She is supposed to be in charge.

MR. SPEAKER : She is in charge. What is there to be asked about him ?

Mr. Deo.

18.11 hrs.

MOTION RE : PRESENT SITUATION
IN SOUTH AFRICA - Contd.

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support my colleagues from all sides of this House to give support to the people of South Africa in their heroic struggle against racism. The oppression that the people of South Africa have been facing at the hands of the racist regime is probably the worst crime that has been perpetrated against humanity in recent times. I am glad that the stage has come when certain countries like Australia and Canada have also come to support this movement against racism. It was very creditable on the part of the six countries, in the mini-Commonwealth Summit, to have been able to isolate Great Britain on the issue of economic sanctions. It is unfortunate that the logic which Mrs. Margaret Thatcher has been giving for not imposing these economic sanctions is a logic which can keep the Blacks of South Africa forever under the clutches of their racist white. The Prime Minister of Britain has said that it is the Black who will suffer. This may be true. They may suffer for a short while, but this has to be looked at from a long term point of view. I wonder whether Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's worry is actually suffering of the Black people of South Africa or whether she is actually worried about the economy of Britain itself. Unfortunately, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher seems to entertain the same mercenary policies and tendencies which Britain once followed when they had vast colonies. I think, behind this denial to support the economic sanctions was her own interest within her economy in the country. While we have to pursue this matter further, I would also like to add to what the other hon. Members have said about trying to isolate companies which operate from South Africa or have any kind of dealings with South Africa. I think, our country should refrain from having any kind of understanding or deal with any such company, whether they are from South Africa or outside.

Apart from imposing economic sanctions, I was wondering whether the leaders

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

have thought of anything further. I am saying this in the context of the news that has appeared in today's paper which says that Mr. Botha had inaugurated a fighter aircraft—it is an aircraft like Mirage which is being used in Israel. So, he is also arming himself, and their connections with the CIA, with the American Government, and the support that he has got for the clandestine activities that they are carrying on are also known. We also cannot take a stand and say that we will pursue a policy of non-violence irrespective of what goes on and what happens there. Once the situation changes, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether we will also be prepared to change our stand and take a different view at that particular time.

Sir, what the racist Government is doing in South Africa is not confined to South Africa alone. Namibia was mandated to South Africa after the First World War. After the United Nations was formed, Namibia was supposed to go under the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. This does not belong to South Africa. But they are not only claiming and keeping Namibia but are perpetrating the policy of apartheid and racism in Namibia, a country which does not belong to them. I think, we should take a very strong view of this aspect, and at the Non-Aligned Meeting and certain other meetings that may take place, force this issue.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to take much time because most of the things have already been said. I would like, before I end, to remind you of one person, who was living in Ghana, called James Aggrey who said that when you play a Piano, when you use only the white notes on the key board you get a harmonious sound. When you play only the black notes, you still get harmonious sound. But when both blends it becomes still more beautiful. I hope that the racist rulers in South Africa will realise this and, before the situation becomes worse and before they start going to other violent means and move to take arms, we would be able to see a day when there will be no apartheid.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

(SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Several members have pointed out to me that while we are having today a discussion on the decisions taken in the mini summit in London, there is no authentic copy of what was decided there. Newspapers have carried it in part; but authenticity is obviously not attached to the newspapers. Therefore, with your permission I crave your leave to lay on the Table of the House the Marlborough House communique, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2888/86] copies of which have already been submitted to this Secretariat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have laid it only on your own table!

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have during given sufficient number of copies. They will be available for whosoever wants to look at them.

May I express my gratitude to all those who participated in this debate, without difference in the section of the House from which they spoke, because of the full-throated and broad support that they have extended to the Government in its policies vis-a-vis the question of South Africa? If I may say, this is in the best traditions of this House and of the people of this country.

Mahatma Gandhi was not a very political person when he went to South Africa. But when confronted with the blatant and extreme racial discrimination he took eudgels on behalf of the oppressed and came to India, turned down and dismantled the most powerful empire in the world.

The tradition initiated by Mahatma Gandhi went ahead with Pundit Nehru, with Smt. Indira Gandhi and now with Shri Rajiv Gandhi. They are the best exponents of this tradition. I do not mention only the Prime Ministers and I do not mention only the leaders of this country, a large number of people both of India and South Africa of Indian origin have suffered and even attained martyrdom for the cause of opposition and struggle against apartheid. We stand second to none in our opposition to apartheid. In fact, we stand first in our opposition to apartheid.

As early as in 1946, even during the interim Government period, even before we attained full-fledged independence we severed all commercial, trade, diplomatic and consular links with South Africa. I have with me a document which is of historic value and that is the notification in the Gazette of India. It was the Gazette of India Extraordinary published on Wednesday, July 17, 1946. We have recently completed 40 years of this Gazette, which was the first document anywhere issued by any Government banning all trade, diplomatic and consular links with the racist regime.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta had raised a question of ban on trade with South Africa. I do not have any information in this regard. I will immediately proceed to investigate this matter and I shall be really obliged to the Hon. Member if he helps with the facts and figures in this matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have already submitted through the Hon. Speaker.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : We will definitely look into this. Our position is very clear. We will not countenance any trade with South Africa—whether directly or through other devious methods. I mention devious matters in the context of the fact that rarely sometimes we have found some companies dealing with South Africa through third parties. This has not been often, it has been extremely rare. I may say here that whenever we get facts and catch these people we take stringent action against them.

I will just mention a case which is at present subjudiced regarding whom we have already taken whatever action was volunteered by law, in the middle of 1985. The goods involved included machinery, enamel-plated wares, padlocks, agarbattis, bicycle parts, pressure stoves and parts, brush artware, wood carvings, marble statues and so on and so forth. They were being exported and were actually being shipped to South Africa but the document showed that the shipment was to Maputo in Mozambique. The destination of the consignment was shown as Maputo in Mozambique in the shipping documents. They send to some other destination and

it is very difficult for us to find out where these goods will ultimately land but when we do find out we take stringent action. In this case 19 containers containing these goods were confiscated and proceedings were initiated against the exporting company and the owner of the vessel and their Bombay and Cochin agents. I may mention here that the exporters were a company known as Akai Impex (Pvt.) Ltd. of Bombay. The shippers were M.V. 'Atair' of Gold Star Lines registered in Hong Kong and the Indian agents were Arabee Shipping Co. (P) Ltd. of Bombay. So, we will not in any manner countenance this traffic. As we get information we will take stringent action and put down this type of activities with a strong hand.

As I have said, Sir, we are proud of the whole frontline role we have played in this struggle. In 1947, a good 15 years before the United Nations General Assembly moved towards monetary sanctions resolution, we were the country in the world to move for inclusion of the question of apartheid in the agenda of the United Nations. As soon as we attained independence in 1947 and as a result of this initial effort and subsequent efforts, this is an item in the agenda continuously at all General Assembly sessions.

In these policies of the Government we have always had the support of the Parliamentarians who are the legitimate representatives of the people of this country. I mention and highlight this in the context of the fact that we heard condemnation of the U.S. administration and the British administration. It is a well-deserved condemnation I must say. The condemnation extended to the administration of the U.S. and the present administration and Government in Britain is well deserved, but we should not forget that in these two countries, like in other countries where Governments do not support the anti-apartheid struggle, there are large constituents of people who stand by the principle of human rights, who stand for dignity and who stand for a South Africa, which is united and multi-racial, giving equality and justice to all—blacks, whites and browns. So, these people must be strengthened and encouraged.

Therefore, it is extremely good the thought which has been mooted here that

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

Parliamentarians of India should join hands across the world with other like minded Parliamentarians, so that those governments see reason. It is a matter of hope that in Britain a large section of Parliamentarians—Opposition in Parliament and even a section of the ruling party—is against the policies supporting apartheid regime of the present British government. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Foreign Affairs Relations Committee has voted 13:2 calling upon the Government to impose sanctions against South Africa. These forces among Parliamentarians must be strengthened, because there is no doubt that legitimate representatives of the people, as we are, can build the public opinion and make the governments see the light of reason.

Sir, the mini summit has been an achievement. The House will recall that in Nassau agreement para 7 was not very strong. It was very moderate and cautious. Para 7 said :

“In case no action is taken towards this mounting apartheid by the Botha regime some of us will impose the following measures.”

It is not only that para 7 has been all taken inside the Marlborough House communique; it is not only that the six countries have decided to implement each and every measure of para 7; the six countries have unanimously decided to go beyond para 7, beyond what they had decided in Nassau. They have gone beyond because the Pretoria regime has not only relented, but it has toughened its support of the racist system. Emergency was imposed there and other measures were taken. Therefore, the great achievement lies firstly in having all the six countries representing different continents, different sets of population together and secondly in not merely reducing themselves to paragraph 7, which would not have been bad enough, but going beyond para 7 and taking some additional measures against the South African regime.

As has been mentioned here, the tide of history cannot be reversed. The tide of history is to the effect that this heinous

system of apartheid is something vicious, which has never been seen in history; such an inhuman and de-humanizing treatment has never been seen in history anywhere in the world.

Slavery has been mentioned here and it is very pertinent. As slavery could not be reformed, so apartheid cannot be reformed. It is an evil in itself and the only solution is to dismantle apartheid as slavery was abolished.

I may assure the House that the Government will stand firm in its historic commitment to support the brave people of South Africa.

A question has been asked : It is very good that you are saying all these things, but what is the material thing that is being done. We are supporting materially both the ANC and SWAPO. The House knows that the first embassy of SWAPO anywhere in the world has been opened in Delhi, in India. That has given a clarion call to other countries of the world to follow its example. The Prime Minister recently visited four frontline States. For the first time, an Indian Prime Minister has, at a stretch, visited four countries of Africa. And, then as it is customary with the Prime Minister, it was not just a visit, and as the style of functioning of the Prime Minister is, it was a result-oriented and business like visit and immediately action followed on his visit.

I may mention that we expect as far as Zambia is concerned, their Prime Minister will visit India perhaps in the second half of September. In the meanwhile, we have started inter-ministerial consultations on the agenda for his visit.

As far as Angola and other countries visited by the Prime Minister are concerned, an Indian delegation consisting of representatives of Commerce Ministry, MMTC etc. has just visited Loanda to discuss purchase of their goods. Again, in Angola the Trade Fair Authority has started work for participating in Loanda in November. Furthermore, in the same country, the work of setting up a Resident Mission in Loanda is in progress and we expect to initiate our Mission in Angola by the beginning of

before the beginning certainly of the next year.

As far as Zimbabwe is concerned, a delegation from different Ministries also visited that country for the purchase of some goods and was in Harare recently. In Tanzania also, we made several proposals to strengthen their economy, so that they might develop self-reliance and face the onslaught which has been going on for a long time. The onslaught and aggression of South Africa have not been merely political, have not been merely military, or merely economic, but taking advantage of the dependence of these countries on South Africa, the dependence created through the colonial times, South Africa has been using and abusing this position in that area. Therefore, we have decided to strengthen these countries in the matter of self-reliance to meet the onslaught of the racist regime. Of course, we will do our bit, but it is necessary that the international community joins hands with us, and we expect they will do that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about dealings with the multi-nationals ?

PROF N.G. RANGA : May I suggest that you being the Chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference and also our Speaker kindly give some shape to our unanimous support to the cause and speak on our behalf.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put your dreams into shape.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Your dream is ready in writing.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, that is what I meant. There is no difference between saying and doing. I have bridged the gap.

8.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : SOUTH AFRICA

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members : This House has always shown a rare unanimity

in opposing the racist policies of the white minority regime in South Africa. Today's debate is a reiteration of our clear and unflinching stand on this issue. In accordance with the wishes of the Members, I place before the House the following Resolution which I am sure the House will pass unanimously.

“That the House unanimously—

1. condemns the inhuman policy of apartheid of the racist regime of South Africa;
2. expresses the solidarity of the Indian people with the brave freedom fighters of South Africa and supports their just struggle for human rights;
3. denounces the obstinate refusal of the South African authorities to enter into meaningful negotiations with the African National Congress and other political organisations to dismantle apartheid;
4. condemns the action of governments which provide moral encouragement and material assistance to the racist government of South Africa;
5. welcomes the efforts made by the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, to mobilise world opinion in support of the heroic battle of the South African people for freedom and human dignity and the courageous stand taken by India and five other countries at the seven-nation Commonwealth Summit to impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa;
6. regrets that Britain has not adopted the full range of measures agreed upon at Nassau;
7. appeals to all the freedom loving forces of the world to remain united in the historic movement against apartheid;
8. calls upon all governments to impose comprehensive, effective and mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

[Mr. Speaker]

9. calls for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other freedom fighters of South Africa and for the removal of the ban on the activities of the African National Congress and other political organisations;
10. appeals to parliamentarians of the world to use all moral and constitutional means at their disposal to persuade governments and other authorities all over the world to take effective action against the South African authorities; and finally;
11. calls upon the forthcoming meeting of the Heads of Government and States of the Non-Aligned Movement to redouble efforts to secure the liberation of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia from the unmitigated crimes and tyranny of the racist Pretoria regime."

The Resolution was adopted.

18.33 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty-sixth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) :
I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report of
the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : The House now
stands adjourned.

18.34 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Friday, August 8,
1986/Sravana 17, 1908 (Saka)*