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Thursday, April, 25, 1985

Vaisakha 5, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. V contains Nos. 31 to 40)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, April 25, 1985, Vaisakha 5,
1907 (SAKA)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Four minutes past
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri N.

Dennis—Absent

Shri Lakshman Mallick—Absent

Q. 589 Shri Anadi Charan Das—Absent

In the beginning itself two questions are going. Question No.590, Prof. Narain Chand Parashar. I think you want to know the answer from there itself.

**Awards to the Scholars of Sanskrit,
Pali and Prakrit**

*590. PROF. NARAIN CHAND

PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any awards were given to the scholars of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit for notable contribution to the promotion of these languages or their literature during the past three years;

(b) if so, the names of the scholars and other details thereof; and

(c) the amount of the award as at present and whether it is proposed to increase the amount significantly and the extent of the proposed increase ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Under the Ministry's scheme, Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Arabic and Persian scholars are eligible for the award of Certificate of Honour by the President for their contribution in these languages. Thirty Sanskrit scholars out of whom four had also worked in Pali and Prakrit languages, were given these awards in the last three years. A list of these awardees is laid on the table.

(c) The award carries a monetary grant of Rs. 5,000/-per annum throughout the life of the scholar. At present there is no proposal under consideration to increase the amount of award.

List

1982

1. Shri Aribam Shivadutta Sharma (Sanskrit)
2. Shri Bhalchandra Shastri Waman Karambelkar (Sanskrit)
3. Shri Bhavadeva Bhagavaty (Sanskrit)
4. Dr. Dharmendra Nath Shastri (Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit)
5. Shri Jagdish Sharma (Sanskrit)
6. Mahashankar Ghelabhai Shukla Agnihotri (Sanskrit)

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 7. Shri Mayaprasad Tripathi | (Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit) |
| 8. Shri Muthukrishna Shastri R. | (Sanskrit) |
| 9. Shri Navalpakkam Ayya Devanathacharya | (Sanskrit) |
| 10. Shri Ottur Unni Nambudiripad | (Sanskrit) |

1983

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Shri Badri Nath Shukla | (Sanskrit) |
| 2. Dr. Bellikoth Ramachandra Sharma | (Sanskrit) |
| 3. Prof. Batuk Nath Shastri Khiste | (Sanskrit) |
| 4. Shri Dayashankar Bajpaye | (Sanskrit) |
| 5. KM. Esther Abraham Solomon | (Sanskrit) |
| 6. Shri Goda Subrahmanya Sastri | (Sanskrit) |
| 7. Dr. Mandan Mishra | (Sanskrit) |
| 8. Shri Ramchandra Shastri Hosmane | (Sanskrit) |
| 9. Shri N. Ramakrishna Sastri | (Sanskrit) |
| 10. Pandit Upendra Jha | (Sanskrit) |

1984

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Pandit Anand Jha | (Sanskrit) |
| 2. Prof. Natesa Aiyaswami Shastri | (Sanskrit & Pali) |
| 3. Prof. Dalsukh Dahyabhai Malvania | (Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit) |
| 4. Pandit Jaggu Alwar Iyengar | (Sanskrit) |
| 5. Pandit Kedarnath Ojha | (Sanskrit) |
| 6. Pandit Kulamani Mishra | (Sanskrit) |
| 7. Acharya Nawal Kishore Kankar | (Sanskrit) |
| 8. Dr. Ram Prasad Tripathi | (Sanskrit) |
| 9. Dr. Rasik Vihari Joshi | (Sanskrit) |
| 10. Dr. Shashi Dhar Sharma | (Sanskrit) |

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Through his reply the Minister has indicated his inability to increase the number of awards. There are other disciplines also. For example Pali is allied to Sanskrit and Prakrit is also allied to Sanskrit. So, when these sister languages which are also included in the

Sanskrit scheme of studies—in various States the Sanskrit studies include the study of Pali also I would like to know whether it will be possible to institute separate awards for Pali and Prakrit also.

SHRI K.C. PANT: In fact, when the

scheme for awards began they were for Sanskrit and Arabic. Then Persian was added on. Later, the question of Pali and Prakrit came up and it was specifically decided that while recommending the name of Sanskrit scholars, eminent scholars in Pali and Prakrit may also be taken into consideration. Therefore, I have indicated in this list also which are the four scholars who are scholars in Pali and Prakrit. This is already provided for. So, at the moment we are not considering going beyond this. In any case, I understand Pali and Prakrit scholars also are well familiar with Sanskrit. That is the usual case.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: My second supplementary is that the value of award given by the Sahitya Academy has been recently raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. Taking the example from that, will the Hon. Minister agree to raise the value of the award in the case of these scholars also?

SHRI K.C. PANT : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that Sanskrit is the most important language—culturally and socially—of India. In many States of India studies of Sanskrit which were earlier compulsory in the schools upto Class VIII have been completely abolished, especially in West Bengal. This has resulted in serious reaction in the minds of large number of scholars and students. This has affected directly the basic culture of the country also, because without Sanskrit no language is derived straightway. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister if it has so happened, what is the reaction of the Government before formulating its National Education Policy.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is being studied in Russia and China.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is the language of the bourgeois.

SHRI K.C. PANT : It is an important question. Sanskrit is the base for most of

the Indian languages. Almost all of them, I would say. I agree the knowledge of Sanskrit functionally would increase the understanding of other Indian languages, but the Government has to keep in mind the implications of the 3 languages formula which the Parliament has evolved. Therefore, even while I am in sympathy with the point made by the Hon. friend, I think we should put our heads together to see how this objective can be achieved while formulating the National Education Policy.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is an Institution in Tonk district of Rajasthan, which is engaged in regular research in Arabic and Persian and it has a rich collection of Persian and Arabic books. Have Government any plan for its development and expansion? Would Government award certificates to these scholars who are engaged in research work there?

SHRI K.C. PANT : It is not a question of general development. If the scholars fulfil the pre-requisites for grant of these certificates, we may consider their cases.

[English]

SHRI H.M. PATEL : The Hon. Minister in reply to Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi said that we should all put our heads together and so on. May I suggest that he initiates this matter after thinking about it and considering in what practical way it can be dealt with. Then he can invite others to discuss this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yours should be the first head.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think the Minister has taken note of his suggestion.

Railway Projects of West Bengal

*591 **SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three major railway projects of West Bengal have been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the details and the reason for withdrawal;

(c) whether it is a fact that the prior consent of the Planning Commission was not taken for those railway projects; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The construction of the Budge Budge Namkhana new line was provisionally included in the Supplementary Budget for 1981-82 after necessary consultation with the Planning Commission subject to their formal clearance after detailed examination of the survey report. Similarly, the prior consent of the Planning Commission was taken before including Tamluk-Digha new line project in the budget for 1984-85. No clearance of the Planning Commission was however, obtained for the construction of Howrah-Sheakhala line as the same was proposed to be taken up as a restoration of a dismantled asset.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Sir I am happy to note that the Minister has not denied, and that the Government is very much taking the initial step to fulfil the promised projects of new lines for West Bengal. Should I ask the new Minister who has got new energy also as to when and by what time these projects will be fulfilled and the aspirations of West Bengal people can be fulfilled ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, these projects will be completed in the shortest possible time.

[Interruptions]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : In a Memorandum given to the Prime Minister a number of organisations also gave this because this Balurghat district has no railway line still. I would remind the House also that right from Dr. B.C. Roy to Shri Jyoti Basu, all had requested and spoken for this new railway line and all the Ministers, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Ghani Khan

Choudhury and Shri P.C. Sethi also have promised to give a link line from Malda to Balurghat, a new railway line. That is still on paper. So, may I know from the Hon. Minister with his new energy, when this project is going to be fulfilled and whether work will be done as soon as possible. If this question is also answered, then I will be very happy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Explain the word 'Minister'. I was ex-Minister.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : All the Ministers.

AN HON. MEMBER : You were Minister. Now you are ex-Minister.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, I seem to have inherited a legacy bequeathed to me by the three honourable former Railway Ministers present here and all I can say is that this particular question pertains to withdrawal of certain railway projects. This particular line which has been mentioned has not really been surveyed. The question of withdrawal, therefore, does not arise and therefore, it does not strictly come within the purview of this question.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY : I want to give a clarification. It is not a question of legacy. It started with the approval of the then Prime-Minister. In the budget speech it was there; a lot of work has been done. Even today some money is there, alignment has been fixed. I do not know how the question of withdrawal can come. May be due to dearth of funds there is some delay here and there, but the question of withdrawal cannot come.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I am sorry, I withdraw my statement. I mistook the railway line. The Eklakhi-Balurghat line does have an allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs. I withdraw my statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I confirm what he said.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : As regards the question of rejection of projects, we were informed that along with

three projects another project was said to be rejected, that is, Bandel-Katwa doubling of the line and electrification of the line about the Hon. ex-Minister of Railways had given a promise and late Mrs. Indira Gandhi also, when she went there for election campaign in 1980, promised it. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether he is still thinking to reject that or to include that and to speedily implement it.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The doubling projects included in the Plan outlay are : third line between Dankuni-Chandarpur, Dum Dum-Barasat, Muri-Bokaro (Phase III) and Eklakhi-Kumedpur ...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : I am asking about Bandel-Katwa line.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : That is not included.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : That was promised by the ex-Railway Minister.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : It is not included in our doubling programme. However, I will look into the suggestion of the Hon. Member.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Several railway projects are pending with the Central Government. One of them is the conversion of Purulia Kotshila line. It is a narrow-gauge line. The survey was done in 1983 and it was forwarded to the Planning Commission. I think, the estimate is only about Rs. 6 crores. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether this project will be taken up within this year. This project is in one of the backward districts of our country. There are 15 backward districts. Purulia is one of the backward districts. I want to know from him whether this will be done within this Plan period.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I will have to look into it. It is not in our Annual Plan for this year. However, as far as the conversion is concerned, the cost of conversion from metre-gauge to broad-gauge or from narrow-gauge to broad-gauge come to about Rs. 30 lakhs to 35 lakhs whereas the cost of laying a new broad-gauge

line comes to, depending on the terrain, about Rs. 40 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs. Sometimes, it is considered more appropriate to go in for a new line and hold up the conversion. Besides, we are at present giving primary consideration and primary importance to things like renewals, electrification, renewal of rolling stock, etc. All the other aspects of the expansion of railway lines will depend on the funds available.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : There was a railway line approved by the Planning Commission from Howrah to Amta in the South-Eastern Railway. Only Howrah to Bargachia was completed but Howrah to Amta has not been completed. Will the Hon. Minister see that it is completed within this financial year ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : In this financial year, we have allocated Rs. 10 lakhs for this particular line. Just going back to Purulia line which the Hon. Member asked, about gauge conversion, it has not been cleared by the Planning Commission yet.

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : The Digha-Tumuluk line was inaugurated and the foundation stone was also laid. The land was also acquired. But it is not included in this financial year. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in the Seventh Plan they are going to include it and, if not, why not.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The Digha-Tumuluk line has not been cleared by the Planning Commission as yet. We will be referring it back to them.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *Rose*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already put so many things and it is enough.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY : Regarding Tamluk line, it was there in the Budget speech. That means, approval was obtained in this plan. The late Prime Minister gave her blessings. Some land was acquired. Some progress was made. But details of every line have to be worked out later on between the Railways and the Planning Commission. The details have to

be worked out. This does not necessarily mean that the Planning Commission has rejected it. Had the Planning Commission rejected it, it could never have appeared in the Budget speech of a Minister. On the Budget speech of a Minister the vote is taken. I do not know how today it can be said that the Planning Commission is saying 'No'. The Planning Commission, to my mind, has no authority to say 'No' today because ...

(Interruptions)

It has the blessings of the late Prime Minister and after obtaining her blessings, the Budget speech was read by the then Railway Minister that means, myself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not only the late Prime Minister but even the former Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai had obtained sanction and, therefore, I had also mentioned it in my Budget speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All have mentioned it. That is all. You mentioned. He mentioned.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY : I would request the Railway Minister to look into this matter. I am very happy to see the Prime Minister here. This is a very important matter because we have told the people of that area in the name of the late Prime Minister that this has been sanctioned and my Budget speech has been distributed in that area. Today it will be wrong to say that the Planning Commission has rejected it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it a supplementary or are you answering the question ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY : It is a vital issue. Just to say that Planning Commission has

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can put the question to get the answer from the Hon. Minister.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I am grateful to my Hon. Senior colleague. In all humility, I would like to point out that there is a difference between saying that the Planning Commission has not yet cleared the project and saying that Planning Commission has rejected the Project. There is a difference. This work was included in the 1984-85 Budget in consultation with the Planning Commission but subject to a detailed examination by them and that situation still is maintained.

Coach Factory in Kerala

*592. SHRI SURESH KURUP. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assurance was given to Government of Kerala that the proposed coach factory would be started in Palghat district in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, when the assurance is going to be fulfilled ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what is the present requirement of coaches in our country and the capacity and the number of coaches produced annually from the present coach factories in our country and what would be the production capacity of the proposed coach factory in Punjab.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your question is not related to the subject. You are asking about the requirement of the country. It is a separate question.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : It is connected with this. It is connected with the main question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The main question is whether any assurance was given to the Government of Kerala and the reply is 'No'. Your supplementary can be what is the reason or some such thing.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : This question is intimately connected with the main question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister may answer, if he wants to.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The estimated requirement for the Seventh Plan period, 1985-90, is approximately 14,300 coaches and this includes EMU stock. The indigenous manufacturing capacity in the various units during the same five year period is : anticipated as ICF 4,700, BEML 2,000, Jessops 1,250. It comes approximately to 8,000 coaches. Therefore, the establishment of the proposed new plant is fully justified. The proposed new plant will manufacture annually approximately 1,000 coaches and will cost approximately Rs. 200 crores.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : From the reply of the Hon. Minister itself, it is evident that there will be shortage of coaches even after the present proposed coach factory is established in Punjab. This demand to establish a coach factory came from the Kerala Government way back in 1979. Free land and all other amenities were offered, and that offer is still there. Now that the coach factory which is proposed is going to be given to Punjab, would the Government consider setting up another coach factory in Kerala considering the huge number of unemployed people and also considering shortage of coaches.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The question of making up the shortfall is a matter which is under consideration. All aspects will be considered, and when a way is devised, if it is found proper to establish another coach factory, then all appropriate sites in the country will be kept in view.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : There is already a proposal—a survey was undertaken and estimates also have been prepared—to have a coach factory in Coimbatore district in Tamil Nadu. (*Interruptions*) I am almost on the border of Kerala. May I know from the Hon. Minister what happened to the proposal to set up a coach factory in Mettupalayam in Coimbatore district and may I know whether it is being taken up

this year or it has been included in the Seventh Plan ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : If and when a way is found to make up the shortfall, as I said earlier, all appropriate sites will be kept in view.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Apart from coach factory, there are other industries which can be owned by the Railways directly. At present many of the items required by the Railways are given on contract to the private sector. Will the Government consider abolishing that scheme and bring such industries directly under the ownership of Railways and set up such a factory in Kerala, instead of coach factory, considering the large number of unemployed people there ? Or, is the Minister considering feeding his constituency alone ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I would like to enlighten the Hon. Member as to our attitude towards new projects. Once the Hon. Leader has inducted us into the Cabinet, our constituency becomes the country; that is our view, and that is the view that will be adopted.

As far as the other question is concerned, it does not come within the purview of this question. I will require a separate notice for that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a Wagon factory was established by the Birlas many years ago at Bharatpur, but it is closed now. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the reasons for its closure ?

[*English*]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : It is the right of the Hon. Members to travel all over the country on our railway system, but I will request them to limit it to outside the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the Hon. Minister is aware, the oldest loco-carriage factory of India had been set up at Ajmer long back and repair of coaches and many other types of work have been started there for the last two or three years. These items of work have been undertaken there with the hope that a coach factory could be established there since it is the oldest loco-carriage factory. The Rajasthan Government have requested several times the setting up of a coach factory in the State. Has the Hon. Minister considered their request and does he propose to open a coach factory in Rajasthan?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How is it related to Kerala ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I will again require a separate notice.

Construction of over-bridge in Trichur

*593. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an over-bridge in Trichur;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Trichur Municipal Council had agreed to meet one-third of the expenditure to be incurred for the Trichur railway over-bridge;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in the construction of the over-bridge; and

(d) when the over-bridge is likely to be completed and the total expenditure expected to be incurred on the construction of the over-bridge ?

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

(b) The Railway administration is not aware of it.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The estimated cost of construction

of this bridge is Rs. 170.00 lakhs. As the proposal is under joint consideration of the State Government and the Railway administration, it is not possible to fix any date for its completion.

SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister be pleased to ascertain whether the Trichur Municipal Council has offered to bear one-third of the cost of the railway over-bridge in Trichur. Since I was a Municipal Councillor and also an MLA from Trichur, it is to my knowledge that the Trichur Municipal Council has offered to pay one-third of the amount required for the construction of the over-bridge since it is a rich municipality. And if the municipality offers to bear one-third of the cost, will the Minister be pleased to consider constructing the overbridge immediately?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The railway administration is not aware if such an offer exists and if so, it would probably be a subject of correspondence between the municipal authorities and the State Government. However, this bridge will be constructed and the Southern Railway at present is finalising the proposal for its inclusion in the 1986-87 programme.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Ram Singh Yadav—your question must be related to the overbridge in Trichur. Otherwise I will not allow.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : An over-bridge was sanctioned for Alwar on the metre gauge in 1984-85 but you have not started the work. The Minister assured that an overbridge will be constructed in Alwar ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. I will not allow.

Next question.

Rayalseema Express

*596. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the journey time of Rayal-seema Express running between Tirupati and Hyderabad;

(b) whether Government propose to provide an air-conditioned coach on Rayalseema Express; and

(c) if so, when these proposals are to be implemented ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI D.N. REDDI : Sir, the distance between Tirupati and Hyderabad is nearly 650 km and the schedule time of run is sixteen and a half hours and invariably this train is late by nearly two hours. That makes it eighteen and a half hours. As usual the Hon. Minister's department never believes in keeping time. Further to travel a distance of 650 km it is wrong to call it an Express train; it should be called a passenger train because it takes nearly eighteen and a half hours. You can, Sir, imagine the difficulties of the passengers. It is always over-crowded. There are so many through passengers from Hyderabad to Tirupati and vice versa to see the Lord of Seven Hills. I wonder whether the Hon. Minister has seen Lord Venkateswara. At least in the name of Lord I plead with him to reduce the running time.

I would also like to suggest to him an easy way. You can by-pass Wadi. The distance will be shortened by more than 200 km. Wadi is a junction very well connected between Madras and Bombay. I would request him to travel by this train at least once so that he may realise the difficulties of the passengers.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The distance between Tirupati and Hyderabad is about 730 km. The train traverses it one way in 16.25 hrs. and the other way 16.40 hrs. It stops at 26 stations. Amongst these 26 is Wadi junction. I appreciate the sentiments of Hon. Member and I seek his help. If he can convince the population and the representatives of the Wadi junction I would certainly be very happy.

SHRI D.N. REDDI : Sir, the tempera-

ture has touched nearly 43°C in that area. So, I request the Hon. Member that an air-conditioned coach may be sanctioned in that train. You know, Sir, the Madras temperature has also gone up now. 43°C to travel by the train for the common man is a very difficult task. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know whether an ordinary man travels by air-conditioned coach.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is for the benefit of the persons below the poverty line.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : We are all working for the final India where common man can travel by air condition. That is our final aim. Since the availability of air-conditioned two-tier sleeper coaches is limited this is being introduced in a phased manner giving priority to long distance and Mail/Express trains. There are a number of trains which have a longer journey than this particular train on which air-conditioned two tier coaches have not been provided. However, I again appreciate the sentiments of the Hon. Member and the question of providing such coaches on this train will certainly be kept under consideration. However, I would like to point out to the Hon. Member that our 'shastras' tell us that when we go on a pilgrimage the more the hardships that you incur the more the blessings one gets from the divinity.

DR. V. VENKATESH : From Bangalore to Tirupati there is no direct train. I come from Kolar constituency. There is already a narrow gauge line which is not being used, that is, the line from Bangalore to Chintamani. If you extend the line by a few kilometres from Chintamani to Madanpalle Road from Bangalore, people can go to Tirupati from Bangalore directly to worship Lord Venkateswara. Is there any proposal or plan with the Ministry of Railways to convert this existing narrow gauge line into a metre gauge ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I have noted the Hon. Member's suggestion and I will look into it.

[Translation]

**Rail Link between Sahjanwa and
Doharighat**

*597. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme to link Sahjanwa Station on Gorakhpur-Lucknow section of North Eastern Railway with Doharighat Station by rail is under consideration;

(b) whether the survey work has been completed; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing this scheme ?

[English]

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

(b) A survey for construction of a new line from Sahjanwa to Doharighat had been carried out in 1977.

(c) Severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments already in hand, have made it difficult to take up this work.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether sufficient funds would be allotted for this section out of the Seventh Plan allocation for the Railways ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : This scheme has not been included in the Seventh Plan.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Is any other scheme, such as Gorakhpur Chitauni and Gorakhpur Gonda loop line, being taken up for converting this metre gauge line into broad gauge ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I require notice for it. We shall sympathetically

consider the suggestion of the Hon. Member.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Next Question. Question No. 598—Shri Digvijay Sinh. Again, Railways.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Am I going to receive a medal, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you fulfil Members' demands all will give to you.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Then : the awards will have no value.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Q. No. 598. Mr. Digvijay Sinh.

**Loss of Revenue due to Ticketless
Travel**

*598. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH. : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated loss of revenue to all Indian Railways on account of ticketless travel during the last one year;

(b) how many persons were sent to jail on conviction during the period; and

(c) whether Government propose to give incentives to those who apprehend ticketless travellers, be they Railway employees or others ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) This information is not maintained.

(b) 1.21 lakhs persons were sent to jail during the year 1984.

(c) Incentives in the shape of cash awards and commendation certificates are given to the Railway staff, who show good results and devotion to duty in the field of ticket checking. No such incentive scheme

is under consideration at present for persons other than Railway staff.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask a question to understand more your policy. The popular belief is this, that if three leakages are plugged, we could carry out three programmes. The three leakages are pilferage of goods in transportation, under invoicing of goods while booking and ticketless travel. If these three leakages are plugged we could carry out three programmes, namely, reparation work, conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge and laying of new lines. As a policy, what does the Government plan to do to plug these three leakages ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, all possible efforts are being made in the three directions mentioned by the Hon. Member. This specific question pertains to ticketless travel; there are random surprise checks and ambush checks carried out from time to time and this has yielded results. We are also trying to tighten the law so as to make the penalty more stringent. At present the penalty is Rs. 500 fine and 3 months' imprisonment. There is a proposed amendment on the anvil which is under active consideration of raising penalty amount to Rs. 1,000 and jail term to 6 months.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Sir, the Hon. Minister has said that 1.21 lakh people have been apprehended or convicted. I would like to know from him what percentage does it work out taking into account the total passenger traffic in the course of the year. To what fraction or percentage does it work out ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I am sure the Hon. Member is a better mathematician than I am. Sir, eleven million passengers travel in the Indian Railways every day. I am afraid I will have to make a calculation of this. I am sure the Hon. Member would help me in this. This is a very small fraction of the total number of passengers travelling daily.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it has come to his notice that the conductors in some first-class railway compartments allow passengers by taking some money to travel in the first class

or by taking some money allow those with second-class ticket thereby causing loss of revenues to the Railways. When the surprise checks were conducted how many such have come to his notice ? How many such surprise checks were conducted during the last year ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : In such cases, against those found guilty action is taken. Action is taken against the erring staff and this policy is continued more vigorously.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Sir, I specifically asked him how many such cases have come to his notice.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : According to the last survey that was undertaken, the total number of passengers checked was 89,24,000 of which 46,400 were found ticketless, 18,300 with unbooked luggage and 17,000 non-penalty cases. This works out to 0.93% of the total number of passengers checked.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : The point is : how many of those ticket collectors have been found guilty of this kind of malpractice especially in the first-class and air-conditioned coaches ? There the spare space is not much and these people are smuggled in and they are made to lie down either on the way or on the benches kept by the side of the toilets. It causes a lot of inconvenience. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he would take note of this in order to see that ticket collectors are chattered and also a careful watch is kept on them so that they may not indulge in such malpractices.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : They will be subjected to a very very careful watch.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Apart from the common people, the railway employees sometimes travel in the first-class coaches without valid passes or tickets. The Railway employees going upto Nasik and Manmad in Punjab Mail starting at 4.30 PM from Bombay travel in Second Class ACC Sleeper coaches but they might possess either first-class or second-class passes. In this way they are travelling without proper ticket. Will the Hon. Minister kindly state how many Railway

employees have been punished for travelling in the Second-Class ACC Sleeper coaches without proper ticket or passes during the last one year ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : You will appreciate that we run 11,000 trains everyday. It is very difficult to answer this question particularly pertaining to this train. I have already said that whenever such cases are brought to our notice, very strict action will be taken.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Generally members feel that such kind of practice is taking place. The Minister may take note of it.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I understand the general feelings of the Hon. Members. Therefore, I answered them in a general way.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon. Minister to the following. To increase the revenue of Indian Railways, some volunteers were appointed in Bengal last year and the revenue has increased. I would like to know from the Minister whether Government have any proposals to give these volunteers permanent job security.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : There were 849 volunteer employees. Sir, these employees do not come under the category of Railway staff. They are purely volunteers employed at Rs. 8/- a day and initially it was found to be beneficial. Once again, we have to review the entire situation from the point of this beneficial aspect also.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSI RAM : The ticket checkers of the Railways do not check properly the persons travelling without ticket. It is because of some *goonda* type of people travelling in the trains, who intimidate and threaten to beat the ticket checking staff. Being afraid of them, they do not carry out a proper check. They are afraid that if they perform their duties honestly, they will be beaten up. In these circumstances, they take some money from these *goondas* and let them

go. It is beneficial to them and they also escape being beaten up. Government should make proper arrangements for their security. Government should do their best in this regard but even after that if they fail in their duties, they should be punished.

Similarly, we notice that the ticket collectors at the gates do not ask for ticket from the passengers and the passengers just go out. If someone gives his ticket to the collector, it is all right, otherwise no one asks him for it.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to these things and what action is being taken by him in regard thereto.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The Hon. Member is absolutely right. Such instances have been brought to our notice from time to time and for controlling such acts, it is necessary that the G. R. P. becomes more active. With this objective, our Hon. Minister, Shri Bansi Lal, has addressed a letter to the Chief Minister of various States. Their co-operation and that of the State Administrations is called for in this behalf and the suggestions for raising the strength of the R. P. F. are also under consideration of the Ministry.

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAVAL PRABHAKAR : It has often been observed that the passengers travelling without tickets occupy the seats in the ladies compartments and the ladies have to face considerable difficulty on that account. I would like to know what steps are being taken to ensure ladies security in the ladies compartments.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You put a question on ticketless travel only and not on any other issue.

Now next question No. 599 Shri C. P. Thakur.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAVAL PRABHAKAR : Hon. Dy. Speaker, my question has not been answered. The ladies

compartments are always over-crowded. The Hon. Minister may please answer my question.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You had not put the question on ticketless travel. You had put some other question. Therefore, it cannot be answered. I have already ruled out your question. Please sit down.

Passenger Service between Digha and Patna Junction

*599. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rail line between Digha and Patna junction is being utilised for carrying goods; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start a passenger service between Digha and Patna Junction to ease the traffic problem ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : There is a railway track between Patna railway junction and Digha which runs by the side of the secretariat, which is a very busy place. If you just add one passenger train in the morning hours or in the evening hours, it will greatly help in easing the traffic problems of these people.

My second supplementary is that the people of Bihar have got very little facilities to go to the South. If you just extend the Mahanagari Express to Patna Jn. and also the Ganga-Kaveri Express to Patna Jn., it will greatly facilitate people of Bihar who want to go to the South.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The Patna-Digha line is an 8.3 Km. long siding, taking off from Patna station, which is at present open only to goods traffic, and not to passenger traffic. (*Interruptions*) This line is

not open to passenger traffic. It is open only to goods traffic; and developing passenger terminal facilities will again mean an additional outlay. Keeping in mind the number of passenger for this area, it is not considered appropriate as yet to open this to passenger traffic, or to invest any more in passenger terminal facilities. Because there is not much population adjoining this siding, it is very easy to use buses and rickshaws for travel in this area.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : My second supplementary was regarding the extension of Mahanagari Express and the Ganga-Kaveri Express to Patna.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : That suggestion will be kept in mind.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : The Patna-Digha railway line is 7 or 8 kilometer long. Survey, etc, for the construction of a bridge over the Ganga, for extension of this line has been completed. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is proposed to be included in the Seventh plan.

[English]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : This is not relevant to this question.

[Translation]

Scheme for moral education

*600. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to raise the national character, there is any scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan to devote special attention to moral education in the educational curriculum;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the shape in which it would be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(SHRI K .C. PANT) : (a) Promotion of national and individual character is an important aim of the curriculum at the school stage. Inculcation of desirable national values like secularism, communal amity, national integration and good citizenship are already reasonably covered in the curriculum and the textbooks. The National Council of Educational Research and Training has done considerable work in this direction while preparing textbooks for various classes. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, it is intended that the curriculum, textbooks and teacher training programme should be strengthened further in this regard. A scheme of financial assistance to voluntary organisations for undertaking various programmes to promote Moral Education, is being implemented and this will be continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) A statement showing the details of scheme is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of the Central scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations working in the field of moral education

1. Introduction :

The Government of India is of the view that the building up of character of students should be one of the major aims of education. The education system must produce young men and women of character who should be committed to national service and development. Towards this end, this scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations working in the field of moral education has been initiated.

2. Objectives and programme of activities :

The Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations in the field of Moral Education is designed to promote the following objectives and activities :—

- (a) Involvement of voluntary agencies in various programmes of moral education.
- (b) Production of literature on moral education.

(c) Training of teachers in the field of moral education.

(d) Special courses in value-orientation for students, teachers and parents.

(e) Seminars, workshops, etc. on moral education.

(f) Other innovative and experimental projects of national importance in the field of moral education.

3. Definition of voluntary organisation :

Registered societies, public trusts and non-profit making institutions only would be eligible for assistance. Organisations which are not legally formed would not normally be entitled to assistance. If, however in rural areas, organisations without a legal personality are formed owing to practical difficulties they may be recognised for purposes of grant under a certificate from the Collector/Deputy Commissioner that they are bonafide organisations.

4. Extent of Assistance :

Financial assistance will be given on a sharing basis. The grant-in-aid from the Central Government to the institution shall not ordinarily exceed 50 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2.5 lakh per approved project. For recurring expenditure also the assistance from the Central Government will be limited to 50% of the total estimated expenditure subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per annum. The remaining expenditure will be borne by the institution/organisation/State Government concerned.

5. Procedure for selection of Institutions/ Organisations :

- (i) Grants will be given only for specific projects aimed at inculcation of moral and social values in the students and teachers. For these projects, voluntary organisations which have the capacity to take them up will be selected for assistance.

- (ii) Application for financial assistance should be routed through the State Government.
- (iii) Grants will be released directly to the selected organisation under intimation to State Government concerned.

Programmes undertaken by the NCERT in the field of value orientation :

The NCERT has done considerable work during the Sixth Five Year Plan. It has developed a Guide for a Curriculum of Moral Education in Schools for classes I-XII. This Guide has been evolved for effective implementation of the programme of moral education. The State Departments of Education, Boards of Secondary Education, Local Bodies and other educational organisations have the freedom to adopt/adapt the Guide to suit their needs and conditions within the general framework provided. The NCERT has also developed two books : (a) Think About These Things by A. Chari, and (b) Stories of Bravery by Manoj Das on the subject which are currently under print. During the Seventh Five Year Plan NCERT has proposed to enlarge its scope to see how State Departments of Education and Boards of Secondary Education would provide value orientation to the school curriculum. This is also proposed to be attempted through emphasizing the values that would help in developing national character in the national curriculum proposed to be evolved on an all-India basis. NCERT is producing instructional and supplementary material and the content and methodology for promotion of value orientation in school education has been given priority in its curriculum research and development programme. Evaluation of curricula syllabi, textbooks and other instructional materials from the point of view of strengthening their role in promoting a national identity, secularism and social mobility of the weaker sections of society and other disadvantaged groups will also form an important programme of the NCERT.

Emphasis on teaching of the History of the Indian Freedom Movement is also a step in the same direction. State/Union Territories have been requested to consider a graded

introduction to the Freedom Movement in all its aspects so as to evoke love of and admiration for the motherland. A working Group for preparation of suitable materials on the History of the Indian Freedom Movement and other related issues has been set up by the Ministry of Education, Government of India in November, 1984 under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. C. Pande, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University. The working Group has already started functioning.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Education does not mean teaching people to know what they do not know. It means teaching them to behave as they do not behave, i.e. leading human souls to what is best, and bringing out what is best in them. Example is better than precept.

[*Translation*]

The quality of the country men depends on its statesmen. I would like to know how the character of the country can be built. I was going through your answer running into three pages. The country can be developed on the strength of their character and a grand edifice of development can be built only when the country has good leaders, persons of high character. Then only the country can march forward. For this you must have good teachers of high character in your schools; otherwise how can you produce good students? Please tell us what steps are being taken by you to improve the quality of your teachers.

SHRI K. C. PANTI : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I agree with the approach of the Hon. Member, and all of us should set an example.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Shri Daga too.

SHRI K. C. PANTI : Shri Daga has always been a torch-bearer. It can be pursued further in schools only. You have rightly referred to the significance of teachers training and that it is the very basis.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

World Bank Assistance for Rural Electrifications

*588. SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the financial assistance sanctioned by the World Bank under the Rural Electrification Programme during the years 1983 and 1984;

(b) what are the terms and conditions of the loan given by the Bank;

(c) the amount of loan given to each State; and

(d) the criteria of loan given to each State ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) In 1983 and 1984, the financial assistance received by the Government of India from IDA was 15.6 and 15.3 million dollars, from IBRD, the financial assistance received was 0.8 and 33 million dollars respectively.

(b) The IDA credit carries a service charge of 3/4% and is repayable in 80 semi-annual instalments commencing from 15th July, 1989. The IBRD loan carries a commitment charge of 3/4%, interest charges at 11.6% and is repayable in 30 semi-annual instalments commencing from 1st January, 1988.

(c) Under the rural electrification programme, the loans to State Governments/ State Electricity Boards are given by the Rural Electrification Corporation. State-wise details of loans disbursed are given in the Annexure.

(d) Loan assistance to State Governments/State Electricity Boards for execution of R.E. schemes is given by the REC according to the Annual Plan Programme.

Statement

Statewise details of disbursement of loan assistance by the REC during 1982-83 and 1983-84.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Loan Amount disbursed	
		1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2348	2001
2.	Assam	1308	2233
3.	Bihar	2162	2526
4.	Gujarat	1141	1138
5.	Haryana	655	776
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1018	901

1	2	3	4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	402	457
8.	Karnataka	865	1348
9.	Kerala	306	696
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3303	4063
11.	Maharashtra	1536	1791
12.	Manipur	—	100
13.	Meghalaya	386	325
14.	Nagaland	147	254
16.	Orissa	1224	1559
15.	Punjab	1651	1590
17.	Rajasthan	1794	2215
18.	Sikkim	32	159
19.	Tamil Nadu	815	823
20.	Tripura	186	305
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2903	2617
22.	West Bengal	1002	1838
TOTAL		25184	29715

**Admission in All India Institute of
Medical Sciences**

*589. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even after depositing admission fee of Rs. 50 and completing all the formalities for admission in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi the patients have to wait for 2-3 days actually to get admission and have to visit the hospital several times; and

(b) the reasons why the beds are not provided when the patient is directed to get himself admitted and the fee is also charged

from him ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The Institute has reported that ordinarily a patient is admitted after depositing the prescribed admission fee of Rs. 50/-. However, a few instances have come to notice where admission slips were issued on the assumption that an admitted patient could be discharged and a bed made available. At times, the discharged patients do not vacate the beds and the patients from whom deposits have been taken are required to wait for 1 or 2 days for actual admission. In such cases, the patients are admitted against the first available bed.

Providing two Diesel Generating Sets in each Train.

***594 SHRI S. M. BHATTAM :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to provide at least two diesel generating sets in each train to avoid failures;

(b) whether Government propose to impart training to untrained employees;

(c) whether Government propose to treat the staff working on Mid-on-Generation rakes as running staff at par with loco drivers and guards; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir, on trains with Mid-on-Generation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The staff working the diesel generating sets in Mid-on-Generation rakes are not directly incharge of and responsible for the movement of trains and hence cannot be treated as Running Staff.

Medical Equipment from abroad for Treatments of Bhopal Gas Victims

***595. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received medical equipments from other countries for diagnosing and treatment of victims of MIC gas;

(b) if so, the details of the equipments received and cost of the equipments; and

(c) whether the equipments are in operation and to what extent the equipments are

more effective in diagnosing the victims of MIC gas ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). Donations of medical equipments and stores were received from several countries in the wake of the gas leakage tragedy in Bhopal. These were mostly in the nature of equipment and stores needed for treating the victims and not for diagnosis as such. The details of the types of equipment and stores which were received are given in the attached statement. The details regarding their cost were not furnished by the donor countries. Most of the stores have been used and the equipments are in operation.

Statement

List of equipments and stores received from Foreign Countries.

1. Laryngoscopes
2. Flow Meters for Oxygen Tubing
3. Two stage regulation Valves
4. Single stage regulating Valves
5. Tracheostomy Tubes
6. Endotracheal Tubes
7. Tracheal Tubes all sizes
8. Guedels Guedels Airways disposable Sizes
9. Cobbs Connections (Set of four)
10. Polymasks Oxygen Masks
11. Mask-Oxygen
12. Resuscitation Bags, adult consisting of bag with inlet valve, patient inflating valve Facemask, oxygen reservoir Tube Assembly.
13. Resuscitation Bag, Inflat (i) Inflating outfit consisting of Self-Inflating Rubber Bag with Inletvalve Neonatal Facemask and Airway Oxygen Reservoir Tube Assembly.

14. Paediatric Laryngoscope Set
15. Ambu-Bags
16. Porta-Bird respiration machines
17. Magill Forceps Adult for Introducing Endotracheal Tubes
18. Magill Forceps Paediatric for introducing Endotracheal Tubes
19. Ventilators with Air Compressors Bird M
20. Exford Paediatric ventilator complete with Air Compressors Hoses and manuals and Filters Insterts and Filters.
21. CVP monitoring measuring set
22. Electrically Operated suction Pumps.
23. Filters re-usable for use with suction Pumps
24. Resuscitation Bags RK 34
25. PACD. Ventilators for children of up to 6 years of age.
26. Defibrillators
27. Cardio Scope with Recorder.

crores and Dul-Hasti Hydroelectric Project (390 MW) in District Doda, estimated to cost Rs. 410.57 crores are under implementation in J & K in the Central Sector through National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd.

[Translation]

Reservation of Seats for SC/ST Students in Public Schools,

*602. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked for reservation of seats in public schools for admission of children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the number of seats so reserved and whether public schools have complied with those instructions;

(c) if not, whether Government have taken any action against such public schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Power Projects in J & K

Statement

*601. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what centrally sponsored projects aiming at augmenting energy in Jammu and Kashmir State were in progress; and

(b) what amount of money was to be spent on each one of the said projects ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). Presently Salal Hydroelectric Project (345 MW) in District Udhampur, estimated to cost Rs. 490.45

(a) to (e). There is no reservation as such, but there is a provision of 15% reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and 7 1/2% for Scheduled Tribes for admission to Residential Public Schools under the Merit Scholarship Scheme. There is a provision of 15% reservation for Scheduled Castes and 7 1/2% for Scheduled Tribe candidates for admission in Sainik Schools and Military Schools run by the Ministry of Defence. Public Schools are generally those schools which receive no grant-in-aid from Government. Some of these are institutions established by the Minorities. Directions have not been issued to such Schools to provide reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for admission.

[English]

UGC Grants to Colleges in Orissa

*603. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) names of the private and Government colleges under Berhampur University of Orissa which have received the grants from the U.G.C. during Sixth Five Year Plan for development and for promotion of other activities of the colleges;

(b) the criteria and norms adopted by the University Grants Commission for providing funds for the development of the colleges located in tribal and backward areas of this University;

(c) if so, the grants provided during the Sixth Plan; and

(d) whether the share from the Government of Orissa for construction of buildings is forthcoming ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) A statement showing the names of colleges under Berhampur University which have received assistance from the UGC during the Sixth Plan is attached.

(b) According to the Guidelines for assistance to colleges in the Sixth Plan, basic assistance for purchase of books and equipment, and for award of teacher fellowships, is sanctioned to recognised colleges, which have an enrolment of 150 students in degree courses and a staff strength of 5 permanent teachers. Basic assistance for books is provided at the rate of Rs. 50 per student and for equipment at the rate of Rs. 150 per student subject to a maximum of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively. In addition, assistance upto Rs. 4 lakhs for developing under graduate courses is available to colleges located in backward areas if they have an enrolment of 200 students and a staff strength of 5 teachers. Colleges catering to the needs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students are also provided such assistance if they have a minimum enrolment of 100 students of whom atleast 35 belong to SC/ST.

(c) The grants approved and paid to each college is also indicated in the attached Statement.

(d) The UGC has no information whether or not the matching share for building projects has been provided by the State Government.

Statement

Statement giving the names of Colleges under Berhampur University which have received assistance from the UGC during the Sixth Plan and the grants provided to them.

Sl. No.	Name of the College	Grants provided during Sixth Plan	
		Approved	Paid
A. Private Colleges		Rs.	Rs.
(1)	Aska Science College, Aska	3,38,050	84,239
(2)	Gunupur College, Gunupur	3,45,800	1,97,377
(3)	K.S.U.B. College Bhanjanagar	2,41,150	1,31,549
(4)	D.A.V. College, Koraput	2,81,450	1,97,737
(5)	Ganjam College, Ganjam	2,14,316	1,04,188
(6)	Hinjlicut Science College, Hinjlicut	1,07,900	37,110
(7)	Nowrangpur College, Nowrangpur	1,38,100	85,631
(8)	R.M. Science College, Khalikote	2,65,825	1,80,971
(9)	Rayagada College, Rayagada	3,69,934	2,94,936
(10)	Science College, Chatraqur	90,500	45,105
(11)	Lingaraja Law College, Berhampur.	45,500	35,000
B. Government Colleges			
(1)	Government Science College, Phulbani.	3,61,050	1,75,445
(2)	S.K.C.G. College, Parala-Khilmundi (Ganjam)	2,98,500	1,50,200
(3)	Vikram Dev College, Jeypore.	5,74,024	5,07,352
(4)	Women's College, Berhampur	2,36,050	71,575
(5)	Khalikote College Berhampur.	8,93,217	6,00,036

Extension of Circular Railway upto Belgharia

* 604. SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to extend Circular Railway upto Belgharia Station;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to implement the said scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Belgharia is a station on Dum Dum Junction-Naihati suburban section of Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway and is situated at 4.45 Km. north of Dum Dum Junction. Dum Dum Junction will be a common sta-

tion between existing suburban railway of Sealdah Division and the proposed Calcutta Circular Railway and will thus connect the two systems. Commuters staying at Belgharia will therefore be able to avail of Calcutta Circular Railway facility when this Project is completed.

Hydel Projects under Construction in Kerala

* 605. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the Hydro-electric Projects under construction in Kerala;

(b) total amount spent so far on these projects; and

(c) by what time these are expected to be completed and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Expenditure incurred upto Mar. 84 Likely expn. upto Mar. 85 (Rs. in Crs).	Likely date of Commission— ing First Unit Last Unit	Present Status
1		2	3	4	5
1.	Idamalayar	2 × 37.5	61.34 <hr/> 70.34	1985-86	Dam works almost completed. Head Race Tunnel completed. Penstock is in an advanced stage of completion. Valve house work has been taken up. Erection of the units is in an advanced stage.

1	2	3	4	5
2. Kakkad	2 × 25	<u>8.95</u> 10.45	1988-89	Tenders for the dam works are under finalisation; contracts for the civil works of the Power House have been awarded. Generating units ordered.
3. Idukki St—II	3 × 130	<u>19.53</u> 44.53	<u>1985-86</u> 1986-87	Pressure shaft is in an advanced stage of erection. Generating units are under erection.
4. Kallada	2 × 7.5	<u>0.54</u> 0.99	1988-89	Tenders for the Power House civil works are under finalisation. Generating units have been ordered.
5. Lower Periyar	3 × 60	<u>2.39</u> 4.39	1989-90	Infrastructural works have been completed. Contract for the power tunnel has been awarded.

**Widening of Tunnel Passage near
Rail Siding in Kalyan**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to rail siding in Kalyan (Central Railway) people have no road to go to East Kalyan known as Kalashewadi and thousands of people have to go through two tunnels which are so small that passengers find it very difficult to walk;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to widen these tunnels and to make at least one tunnel motorable;

(c) whether any survey has been made; and

(d) if so, what is the cost and when it is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The tunnels referred to are actually arch bridges provided by the Railways for the drainage of rain water across the Kalyan Yard. These are not meant to be used as subways by the public, but are used as much by the pedestrians in dry weather months.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No formal survey has been made.

(d) Does not arise.

**Loan to States for sea Erosion
Scheme**

* 607. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of coastal States which

have urged the Union Government for loan assistance for anti-sea erosion works during the last three years;

(b) the name of States which have been granted loan assistance in this regard together with amount separately during the same period;

(c) what are the details of work done by each Coastal State in this regard; and

(d) what other measures are being contemplated by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARAN-AND) : (a) Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu requested for loan assistance for anti-sea erosion works during the last three years.

(b) Kerala was granted loan assistance as below :

1982-83	Rs.	350.00	lakhs
1983-84	Rs.	350.00	lakhs
1984-85	Rs.	235.49	lakhs

(c) The work done by Kerala was as under :—

	New Sea Walls (Km.)	Strengthening of old sea walls (Km.)
1982-83	13.30	5.00
1983-84	4.70	5.20
1984-85		
(Anticipated)	6.00	5.00

(d) The Government of India has constituted a Beach Erosion Board headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission, with representatives of Maritime States as Members for technical co-ordination,

Declining Trend in Testing of Samples in Biological Laboratory, Govt. Medical Store Depot, Madras

4283. **SHRI M. MAHALINGAM :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Biological Laboratory functioning inside the campus of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras has been declared as an independent unit under the administrative control of Director, Bio-Lab; and

(b) whether after conferring this status, has it improved its testing capacities from the date of declaring as an independent unit ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

U. S. Assistance for Integrated Rural Health and Population Project

4284. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U. S. Government is extending assistance to Union Government for implementation of the Integrated Rural Health and Population project;

(b) if so, the details of assistance given during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(c) whether this assistance has been utilised ?

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

(b) The amount of assistance received from U.S.A. during :—

1982-83	--	NIL
1983-84	--	US \$ 1.71 million -- Rs. 1.83 crores.
1984-85	---	US \$ 8.23 million -- Rs. 10.42 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Shortage of Wagons for Transportation
of Chalk Powder**

4285. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Amritsar Rubber and General Industries Association, Amritsar and the Paints Manufacturers Association, Amritsar regarding acute shortage of wagons from Porbandar to Punjab for the transportation of chalk powder;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any action in the matter in view of the non-availability of chalk powder to small scale industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and when the wagons are proposed to be allotted for transportation of Chalk Powder to Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Representations were received from these Associations in March '85 requesting for allotment of wagons for movement of Chalk Powder from Porbandar to destinations in Punjab.

(c) and (d). The traffic in question is being offered in piecemeal. In Porbandar area, there are other competing demands for block rakes of Soda Ash, Cement etc. Block rakes get loaded preferentially. To the extent possible, the Railways also try to clear piecemeal demands by clubbing them into block rakes direction wise. One such rake of Chalk Powder was loaded for Amritsar on 22/23.3.85 ex. Porbandar. In addition, 58 wagons were loaded ex. Ranavav to destinations in Punjab during March '85. As on 17.4.85, only 58 demands were outstanding, all in piecemeal.

(e) In view of reply to part (c) and (d) above, this does not arise.

Central School at Ghazipur

4286. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government Opium and Alkoloid Works, Ghazipur have approached Government for the opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at their premises, offering necessary facilities for a Kendriya Vidyalaya there; and

(b) if so, whether the Vidyalaya is going to be opened by July, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A request for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Ghazipur was received from the Chief Controller, Government Opium and Alkoloid Factories, who was apprised of the norms and criteria for opening a new Kendriya Vidyalaya.

Proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas are considered by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan when received from an appropriate sponsoring authority in the prescribed manner. No such proposal has so far been received by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for opening a new Kendriya Vidyalaya at Ghazipur.

**Allocation of funds for Railway works
in Karnataka.**

4287. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of Rail Development Construction Action Committee, Karnataka has urged the Prime Minister to allot full/sufficient funds to States as all the railway development works were at standstill due to meagre fund allotments; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). No letter from the President of the Rail Development Construction Action Commit-

tee, Karnataka appears to have been received. It is, however, not possible to allot more funds to projects at present till the resources position improves.

Circular Railway in Howrah

4288. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for Circular Railway in Howrah like Calcutta during the Seventh Plan Period; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct survey this year in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Gandhian and Nehru studies in Universities

4289. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has taken steps for promotion of Gandhian studies and Nehru studies in Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c). The U.G.C. has been supporting universities for introducing courses in Gandhian thought and values. At present, 9 universities are receiving assistance for such courses. Gandhi Bhavan have been set up in several universities as centres for programmes of a continuing nature, to organise

lectures and exhibitions, and for taking up community-oriented programmes. Five research associateships have also been allocated for promotion of Gandhian Studies.

For the promotion of Nehru Studies, the UGC has decided to institute a National Fellowship and Research Fellowships for doctoral and post-doctoral studies. The National Fellowship has since been awarded to Dr. M.N. Das, Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University. 5 Junior Fellowships and 5 Research Associateships for promotion of Nehru studies are being instituted from 1985-86. The outline of a special optional paper at M.A. level on Nehru has been developed and circulated to universities for consideration. Proposals of 8 universities have been accepted for organising seminars, symposia, etc. during 1985-86.

Strength of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Port Blair

4290. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Port Blair (A & N Islands) is running short of teachers;

(b) if so, the action contemplated by the authorities to make up the shortage; and

(c) details of the sanctioned strength of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Port Blair, during the last three years, subject-wise, indicating the posts filled and vacancies remaining ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Out of 44 sanctioned posts of teaching staff, 39 persons were in position during 1984-85 in the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Port Blair. All efforts are made by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to fill up the vacancies in this school.

(c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl No.	Name of the post	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		Sanc-tioned	Filled	Sanc-tioned	Filled	Sanc-tioned	Filled
1.	Principal	1	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Vice-Principal	—	—	1	—	1	—
3.	Head Master	—	—	—	—	1	—
4.	(a) PGT (Humanities)						
	(i) Hindi	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(ii) English	1	1	1	—	1	1
	(iii) Sanskrit	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(iv) History	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(v) Economics	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(vi) Geography	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(b) PGT (Science)						
	(i) Physics	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(ii) Chemistry	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(iii) Maths	1	1	1	1	1	—
	(iv) Biology	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	(a) TGT (Humanities)						
	(i) Hindi	1	1	1	1	2	2
	(ii) English	2	2	2	2	3	3
	(iii) Social Studies	1	1	1	1	2	2
	(b) TGT (Science)						
	(i) Maths	2	2	2	—	2	2
	(ii) Biology	2	2	2	2	2	2
6.	Primary Teacher	12	9	12	9	13	11
7.	Miscellaneous						
	(i) Music Teacher	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(ii) PETs	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(iii) Drawing Teacher	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(iv) WET (Boys)	1	1	1	—	1	1
	(v) WET (Girls)	1	—	1	—	1	1
	(vi) Yoga Teacher	2	2	2	2	2	2

Committee to study problems of Nurses

4291. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any committee was constituted by Government to study the problems of nurses in the country;

(b) if so, the details about problems brought to the knowledge of the Committee, and recommendations of the Committee on each of them alongwith date on which the report was presented;

(c) whether Government have implemented the recommendations of that Committee so far and if so, the details and extent to which implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). No Committee was set up by the Government in the recent past to study the problems of nurses in the country.

A Committee was appointed by the Government in 1954 and its recommendations had by and large formed the basis for planning the nursing services in the country. However, most of these have lost their relevance due to efflux of time.

Request by Andhra Pradesh Government for assistance to provide facilities in Nizam Orthopaedic Hospital

4292. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for assistance to supplement the facilities in the Nizam Orthopaedic Hospital, Hyderabad to undertake latest surgical treatment in the two areas of Cardio Vascular and Neurosurgery; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Union Government and the time by which the equipment will be available in Hyderabad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the fact that there is no Central Scheme for funding the establishment of super-speciality facilities in State Government institutions, the State Government was advised to make provision in the State's annual Plan. It was further indicated that Central assistance would be available in terms of exemption of customs duty on essential bio-medical equipments imported for the hospital and to the extent training facilities abroad are available through W.H.O. for the training of specialists.

Viability report of shipping Companies

4293. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the viability report on shipping companies has recommended reschedulement of the entire defaulted loans of 11 SDFC assisted companies as on 31st March, 1985 with one year moratorium to be repaid in four equal instalments from 1986-87 to 1989-90;

(b) if so, whether the remaining six companies which are comparatively unviable, the report has recommended a different package;

(c) if so, what are the other recommendations; and

(d) to what extent the shipping companies will be helped ?

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

(b) to (d). Besides reschedulement of entire defaulted loans to SDFC and to commercial banks in case of SAFAUNS default, the package of assistance recommended for six comparatively unviable companies include :

(i) Reschedulement of defaults on a longer span

- (ii) Sale of old and uneconomic ships, and acquisition of new ships.
- (iii) Extension of SDFC Counter Guarantee for rescheduling of foreign exchange loans.
- (iv) Rupee back-up loan beyond 31st March, 1985, and a changed pattern of recovery of rupee back-up loan.
- (v) Transfer of the balance outstanding loan existing on a ship to other loanee ships, at the time of the sale of the ship.
- (vi) Disbursal of rupee back-up loans to meet liabilities for repayment of interest on deferred credit/Euro-dollar loans instalments guaranteed by the SDFC.

Pending decision on the package of assistance to be provided to the shipping companies in the context of continued recession, Government has agreed to continue rupee back-up loan for one year beyond 31.3.1985.

Restoration of advance reservation facility in Coimbatore-Madras Express

4294. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Citizens Welfare Council in a memorandum to the General Manager, Southern Railway has pleaded for revival of the advance reservation facility in the Coimbatore-Madras Express (day train);

(b) whether the withdrawal of reservation facility from January 11, 1984 has caused great inconvenience to the travelling public; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). The advance reservation

facility by 73/74 Cheran Express between Madras and Coimbatore, which was withdrawn from 11.1.1985 has since been restored with effect from 1.2.1985.

**Rail Line Hasanparty Road (Kazipet)
—Nizamabad**

4295. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has surveyed to lay a new line from Hasanparty Road (Kazipet) to Nizamabad via Karim Nagar in Andhra Pradesh to connect the inter districts in 1978 or at any time;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the line;

(c) whether Government are considering to include this line in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Updating of Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for new Broad Gauge line from Ramagundam to Nizamabad has been recently completed. This survey also covered an alternative route from Uppal (Near Hasanparty Road) to Nizamabad via Karimnagar (193.8 Kms.). Its cost is assessed at Rs. 77.48 crores.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to include this line in Seventh Five Year Plan under finalisation due to its very poor financial returns, severe constraint of resources, and heavy commitments already in hand.

Canals under construction

4296. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether priority has been given to complete the already commenced canal works by allotment of funds to States;

(b) if so, how many kilometers long canals have been completed as against the planned distances that should have been covered; and

(c) how much more funds are required to complete the remaining works ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). Irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments, and allotment of funds to individual projects/works is also made by them. The funds made available by the Centre to States are in the form of block loans and grants and are not tied to any individual scheme. Canals form a part of irrigation projects and priority is being given by the States in allocation of funds for completion of on-going projects.

Specific information about the length of canals that have been completed as also of the amount of funds required to complete the remaining canal works is not maintained at the Centre.

Publication of D. T. C. Route Guide

4297. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that in the absence of any time table, in the shape of Route Guide, giving upto-date information about the hundreds of routes operated by the D. T. C., the commuters are being put to a lot of inconvenience; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to publish such a Route Guide as early as possible and ensure its regular publication after prescribed intervals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, information on new routes or any modification to the existing routes is invariably released to the press to avoid inconvenience to the travelling public.

(b) The DTC has decided to bring out an edition of the route guide map and time

table. The updated time table would also be issued at regular intervals in future.

Change of side of Railway platform and booking office of Kesinga Railway Station

4298. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTA-NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the side of railway platform and booking office of Kesinga Railway Station in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, taking the all practical aspects of its benefits Government will examine for such a change ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As the existing station is connected with proper approach roads and both the platforms are connected by a foot-over-bridge, the shifting of the booking office etc. is not considered necessary.

Adult education programme during Sixth Plan in Madhya Pradesh

4299. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts covered under adult education programme during Sixth Plan period in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the number of Adult Literacy Centres opened in Raigarh district during that plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A statement showing names of the districts covered under Adult Education Programme in Madhya Pradesh is attached.

(b) The number of Adult Education Centres opened in Raigarh district during 1982-83 and 1983-84 was 800 and 707 respectively. The figures for 1984-85 are awaited from the State Government.

Statement

1. Morena
2. Guna
3. Shivpuri
4. Reva
5. Satna
6. Shahdol
7. Sidhi
8. Hoshangabad
9. Rajgarh
10. Rairen
11. Gwalior
12. Sihore
13. Khandwa
14. Balaghat
15. Sagar
16. Durg
17. Batul
18. Indore
19. Dhar
20. Jhobua
21. Khargoaan
22. Raipur
23. Jagdalpur
24. Jabalpur
25. Rajnandgoan
26. Seoni
27. Vidisha
28. Bhind
29. Damoh
30. Ujjain
31. Ratlam
32. Mandla
33. Mandsore
34. Shajapur
35. Bilaspur
36. Raigarh
37. Panna
38. Tikamgarh
39. Divas
40. Danteware
41. Chhatarpur
42. Bhopal
43. Chindwara
44. Narsinghpur
45. Dutia
46. Surguja
47. Bastar

Indiscipline amongst DTC drivers

4300. SHRI H. A. DORA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "DTC drivers block traffic in Ashok Vihar" appearing in the Times of India dated 1 April, 1985;

(b) if so, whether indiscipline amongst DTC drivers in the Capital is on the increase as revealed by the above mentioned incidents; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure discipline amongst DTC drivers.

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

(b) No, Sir. Incidents of this nature take place occasionally and quite often this happens when the crew of the buses have been assaulted.

(c) In cases where the DTC staff is found at fault, suitable departmental action is taken against them.

Effect of Homoeopathic Drugs for treatment of Meningitis and manufacture of vaccine

4301. DR. G. V. RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Homoeopathic Drugs more effective in meningitis" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 22 March, 1985;

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

(c) whether Government have any plans to start manufacturing of vaccines and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether our Vaccine and Sera Research Laboratories have failed to perform their functions in developing vaccines for diseases such as meningitis which are being imported ?

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

(b) The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy has been instructed to take suitable measures to set up study teams for investigation treatment including prophylactic measures whenever incidence of disease or epidemics are reported in any part of the country.

(c) and (d). Our Vaccine and Sera Research Laboratories are geared to produce most of the vaccines and sera which are required for the implementation of National Health Programmes including immunisation schemes.

[Translation]

Connecting Jodhpur Express with Agra Fort Express at Samdari Junction

4302. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER

JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a difference of only 15 minutes between the arrival time of Jodhpur Express coming from Ahmedabad and departure time of Agra Fort Express going from Jodhpur to Barmer in the early morning at Samdari Junction;

(b) if so, whether due to the above difference in timings the passengers alighting from Jodhpur Express at Samdari Junction are not able to take advantage of Agra Fort Express for going to Balotra and Barmer; and

(c) if so, whether a change is proposed to be made in the time table for connecting these trains at Samdari for the benefit of passengers going to Balotra and Barmer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The difference between arrival of 265 Up Jodhpur Express and departure of 207 Up Agra Fort Express is 20 minutes at Samdari Junction.

(b) and (c). The feasibility of providing connection 265 Up Jodhpur Express and 207 Agra Fort Express at Samdari Junction has been examined but not found operationally feasible.

[English]

Amount proposed to be spent on Computerised Reservation and Freight Booking

4303. SHRI E. S. M. PAKKER MOHAMED : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways are introducing computers for reservations and freight bookings;

(b) if so, what is the total amount likely to be spent on computers; and

(c) what is the likely benefit the public is likely to get by this modernisation ?

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

(b) Introduction of computerisation of Passenger Reservation in Delhi Area is likely to cost approximately Rs. 11.8 crores and that for Freight Management about Rs. 520 crores of which Rs. 170 crores would be for the computer segment and Rs. 350 crores for communication segment.

(c) The computerisation of Passenger Reservation and Freight Management would bring about substantial improvement in the quality of service offered by Railways to its users. The freight management system would in addition improve the utilisation of rolling stock assets.

Recommendations of the Committee for International Cooperation in Higher Education

4304. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and modalities worked out by the visiting team from Britain representing the Committee for International Cooperation in Higher Education with the University Grants Commission in the matter of providing facilities to research students and teachers of Indian Universities; and

(b) the further links envisaged between the institutions in Britain and India for growth of inter-university culture of the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the information made available by the University Grants Commission, four-member British team representing the Committee for International Cooperation in Higher Education recently visited India to familiarise itself with the various aspects of Indian Higher Education at first hand and to discuss with the University Grants Commission and the University Departments the progress of the Academic Link Interchange Scheme (ALIS) as also the steps to be taken to further develop this programme. The report of the Team is awaited by the Commission.

[Translation]

Allotment of Coal wagons to Madhya Pradesh

4305. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh is being allotted only 30.9 per cent of its total requirement of coal wagons by Government of India and whether the Superintendent, Movement Railway (Traffic) Coal and Divisional Superintendent, Bilaspur impose further 50 per cent cut on this allotment and thus only 15 per cent wagons are being allotted to the actual user units;

(b) whether the Ministry are aware of the fact that the imposition of this cut on the allotment is adversely affecting the production and business of the actual user units; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard ?

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

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

Conversion of Jabalpur-Gondia Rail Line

4306. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM : SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uneconomic Branch Line Committee had included Jabalpur-Gondia narrow gauge line on South Eastern Railway in their report submitted in 1969 ;

(b) when the survey work for conversion of the said line into broad gauge line was completed;

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

(d) whether construction of this rail line

is likely to be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

(b) In 1980.

(c) Since the project was not found financially viable, it was not pursued further

(d) No, Sir.

[English]

Representation from Railway Pensioners

4307. **SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation from railway pensioners for :

(i) the issue of two sets of free passes to class IV employee every year;

(ii) providing class IV jobs to sons and daughters of Railway pensioners of Palghat Railway Division;

(iii) providing medical allowance to those who live far away places from Railway Hospitals; and

(iv) relief of Dearness Allowance due after 1 November, 1984; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on their representation ?

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

(b) Group 'D' (class IV) railway employees retiring after completion of 25 years of service are presently eligible to one set of free railway pass once in two years for self and wife only. The matter has been considered time and again and it has not been found possible to liberalise this scale.

It is not possible to give any preferential treatment to the wards of railway pensioners

in the matter of employment as this will be against the principle of equality of opportunity.

Railway employees, after retirement from service, have an option to join the Retired Railway Employees Contributory Health Scheme on payment of very nominal charge. Under this scheme, retired railway employees are entitled to out-door treatment, supply of medicines ordinarily stocked and routine investigations free of cost. Such employees are also entitled to indoor treatment and special investigations at concessional charges in Railway Hospitals. However, under the rules, medical allowance is not admissible to the retired employees.

Grant of relief to pensioners after November '84 concerns all Central Government employees and no unilateral action is possible in respect of railway pensioners alone.

Opening of unmanned gate near Balasamudram

4308. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening of an unmanned gate near Balasamudram in Kadin of Anantapur district Andhra Pradesh in order to facilitate traffic for going to "Thammisettyvaripalli" village and other villages; and

(b) whether Government propose to expedite the proposal and open the unmanned railway gate at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). As per extant rules, request for provision of new level crossings is to be sponsored by the State Government/Local Authority with an undertaking to bear the initial and recurring expenditure. On receipt of request for the new level crossing near Balasamudram, the Local Authority have been informed to deposit charges for conducting survey and preparing plan and estimates and convey acceptance to bear the initial and recurring cost. The reply from Local Authority is still awaited.

**Diesel kept in storage at Hijili
Railway Station Polluting Wells**

4309. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Railways have received complaints that diesel kept in the storage at Hijili Railway Station on the South Eastern Railway is polluting wells of the inhabitants of Sonamukhi in Kharagpur Municipality;

(b) whether Railway Administration have taken any steps that diesel of the railways does not pollute wells of the inhabitants of Kharagpur Municipality; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Railway Administration is taking steps to provide cemented aprons at the fuelling locations at Hijili to prevent seepage of oil.

Purchase of Hindi Books

4310. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are orders for purchase of Hindi books, written by Railway employees for each Railway Library;

(b) whether it is also a fact that lot of books written by top Hindi Officials have been approved and purchased during the year 1982-83, 1983-84 ignoring writer belonging to Class III;

(c) number of officials, category-wise, whose books have been approved and purchased during the year 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(d) the action taken on the complaints received by Government, regarding non-implementation of these orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Books for Hindi libraries are approved by the Books Selection Sub-Committee of the Railway Hindi Salahkar Samiti. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, Zonal Railways are advised to purchase books written in Hindi by Railway officials for the libraries and these instructions are, by and large, being followed by the Zonal Railways.

(c) Category-wise information is not maintained.

(d) Remedial action is taken whenever a complaint is received in this regard.

[Translations]

Production of Diesel and Electric Locomotives

4311. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of annual plan regarding production of diesel and electric locomotives during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : The tentative Plans for production of diesel and electric locomotives during the years (85-86) and (86-87) are under :—

	Diesel		Electric
	Ex-DLW	Ex-CLW	Ex-CLW
1985-86	100	24	58
1986-87	135	36	65
1987-88	119	—	—

Plans for loco manufacture for CLW for 1987-88 and for DLW and CLW for 1988-89 and 1989-90 have not been finalised yet.

The above figures exclude locos for public sector undertakings.

[English]

Settlement of dues of Loco Drivers

4312. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta High Court had passed an interim order in the month of October, 1984 directing the Railway authorities in S.E. Railway to clear the settlement dues provisionally within the period of three months of the loco drivers who were superannuated from service with the punishment of break-in-service, taking into account the period of their service upto the date on which the punishment was imposed;

(b) if so, whether the interim order has been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). The Railway administration proposed to file an appeal against the Single Judge decision to the full Bench as the Railway Rules do not provide for settlement of retirement dues taking into account the past service in the case of those employees who suffered Break-service. However, in the meantime, the Ministry of Railways considered the matter and issued instructions to all the Railway Administrations directing them to condone the break-in-service in respect of all retired Rly. Loco drivers who suffered such break-in-service upto February '81. The Railway Administration is, accordingly, making arrangements to pay settlement dues to the retired employees.

[Translation]

Musk Deer Research Project, Mahrodi

4313. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Musk Deer Research Project is being run at Mahrodi in Pithoragarh District in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of musk deers being kept under this project at present and the number of employees working there for their protection;

(c) whether Government are aware that as the Department has not given these deers are not being fed properly;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to raise the amount of grants in future for the project with a view to expanding and strengthening it further; and

(e) if so, the time by which a scheme for expansion of this Project is likely to be formulated ?

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

(b) 6 male and 6 female deer of different ages are at present maintained in the stockade and 6 persons are posted there for the protection and up-keep of the deer.

(c) No, Sir. Required funds are being provided for the purpose and the deer are fed properly.

(d) and (e). There is no such proposal at present.

[English]

Essential Drug list

4314. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) published a list of about 200 bulk drugs which are enough to treat the diseases which commonly affect the people;

(b) whether the number of medicines sold in Indian market under different brand names are numbered about 45,000; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI

YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The World Health Organisation Expert Committee on selection of essential drugs in the Technical Report series 685 of 1983 has reviewed and updated the model list of essential drugs contained in the earlier report. According to this report it has identified about 268 basic drugs and about 332 single ingredient formulations of these drugs which are considered as most needed for the health care of the majority of the population.

(b) and (c). Under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, Drugs manufacturing licences are issued by the State Drugs Control Authorities. There are more than 9000 licensed manufacturers in the country. It is a fact that a large number of formulations are being marketed through-out the country. It is not possible to assess the total number of formulations actually being marketed in the country. It is due to the fact that the same or similar formulations are being marketed by a large number of manufacturers under different brand names.

Gas Victims in Bhopal suffering from depression

4315. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 12 per cent of the gas victims in Bhopal are suffering from depression;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) how many ill-effects of the poisonous gas have been noted so far and the action taken to treat them all ?

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

(b) A psychiatric clinic has been established in the affected area, where treatment is given to the victims by qualified and experienced psychiatrists. Two mobile teams are also providing psychiatric treatment to the victims at their door-steps. A project has been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Medical Research for studying the psychiatric abnormalities of MIC affected victims and their management.

(c) The major clinical findings in the MIC affected population have been breathlessness, feeling of suffocation, damage to bronchi and lungs, irritation of eyes. In some cases pulmonary Oedema was also observed. Necessary treatment is being given to the victims.

Jhuggis near Railway Tracks Sawan Park

4316. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of jhuggis have now come up by the sides of railway crossing No. 3, Sawan Park (between Azadpur and Subzi Mandi Railway Stations), which were demolished by the Estate Officer of Northern Railway, Baroda House, New Delhi after a decision on the prolonged issue of demolishing these jhuggis on 6 May, 1984; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken to demolish these jhuggis which have again been constructed on the railway tracks and also the measure taken or proposed to be taken so that these jhuggis do not come up again there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Jhuggis existing near Railway Crossing No. 3 in Sawan Park, Delhi were removed on 6.4.84 as a drive against encroachment on Railway land. Some jhuggi dwellers have constructed their jhuggis at the same location, inspite of efforts made by the Railway Administration to prevent their reconstruction.

(b) For removal of the jhuggis as a permanent measure assistance of Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Administration is required. The Railway proposes to take further action for removal of the jhuggis in coordination with these authorities, who have been approached in the matter.

[Translation]

Gosikhurd Project

4317. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND

POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has given their approval for Gosikhurd Project of Vidarbha and the allocations made for the commencement of this scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Project report on Gosi Khurd Irrigation Project, estimated to cost Rs. 372.22 crores was received in Central Water Commission in December 1983 and the project is under technical examination.

The State Government have incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 1.77 crores upto March 1985 on certain preliminary works. Maharashtra Government has proposed in their Draft VII Five Year Plan Document a provision of Rs. 10 crores for the project, with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs during 1985-86.

[English]

**Regularisation of services of casual
Gangmen serving under P.W.I.
Mainpuri**

4318. SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the services of casual gangmen who have been serving under the P.W.I., Mainpuri on Shikohabad Farrukhabad Branch (Allahabad Division) since 1 August, 1978 have since been regularised; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) For want of vacancies in the regular posts of gangmen.

Identification of new Hydel Schemes

4319. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of 18 new hydel schemes with the additional capacity of more than 10,000 MW that have been identified by the working group on power;

(b) the details of 22 hydel schemes that have been suggested for execution by the National-Hydro-electric Power Corporation; and

(c) the details of 13 hydel schemes that have been proposed for investigation by the National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Details of the 18 hydro-electric projects identified by the Working Group on Power as new starts during the 7th Plan period for being taken up in the Central Sector are given at statement-I.

(b) The details of 22 hydro-electric schemes that have been suggested for execution by NHPC are given in statement-II.

(c) The details of 13 hydro-electric schemes that have been proposed for investigation by NHPC are given in statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of the 18 hydro-electric Projects identified by the Working Group on Power as new starts during the 7th Plan period for being taken up in the Central Sector.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Kol Dam	Himachal Pradesh	600
2.	Chamera St. II	Himachal Pradesh	240
3.	Sawalkot	Jammu & Kashmir	600
4.	Ranganadi	Arunachal Pradesh	505
5.	Singhik	Arunachal Pradesh	600
6.	Kameng	Arunachal Pradesh	600
7.	Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	2000
8.	Baspa St. II	Himachal Pradesh	250
9.	Ratle	Jammu & Kashmir	170
10.	Salal St. II	Jammu & Kashmir	345
11.	Damwe	Arunachal Pradesh	400
12.	Dhaleswari	Mizoram	160
13.	Gyspa	Himachal Pradesh	240
14.	Parvati St. II	Himachal Pradesh	1150
15.	Karchan Wangtoo	Himachal Pradesh	600
16.	Baglihar	Jammu & Kashmir	450
17.	Baspa St. I	Himachal Pradesh	150
18.	Pakal-Dul	Jammu & Kashmir	600

Statement-II

Details of 22 hydel schemes that have been suggested for execution by the National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Installed Capacity (in MW)
1	Rangit	Sikkim	60
2.	Uri	Jammu & Kashmir	480
3.	Nathpa Jhakri	Himachal Pradesh	1020
4.	Dhauliganag St. I	Uttar Pradesh	240
5.	Kol Dam	Himachal Pradesh	600
6.	Sri Sailam	Andhra Pradesh	990
7.	Bhimkund	Orissa	738
8.	Payankutty II	Kerala	500
9.	Sawalkot	Jammu & Kashmir	600
10.	Tehri Dam	Uttar Pradesh	1000
11.	Chamera II	Himachal Pradesh	240
12.	Singhik	Sikkim	1100
13.	Baspa I	Himachal Pradesh	150
14.	Ratle	Jammu & Kashmir	170
15.	Salal II	Jammu & Kashmir	345
16.	Dhaleswari	Mizoram	120
17.	Gyaspa,	Himachal Pradesh	240
18.	Parbati I	Himachal Pradesh	1100
19.	Karchan Wangtoo	Himachal Pradesh	600
20.	Baghlihar	Jammu & Kashmir	450
21.	Baspa II	Himachal Pradesh	250
22.	Pakal Dul	Jammu & Kashmir	625

Statement-III

Details of 13 Hydel Schemes that have been proposed for investigation by the National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Limited.

S. No.	Name of the Project	State	Installed Capacity
1.	Dhauligana HEP Stage I	Uttar Pradesh	240 MW
2.	Dhauliganga HEP Stage II	Uttar Pradesh	200 MW
3.	Dhauliganga HEP Stage III	Uttar Pradesh	250 MW
4.	Dhauliganga HEP Stage IV	Uttar Pradesh	240 MW
5.	Dhauliganga HEP Stage V	Uttar Pradesh	450 MW
6.	Gauriganga HEP Stage I	Uttar Pradesh	160 MW
7.	Gauriganga HEP Stage II	Uttar Pradesh	120 MW
8.	Gauriganga HEP Stage III	Uttar Pradesh	75 MW
9.	Kishanganga HEP	Jammu & Kashmir	390 MW
10.	Chamera HEP Stage II	Himachal Pradesh	240 MW
11.	Eastern Ram Ganga	Uttar Pradesh	80 MW
12.	Badrinagar (Pumped storage scheme)	Rajasthan	1980 MW
13.	Other Projects in North Eastern and Central Regions to be named		2000 MW

Assistance to State Governments for control of T.B.

**4320. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**

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

(a) what are the details of assistance given to the State Governments for the control and treatment of T.B. disease; and

(b) whether the Gujarat Government have requested that the funds given for the purpose are inadequate and requested for more aid to check the disease and treat the patients, if so, the decision taken by the Centre in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Tuberculosis Control Programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States. Against its 50% share the Central Government supplies X-ray equipments with Odelca cameras, miniature X-ray films and anti-T.B. Drugs to the T.B. Centres run by the State Governments.

(b) No specific request for allocation of more funds under the programme has been received from the Government of Gujarat recently.

**Shortage of Power in Northern
Region**

4321. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI RAM RATAN RAM :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Times of India dated 29 March, 1985 wherein it has been stated that the entire Northern Region of the country is facing acute shortage of power because of reduced water level in Hydel reservoirs and also due to unsatisfactory performance of some of the power Station; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to avert the crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The Northern Region is facing power shortage due to reduced water level in the hydel reservoirs and also due to unsatisfactory performance of thermal power stations in Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. The failure of autumn and winter rains in the Region and the consequent drought conditions have aggravated the power shortage.

In order to avert the crisis the following steps have been taken by the Government :

- (i) The Renovation and Modernisation of certain thermal power stations has been taken up under a centrally sponsored scheme. All the major thermal stations in the Northern Region are included in this Programme.
- (ii) Efforts are being made to expedite the commissioning of on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Efforts are being made to re-commission quickly the thermal units at Obra and Harduaganj which were damaged in fire.

**Reservation for Meghalaya tribal
communities in Hospital Admn.
Course**

4322. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether seats for Master in Hospital Administration course in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi have been reserved for the tribal communities of Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the number of reservations; and

(c) whether any Meghalayan tribal has been able to avail of the opportunity ?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise

**Construction of railway bridge
adjacent to river Saryu**

4323. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from some Members of Parliament to construct a railway bridge adjacent to the bridge on river Saryu keeping in view the religious importance of Ayodhya and traffic movement to Ayodhya, Faizabad district;

(b) if so, the action being taken in this regard and if no action is being taken, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether keeping in view the religious importance of Ayodhya, Government propose to like it by rail with major religious places and big cities of the country; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal, at present, for construction of a bridge across river Saryu, due to severe constraint of funds and heavy commitments already in hand.

(c) and (d). Ayodhya is already linked by rail with rest of the country.

States suffering from malaria epidemic and amount spent on NMEP

4324. **SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on the National Malaria Eradication Programme during

the last three years, year-wise particularly in those States which suffer most;

(b) the reasons for inability to control this disease;

(c) whether it is a fact that some-time this disease spreads rapidly; and

(d), if so, what special measures are being taken to eradicate malaria or to check its spreading ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) National Malaria Eradication Programme is a Category II Centrally Sponsored Scheme on a 50:50 sharing basis. The expenditure incurred by the Central Government during the last three years is as under:

Year	Expenditure Central Share (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1982-83	5511.14	50% Central Share
1983-84	6883.33	50% Central share and 100% cost of malathion.
1984-85	8800.00	— do —

State-wise break-up of Central share of expenditure is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). With the implementation of Modified Plan of Operation with effect from 1977, the incidence of malaria as a whole has been declining over the years. However, inadequate surveillance activities patchy and partial spray coverage, flood and natural calamities and non-provision of matching share by the State Government effective implementation of the Programme do affect adversely the programme to control the disease in the uniform manner.

(d) The following specific steps are being taken to control the incidence of malaria under the Modified Plan of Operations :

(1) Every village is visited fortnightly by

a surveillance worker to detect fever cases, collect blood smears and to give presumptive treatment.

(2) The laboratories in the Primary Health Centres provide prompt examination of blood smears of fever cases and institution of medical treatment of positive cases.

(3) Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the villages so that the drug could be made available, with no less of time, to the fever cases.

(4) Insecticidal spray operations are undertaken in all the rural areas which have incidence of two or more cases per thousand population per year.

(5) Besides, in order to control the spread

of the *P. falciparum* infection, which causes cerebral malaria, the *P. falciparum* Containment Programme is being implemented in the affected areas of the country with the assistance from the World Health Organisation/Swedish International Development Agency.

Statement

State-wise Expenditure incurred on N.M.E.P. Centrally Sponsored Category-II Scheme on 50 : 50 Sharing Basis for 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85, 50% Central Share, (Rural and Urban)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1.	Andhra Pradesh	176.18	118.42	196.92
2.	Assam	295.35	211.49	230.16
3.	Bihar	251.31	81.86	107.00
4.	Gujarat	503.18	780.59	1167.35
5.	Haryana	275.30	652.80	765.75
6.	Himachal Pradesh	77.57	121.91	112.68
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23.85	23.07	56.06
8.	Karnataka	420.25	239.74	619.63
9.	Kerala	0.23	—	0.01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	484.02	941.23	802.68
11.	Maharashtra	888.25	1130.58	2134.11
12.	Manipur	12.35	29.98	39.05
13.	Meghalaya	2.98	38.61	51.15
14.	Nagaland	12.94	27.66	17.05
15.	Orissa	383.20	248.49	279.60
16.	Punjab	215.88	301.87	408.93
17.	Rajasthan	546.06	375.80	509.17
18.	Sikkim	0.02	30.34	10.20
19.	Tamil Nadu	19.03	150.89	131.38
20.	Tripura	27.64	52.22	107.23
21.	Uttar Pradesh	583.65	878.26	563.32
22.	West Bengal	53.58	168.30	141.17
TOTAL		5252.82	6604.11	8450.60

UTs with Legislature

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	71.70	55.84	81.49
2.	Goa Daman & Diu	1.57	11.66	4.98
3.	Mizoram	35.51	38.49	51.95
4.	Pondicherry	1.75	0.71	1.63

TOTAL

110.03

106.70

140.05

UTs without Legislature

1.	A & N Islands	16.43	21.47	29.61
2.	Chandigarh	8.80	9.18	22.83
3.	Dadra & N. Haveli	8.39	19.18	8.27
4.	Delhi	21.36	60.04	97.22
5.	Lakshadweep	0.50	0.37	0.80

TOTAL

75.48

110.24

159.33

Establishment/Research/Publicity

72.31

62.28

50.02

G. TOTAL

5511.14

6883.33

8800.00

**Amount Released and Utilised by
Karnataka Govt. under Social
Welfare Scheme**

4325. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK :
Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND
WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount released to
Karnataka Government in 1984-85 under
Social Welfare Schemes; and

(b) the amount utilised by the Govern-
ment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND
WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI M.
CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Rs. 2,72,84,443.

(b) The figures have not so far been

furnished by Karnataka Government and are
being collected.

**World Bank Assistance for Kerala's
Hydro Electric Projects**

4326. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will
the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed
to give an assistance of Rs. 500 crores for a
major hydro-electric project in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN
NEHRU) : (a) and (b). The Lower Periyar
Hydroelectric Project (3 × 60 MW) in Kerala
has been appraised by the World Bank for

assistance and negotiations in this regard are yet to take-place. The quantum of assistance for this project would be known only after the negotiations are held.

**Allocation of Funds for on-going
Projects in Orissa**

4327. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) total allocation of funds made for

on-going railway projects in Orissa during the year 1985-86;

(b) the names of various on-going railway projects for which such allocation has been made; and

(c) the allocation made for each of those on-going projects in the said year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). A
statement is attached.

Statement

*Outlays provided in 1985-86 for the railway projects (Costing over Rs. 1 crore each)
in or passing through Orissa State*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Project	Outlay for 1985-86
1.	Koraput-Rayagada—New line	10,00
2.	Talcher-Sambalpur—New line	1,50
3.	Bimlagarh-Dumtera—Doubling	1,00
4.	Raipur-Vizianagram section—Augmentation of line capacity	
	(i) Phase-I	67
	(ii) Phase-II	40
5.	Mancheswar—Setting up new Carriage Workshop	19
6.	Jharsuguda—Flash Butt welding Plant—modification	0.01 (New work)
7.	Brajrajnagar—Extension of lines	1 (New work)
8.	Bimlagarh-Kiriburu section—alteration to yard and signalling at stations	6
9.	Khurda Road to Waltair—Extension of Microwave	10
10.	Kharagpur to Khurda Road Microwave	30
11.	Road over bridge at Balasore	11
12.	Road over bridge at Kuttack	11
13.	Regirdering of Katjuri Bridge	100
14.	Regirdering of Kuakhai Bridge	20
15.	Regirdering of Berupa Bridge	2
Total		1567.01

Kali Power Project

4328. SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the Kali Power Project in Karnataka State was scheduled to generate the power in the first phase, in the year 1980;

(b) if so, what is the progress in this connection and what is the total quantum of Power generation since 1980, year-wise;

(c) whether there is no progress as expected and if so, what are the reasons for the delay; and

(d) what remedial steps were taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d). The generation at Kali Power Project started in the year 1979-80. The year-wise generation is indicated below :

Year	Generation in MU
1979-80	117
1980-81	575
1981-82	1054
1982-83	1340
1983-84	1880
1984-85	2352

Six units of 135 MW have already been commissioned and two units of 50 MW each at Supa Dam under phase-I of the scheme have been delayed on account of geological problems and slow progress of civil works. These units are expected to be commissioned during the current year.

Railway Projects in Madhya Pradesh

4329. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the various on-going Railway projects in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) when the construction works of those projects started;

(c) the amount provided for those projects so far; and

(d) the progress made in the completion of those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1097/85]

Recognition of Family Welfare Operations Performed by Private Doctors

4330. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether private medical practitioners who are members of the Indian Medical Association are excluded from performing the family welfare operations on the Central Government employees under small family norms scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that the certificates given by the doctors in private practice are not honoured by the Central Government departments and the incentives are denied to the Central Government Employees who choose to undergo family welfare operation and in a private nursing home; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Qualified medical practitioners are permitted to conduct sterilisation operations on all eligible persons. However, incentives to Central Government employees undergoing sterilisation are allowed if operation is conducted in a Central

Government Hospital/C.G.H.S./State Government Hospital/Clinic/Voluntary Institutions getting grant from the Government of India/State Government for conducting sterilisation operation or any institution approved/recognised by the Central Government. For administrative reasons/certificates issued by private medical practitioners in respect of operations done in private institutions are not acceptable for the purpose of giving incentives.

Universities for Women

4331. SHRI RADHA KANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish universities exclusively for women during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to provide free education to women through such universities ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). There are at present 3 Women's Universities in the country. These are :—

1. SNT Women's University, Bombay (Maharashtra).
2. Shri Padmavathi Mahila Vishwavidyalayam, Tirupati (A.P.).
3. Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal (Tamil Nadu).

These universities are functioning under Acts of the respective State legislatures. The Central Government has no proposal to establish any Women's University during the Seventh Plan.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Companies Manufacturing Sub-standard Drugs

4332. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

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

(a) whether Government propose to prepare a list of those companies whose samples have been found sub-standard and supply the same to all the chemists to keep them aware of quality of drugs of those companies; and

(b) if not, the steps Government propose to take to protect consumers from the use of sub-standard drugs there of ?

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

(b) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules, Drugs Inspectors draw samples of drugs for testing. Whenever any sample is declared sub-standard, State Drugs Control Authorities take action to withdraw the drugs from market.

[Translation]

Conversion of Gwalior-Sheopur line into Broad Gauge

4333. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether narrow gauge trains are running between Gwalior and Sheopur Kalan since long and their speed is very low;

(b) whether there is any scheme to convert this narrow gauge line into broad gauge line; and

(c) if so, the time by which the work is likely to be started ?

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

(b) and (c). No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration to convert this N. G. line into B. G.

[English]

Sanctioning of Stalls on Railway Stations

4334. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) on what basis the stalls on railway stations are sanctioned;

(b) whether Railway authorities evolved any formula based on certain criteria to allot such stalls on the railway stations; and

(c) if so, the criteria fixed for such allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Catering/vending contracts upto 1/2 unit are exclusively reserved for SC/ST candidates. Larger contracts are awarded in the following order of preference:—

- (i) SC/STs;
- (ii) Co-operative Societies of actual workers/vendors;
- (iii) Mahila Samities;
- (iv) Disabled ex-servicemen;
- (v) Individual unemployed graduates within the age group of 18 to 30 years;
- (vi) Freedom Fighters; and
- (vii) Others.

All fresh allotment of Bookstalls on new stations/ platforms except those platforms constructed due to gauge conversion, are exclusively reserved for individual unemployed graduates within the age group of 18 to 30 years, their partnerships, co-operatives, associations and the cooperatives of actual workers/vendors of Railway Bookstalls.

For award of catering/vending/Bookstall contracts on the Railway stations, applications are invited through press and or notices displayed on station Notice Boards. The applications so received are screened by the

Screening Committee and on the basis of their recommendation, the contracts are awarded on merit basis.

Overcrowding in Government Hospitals

4335. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is overcrowding in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering some proposals to reduce overcrowding in these hospitals; and

(c) if so, what are the salient features thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposals to ease the congestion in the Central Government Hospitals consist of establishing a chain of hospitals around the periphery of Delhi and rationalising the use of facilities and services in all the hospitals.

Major Ports which are facing draught Problem

4336. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the major ports which are confronting with the problem of draught and as a result of which the commercial traffic is affected;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Out of the 10 major ports, only the ports of

Calcutta and Haldia are confronted with the problem of draught at present. However, the commercial traffic is not adversely affected.

(b) The navigational draft for the port of Calcutta is governed by Balari bar down stream of Calcutta and the draft for Haldia is governed by Auckland bar down stream of Haldia. Due to opening of a secondary channel on the west of Auckland bar opposite to Sagar Island, there has been an unprecedented siltation of the main channel over the Auckland bar.

(c) In order to arrest the deterioration and improve the drafts in the navigational channel to Haldia and Calcutta, a comprehensive scheme costing Rs. 40.50 crores was sanctioned by Government in August, 1982 and the work is in progress. The main objective of this scheme is (i) to stabilise the river channel and arrest the present deterioration over certain bars in the navigational channel, (ii) to improve the navigable depth and (iii) to make the river channel more responsive to further dredging. The scheme is scheduled to be completed during 1986-87.

In the short term intensive dredging is being done by the Port at the Auckland bar. It is also proposed to take up certain river training works in order to close the secondary channel on the west of Auckland bar, in 1985-86.

Hike in Season Ticket Fares for Suburban Commuters

4337. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that every year there is hike in the season ticket fares for Second Class commuters in suburban trains;

(b) if so, the details of such hike in fares during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of coaches in suburban trains;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) to (e). For the present, there is no proposal to increase the number of coaches on suburban trains run with electrical multiple units due to resource constraints. On other trains also, the increase in number of coaches is dependent upon the type of traction in use and availability of coaches.

Statement

(a) and (b). Season ticket fares are not increased every year. However, these have been revised upwards during the last three years as indicated in the table below:—

Second class monthly season ticket fares

Distance (Kms)	Prior to 1.4.1983	*1.4.1983	1.4.1984	15.4.1985
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.
1— 5	6. 50	13. 00	Re. 1/- flat	17. 00
6— 10	10. 00	15. 50	increase per	21. 00

1	2	3	4	5
11— 15	13. 00	20. 00	II Class season	25. 00
16— 20	15. 00	23. 00	ticket.	30. 00
21— 25	18. 00	25. 50		33. 00
26— 30	20. 00	28. 00		35. 00
31— 35	22. 00	30. 50		39. 00
36— 40	24. 00	34. 50		43. 00
41— 45	26. 00	37. 00		45. 00
46— 50	28. 00	38. 50		47. 00
51— 60	31. 00	43. 00		52. 00
61— 70	33. 00	48. 50		59. 00
71— 80	36. 00	53. 50		64. 00
81— 90	39. 00	59. 50		70. 00
91—100	42. 00	64. 50		76. 00
101— 110	44. 50	68. 50		80. 00
111—120	46. 50	73. 50		85. 00
121—130	50. 00	76. 50		88. 00
131—140	52. 50	79. 50		93. 00
141—150	54. 50	86. 50		100. 00

*Note : There was no increase during the years 1981 and 1982.

Hydro Electric Unit at Somasila Dam

4338. SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to construct a Hydro-electric Generation Unit at Somasila Dam in Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the steps that have been taken to implement the project;

(c) whether any time-frame has been

laid down for completion of the Project; and

(d) whether in view of the urgent need for power in Andhra Pradesh, immediate steps will be taken as in case of completion of Ropar Project in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No Project proposal for construction of a hydro-electric generating unit at Somasila Dam in Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh has been received.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

**Activities of Central Water Commission
in Orissa**

4339. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the main function of Central Water Commission;

(b) the number and the names of the divisions established in Orissa through which the hydrological and flood forecasting circle (Central), Hyderabad operates its activities;

(c) the various works undertaken by Hyderabad Circle (Central) in Orissa in the last three years; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The main functions of the Central Water Commission are to :—

(i) provide design competence and, if need be assistance in actual construction in the areas of irrigation and power development;

(ii) co-ordinate and supplement efforts of States in schemes for development of river valleys; and

(iii) advise Government of India in regard to inter-State water rights, and priorities for River Valley projects.

(b) There are three divisions located in Orissa viz. (i) Eastern Gauging Division, Bhubaneshwar (ii) Central Flood Forecasting Division, Bhubaneshwar and (iii) Central Flood Forecasting Division, Burla.

(c) and (d). Hydrological observations and flood forecasting Circle (Central) Hyderabad carries out hydrological observations and issues flood forecasts for the inter-State rivers like Subarnarekha, Burhabalang, Baitarni, Brahmani, Mahanadi, Vamsadhara and Rushikulya in Orissa. Presently hydrological observations are being made at 21 sites located in Orissa and flood forecasts relating to 10 sites in Orissa are issued during monsoon season every year.

**Chamarajnar-Sahyamangala Rail
Line**

4340. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-
WANSHI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey of Chamarajnar-Sahyamangala rail line was completed;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal before Government to take up the work of this rail line during 1985-86;

(c) whether Government are aware that laying of this rail line will help thousands of passengers travelling from Mysore to Sathyamangala everyday ;

(d) whether Government are also aware that the Mysore City Corporation have already urged Government to take up this work; and

(e) the cost involved in this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). The survey is still in progress. Further action as necessary, will be taken only on completion of the survey.

(d) No letter from Mysore City Corporation in this regard appears to have been received.

(e) The cost of this Project is not known at present.

[Translation]

**Restructuring the Cadre of Railway
Guards**

4341. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether restructuring of cadre in respect of Station Masters, Tracks Clerks,

Commercial Clerks, Ticket Checking Staff, Cabinmen, Switchmen, Gangmen, Gang Jamadars, Steno-typists, Controllers etc. in the railways has been done;

(b) if so, the reasons for not restructuring the cadre of Railway Guards;

(c) whether Railway Guards, are being given higher grades like other operating categories; and

(d) if so, when it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) While there is no category called 'Track Clerks,' the other categories referred to have been restructured.

(b) to (d). As a part and parcel of the continuing process of restructuring of Group 'C' (Class III) categories of Railway Staff, proposals for restructuring the category of Guards is under consideration, in consultation with two recognised Labour Federations.

[English]

Supply of defective boilers by BHEL

4342. SHRI SATENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the boilers supplied by BHEL have been found by the NTPC to be defective ;

(b) if so, whether this is a major factor in capacity utilisation being poor in many of the 210 MW plants; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Seminar organised by I.C.M.R. on treatment of gas victims of Bhopal

4343. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Medical Research had organised a Seminar on treatment of gas victims of Bhopal on 4 April, 1985;

(b) if so, whether the Seminar had come to any conclusions regarding the therapy to be used in the cases of Bhopal gas victims; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). A meeting of the experts was organised by the Indian Council of Medical Research on 4.4.1985. The consensus at the meeting was that the thiosulphate therapy was useful in giving relief to people who are suffering from the after effects of exposure to MIC. The group recommended that besides other therapeutic measures, sodium thiosulphate treatment may be administered. Necessary guidelines have also been issued in this regard.

"Medical Council Award" to Medical Superintendent of Safdarjung Hospital

4344. SHRI D.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present Medical Superintendent, Safdarjung Hospital was awarded 'Medical Council Award' by the MCI for his work entitled "Amnion Orthoplasty in the management of tuberculosis of the Hip Joints" as his original work;

(b) if so, how many such cases were operated upon by him before the receipt of the award and after it;

(c) whether his work has contributed towards improvement in the form of treatment of the said disease; and

(d) whether it has received acceptance and found useful by the fraternity of Surgeons of India for curing the said disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI

YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 28 cases are reported to have been operated before the award and 12 cases after the award.

(c) and (d). The use of amniotic membrane in the treatment of Osteo articular Tuberculosis is considered by the Medical Council of India to have a great significance and application for orthopaedic cases.

Orchha Multipurpose Project

4345. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have sent the Orchha Multipurpose Project of Tikamgarh district of the State for approval of Central Government; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh had sent the project report in 1978 at an estimated cost of Rs. 66.82 crores.

(b) Central Water Commission examined the Project and sent their observations on various aspects of the project. The State Government has also to obtain the concurrence of the government of Uttar Pradesh for submerging the lands in that State and for taking the canal through their territory. After sorting out these matters and after complying with the other technical comments of the Central Water Commission, Government of Madhya Pradesh has to submit a modified project report with updated cost estimate to Centre for further necessary action.

News item captioned "College misled MPs on admission racket"

4346. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in

the Hindustan Times dated 31 March, 1985 "College misled Members of Parliament on admission racket";

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action against the College authorities of ARSD College, Delhi who had deliberately misled the legislators; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, the ARSD College, Delhi has informed that the report which appeared in the newspaper is not based on facts. Admissions in the general category were completed on the basis of three merit lists by 11th July, 1984. However, a substantial number of students who were admitted thereafter against seats which became available as a result of withdrawals and cancellations were either above or immediately below the cut-off points in the first second and third merit lists.

Ten point action plan on Safety

4347 SHRI D.B. PATIL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Ten-Point Action Plan on Safety measures has been launched in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the results of the plan are being monitored and reviewed; and

(d) if so, whether the results have been evaluated in the recent past ?

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

(b) Action Plan covers Field Inspections of stations, track, level crossing locomotives, coaches, wagons and other equipment etc. review of these inspections by senior officials; monitoring of drivers on run; observance of actual train-passing practices; night and surprise Inspections; ambush check at automatic signals and similar checks at manned

level crossings and review of safety system as a whole on Divisions and Railways.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Electricity to Railways at subsidised rates for introduction of trains

4348. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any States have offered electricity to the Railways at subsidised rates for introduction of electric trains;

(b) whether it is a fact that the States Government of Kerala have offered electricity at a subsidised rate of 50 per cent of normal charges; and

(c) if so, why steps have not been taken to electrify railway lines from Trivandrum to Cannanore ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Subsidence of Metro Railway in Calcutta

4349. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any major subsidence in the Metro-Railway in Calcutta near Dumdum Junction took place some time ago as reported in Hindustan Times of 4 April, 1985;

(b) if so, the date and nature of subsidence and the effect of it on Railway safety;

(c) whether the report of subsidence had been suppressed and if so, the persons involved in such suppression;

(d) the risks involved to trains plying over the area of subsidence; and

(e) whether steps are being taken to stop immediately plying of trains in the risky portions until full safety measures have been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The tunnel shield used for driving tunnel under the Eastern Railway suburban lines for the Metro Railway alignment leading to proposed Dum Dum Car Shed towards north of Dum Dum station showed tendency of nose diving (tilting downward).

(b) Tilting of tunnel shield was noticed in August, 1984. This has not affected the safety of train movement.

(c) Information about the incident has not been suppressed.

(d) There is no risk to train movement and speed restriction of 10 Km per hour imposed when the work was commenced is being maintained.

(e) Does not arise

Shifting of Malda Railway Station from N.F. Railway Zone to Eastern Railway Zone

4350. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Malda Railway Station was shifted from North Frontier Railway Zone to Eastern Railway Zone ;

(b) if so, when and the reasons therefor;

(c) names of other railway stations being considered for further shifting to other zones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Malda Railway Station was previously under the jurisdiction of N.F. Railway and the same has now become Divisional Headquarters from 1.7.1984 under the jurisdiction of Eastern Railway. There is a proposal to shift Stations on Chamagram--New Jalpaiguri, Kumedpur--Katihar and old Malda--Singhabad Sections from N.F. Railway to Eastern Railway.

Circular Railway for Madras

4351. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rail India Technical and Economic Services has studied and submitted its preliminary study report on the technical and economic feasibility of Circular Railway for Madras city; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations which have been accepted by Government ?

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

(b) The recommendations of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services are under examination.

Land handed over to Railway by Himachal Pradesh for construction of Nangal Talwara Railway Line

4352. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the exact area of land handed over to the Railway Administration by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for the construction of Nangal-Talwara railway line beyond Rai Mehatpur in Una District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the total length of the proposed line up to which the Railway Administration has given the demarcation for acquisition of land to the State Government and the area involved in acquisition;

(c) whether the Railway Administration have continued the work up to Una so as to bring the District Headquarter at Una on the broad gauge railway line; and

(d) if so, the time by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 53.89 acres.

(b) Railway Administration has given demarcation for acquisition of land from Rai Mehatpur to Una a distance of 10.5 Kms. The area involved is 350.94 acres.

(c) and (d). Work in this section will be taken up when the State Government hands over the land and provides funds for earth-work.

Setting up of Regional College of Education

4353. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up two Regional Colleges of Education during the Seventh Five Year Plan including the one in the hill areas;

(b) if so, whether a demand for setting up of such a college in Himachal Pradesh has been received by Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which Government would take a decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) VIIIth Plan proposals envisage setting up of two more Regional Colleges of Education under the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A decision will be taken after the Seventh Five Year Plan is finalised.

Setting up of Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth

4354. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central team for the selection of a suitable site for Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth has since constituted;

(b) if so, the constitution of the team as also the name of the sites selected for visit of the team;

(c) if not, the time by which the team would be constituted and the sites selected; and

(d) whether the team has visited the State of Himachal Pradesh for this purpose ?

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

(b) The team consists of Assistant Educational Adviser (Sanskrit Division), Ministry of Education, Deputy Director, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, and one officer from the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration—dealing with Sanskrit Pathshalas.

The sites to be visited are :

1. Bodh Darshan Sanskrit Pathshala, Keylong, Distt. Lahaul, Spiti.
2. Arun Mahavidyalaya, Mandi.
3. S.D. Sanskrit Patshala, Dohgi, Distt. Una (H.P.)
4. Shri Vashistha Vidyapeeth, Tungesh (Cheog), Simla.
5. Himachala Saraswati Sanskrit College, Jangla Rohru, Distt. Simla (H.P.)

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The team has left for Himachal Pradesh on 22.4.85.

Increasing the frequency of trains on Howrah-Katwa Line

4355. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present steam engines are operating on Howrah-Katwa line;

(b) whether the frequency of trains on this line is insufficient; and

(c) if so, whether the frequency of trains that is proposed to be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Both steam and diesel locomotives are operating on Howrah-Katwa section.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Power shortage in West Bengal

4356. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the power crisis in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have sought any assistance from Union Government to solve the problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d). The power shortage in West Bengal is due to poor performance of thermal power stations and delay in commissioning of additional generating capacity.

The West Bengal State Electricity Board had submitted schemes for renovation and modernisation of Santaldih and Bandel thermal power stations which have been techno-economically cleared by Central Electricity Authority.

The renovation and modernisation scheme for the thermal power station of Durgapur Projects Limited submitted by West Bengal Government has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Facilities at Railway Stations in Alipurduar

4357. **SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are five railway stations in Alipurduar on North Frontier Railway

but no facilities are available for the passengers there;

(b) whether a separate railway station has been set up on broad gauge line within a distance of about one kilometre from the Alipurduar Junction but is existing only in name which has created uncertainty about its future and many trains have also been cancelled;

(c) whether Government propose to link the broad gauge line with this Junction;

(d) if so, the expenditure likely to be incurred for this purpose and time by which it would be completed;

(e) the details of the reservation quota available from there in long distance trains; and

(f) whether Government propose to double the reservation quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are five railway stations in Alipurduar area of Northeast Frontier Railway. Requisite passenger amenities have been provided at these stations.

(b) A separate station named New Alipurduar on DG line at a distance of 6.5 kms. from Alipurduar Jn. has been set up which is developing fast. All Mail/express trains stop at this station. No trains have been cancelled on BG route.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to link New Alipurduar station Board gauge to Alipurduar on Metre gauge.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Reservation quotas allotted to New Alipurduar station by various long distance trains areas under :—

Train Nos.	Reservation quotas			
	AC 2T	I	II Sleeper	II Seats
60 Dn/59 Up Kamrup Express	2	—	20	—
166 Dn/165 Up Janata Express	—	—	16	—
68/58 Dn Teesta Brahmaputra Express-cum-Kanchenjunga Express	2	—	—	15
155 Dn/156 Up Tinsukia Mail	—	2	12	—
902 Dn/901 Up Gaubati-Trivandrum Express	—	2	16	—
The reservation quotas allotted to Alipurduar MG station by various long distance trains are as under :—				
9 Up Arunachal Express	—	2	2	6
3 Up Assam Mail	—	2	5	—
4 Dn Assam Mail	—	2	2	6

(f) Due to limited reserved accommodation in these trains, and heavy pressure on quotas at other stations; it is not feasible at present to increase the existing quotas.

[English]

**Rehabilitation of families removed
from route of Circular Railway,
Calcutta**

4358. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKAY :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that people living along the route of the Circular Rail in Calcutta are being removed from the land;

(b) if so, the exact number and details of the person and families being displaced;

(c) whether the Railways are setting up a Land Authority to look into the identification and disposal of surplus railway land for rehabilitation of the displaced families, as promised earlier;

(d) if so, the details of the rehabilitation programmes; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) They have to be removed from railway lands to complete the work of Circular Railway.

(b) Approximately 700 families are involved.

(c) The proposal of setting up of Railway Land Development Authority has not yet been finalised.

(d) and (e). Railway is having correspondence with the State Government of West Bengal for shifting of the encroachers and their rehabilitation elsewhere by the State Government.

Railway Hospital Alipurduar

4359. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of beds in the Railway Hospital, Alipurduar Junction on the North Frontier Railway;

(b) whether there is any plan to increase the number of beds there;

(c) if so, by what time;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and when it was increased last time;

(e) the other special facilities provided or proposed to be provided at the Alipurduar Railway Hospital;

(f) whether another railway hospital for Alipurduar division is being established in the near future;

(g) if so, by what time; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 111.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The average bed occupancy ratio is 93, which does not justify further increase in beds. Additional 20 beds were commissioned during 1980-81.

(e) Specialists of all basic disciplines have been provided.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) Proposal for additional 10 beds for New Bengaigaon Hospital under Alipurduar Division has already been sanctioned.

**Conversion of Olavacode-Dindugal
line into broad gauge**

4360. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by Government now for the conversion of metre-gauge into broad gauge lines; and

(b) whether Government are considering for conversion of metre gauge line between Olavacode and Dindugal into broad gauge in the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Basically gauge conversion proposals are considered only :

- (1) when it is discovered that the traffic likely to develop in future cannot be handled on the existing system.
- (2) when the magnitude of transshipment involved is such that it is uneconomical or is not feasible at all to handle anticipated volume of traffic.
- (3) when it is needed for providing speedy and uninterrupted means of communication to areas which have potential for growth.

(b) No, Sir.

Rail line Mysore-Chamarajanagar

4361. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decision regarding laying of broad gauge rail line from Mysore to Chamarajanagar and extension upto Mettupalyam;

(b) if so, whether a survey of the route has been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The survey is in advanced stage of progress. Decision will be taken only on completion of the survey.

University of Medical Sciences at Mysore

4362. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken to set up University of Medical Sciences at Mysore on the request made by Karnataka State Government as early as 1982;

(b) whether any funds have been allocated for the purpose;

(c) if not, whether alternative venue has been chosen for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A proposal for the establishment of a Medical University in the State was received from the State Government of Karnataka. After examining the proposal, the State Government was advised to defer the proposal.

The Medical Education Review Committee set up by the Government of India has made recommendations regarding the setting up of Universities of Health Sciences in order to bring about Coordination between various Indian System of Medicine, Nurses, Pharmacists etc. Government are yet to take a final view in the matter.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Suspension of break bulk cargo service
of Shipping Corporation of India from
Calcutta Port**

4363. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has suspended its break bulk cargo service from Calcutta Port to some countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what alternative arrangements have been made/proposed for shipment of break bulk cargo of small exporters of engineering goods, cast iron goods and other items usually exported from Calcutta;

(d) what will be the additional expenditure of exporters under these alternative arrangements;

(e) what was the quantum/value of such break bulk cargo handled at Calcutta Port as compared to the Ports at Madras, Bombay, Visakhapatnam, Cochin and other major ports during the past three years; and

(f) the reasons for suspending the break bulk cargo service in Calcutta Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The Shipping Corporation of India has suspended its break bulk cargo services from

Calcutta port to Australia and East Africa.

(c) The break bulk cargo from Calcutta port to Australia is now being shipped in Containers. As regards break bulk cargo for export from Calcutta to East Africa, it is first transhipped in containers to Madras port from where it is carried to concerned destinations.

(d) The additional charges would be marginal if the shippers take advantage of the container concept, which is moving of cargo in containers from warehouse to warehouse. However, if the shippers insist on bringing the cargo for their own convenience in break bulk form to the port to be containerised by shipowners then the additional cost at Calcutta port towards LCL charges would be about Rs. 215/- (Rupees two hundred and fifteen) per metric tonne.

(e) The quantity of break bulk cargo handled by SCT vessels at Calcutta, Bombay, Cochin and Madras ports during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 is given below. Port-wise information about the value of break bulk cargo carried in SCI ships has not been maintained by SCI as it has not been considered adequately useful to do so.

Port	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	(in tonnes)		
Calcutta	150934	155261	103382
Bombay	89897	149629	19344
Cochin	33921	24834	27800
Madras	18959	19178	27408

(f) The break bulk cargo service to Australia was suspended because of the service becoming uneconomical due to high cost of labour in Australian ports. The shipping service to East Africa was suspended because of decline in the quantity of break bulk exports from Calcutta port.

Delhi Transport Corporation Coupons

4364. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN : Will

the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation 'coupons' are just plain fragile tickets which cannot last more than a day or two;

(b) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation conductors do not accept a torn or even slightly damaged 'coupon'; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to go in for card 'coupons' to mitigate the hardship which thousands of dally commuters have to undergo in the exchange of coupons particularly when there is every possibility of a 'coupon' being thrown away as it resembles a Delhi Transport Corporation ticket ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) DTC Coupons of 5 Paise and 10 Paise have been printed on the paper which is used for printing of bus tickets.

(b) The Conductors have instructions not to accept mutilated, torn or defaced coupons.

(c) As the coupons are issued for a single use, it is not considered advisable to have card "Coupons".

Diesel oil consumption per thousand gross tonnes

4365. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

state :

(a) whether diesel oil consumption per thousand gross tonne kilometres of the Indian Railways for broad gauge as well as metre gauge has increased during the past few years;

(b) if so, the details of increase in diesel oil consumption per thousand gross tonnes kilometres for broad gauge and metre gauge during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(c) what are the factors responsible for such increase in diesel oil consumption; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to ensure economy in fuel consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). The consumption of HSD oil per thousand Gross Tonne Kilometres on Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge on Passenger and Proportion of Mixed and Goods and Proportion of Mixed during 1981-82 to 1983-84 is given below :

Year	Broad Gauge		Metre Gauge	
	Passenger and Proportion of Mixed.	Goods and Proportion of Mixed.	Passenger and Propotion of Mixed.	Goods and Proportion of Mixed.
1981-82	5.23	3.50	6.57	4.69
1982-83	5.12	3.47	6.02	4.49
1983-84	5.16	3.50	7.00	4.67

Information for 1984-85 has not yet been compiled and will be available only after July-Augst, 1985.

The increase in the rate of consumption is mainly on Metre Gauge Services.

(c) The increase in Metre Gauge Passenger and Proportion of Mixed is mainly on account of drop in load and increase in light engine kilometres. On Goods and Proportion of Mixed it is mainly on account of increase in light engine kilometres.

(d) A careful watch is kept on Railways' performance in the use of fuel and reasons for any deterioration are analysed and advised to the Zonal Railways for bringing improvement. Diesel Engines Development Organisation has been set up in Research Designs and

Standards Organisation to bring about improvement in the fuel efficiency of diesel locomotives.

Unconventional method of treating patients suffering from heart attack and angina

4366. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an unconventional method of treating patients suffering from acute heart attack and angina has been tried, as reported in the Times of India dated 2 April, 1985; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to popularise the remedy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A private Hospital in Delhi is conducting a study using a new treatment called "IV-Streptokinase and oral Nifedipine" in acute myocardial infarction. The treatment as a Pilot Study is still in experimental and investigation stage and further evaluation by a controlled randomized study is required, according to the Hospital.

New Coach Factory at Kazipet

4367. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert Committee of Railway Board has surveyed Kazipet in Warangal District of Andhra Pradesh to set up a new Coach Factory at Kazipet;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that State Government of Andhra Pradesh have accepted to provide infrastructure facilities like land, water and electricity to start the new coach factory at Kazipet (South Central Railway) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(b) After consideration of all the aspects, Government have decided to locate the proposed new railway coach Factory in Punjab.

(c) the State Government offered to provide land free of cost to the Railways and also provide water supply and electrical power connections upto the factory site free of cost.

Construction of Chettuvai bridge in Trichur District

4368. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an over bridge is being constructed across the Chettuvai in Trichur District;

(b) if so, the reasons for the slow progress of the work on this bridge whereas the Kodungallur bridge started during the same period is nearing completion; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to speed up the construction of the bridge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes Sir. A High Level bridge is under construction.

(b) and (c). The construction of the two bridges has been assigned to two different contractors. The Kodungallur (Kottappuram) bridge is 15 months ahead of the targetted date of completion on account of the resourcefulness of the contractor of this work.

There is likely to be some delay in the completion of the Chettuvai bridge which is primarily due to non-availability of sophisticated machinery with the contractor which has necessitated a change in the system of construction from precast to cast-in-situ for the superstructure. The State Chief Engineer is closely monitoring the progress of this work at each stage to speed up the construction of this bridge and the matter is being pursued with the State Government for early completion of the work.

[Translation]

Railway Divisional Office at Nainpur

4369. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM :
SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the then Railway Minister had assured that a Divisional Office of the Railways would be opened at Nainpur when a railway accident took place in August 1984 near Charegaon Railway Station on Jabalpur-Gondia narrow gauge line; and

(b) if so, the action taken by his Ministry in the matter ?

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

(b) As a first step, a sub-division at Nainpur has been created with an Officer on Special Duty and other Officers. However, due to constraint of funds, the formation of Nainpur Division has been deferred.

[English]

Duty Hours of Running Staff

4370. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an order to implement 10 hours duty from 'signing on' to 'signing off' to Running Staff has been issued; and

(b) if so, whether the Railway Board have circulated the order and whether the same is being implemented in practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Under extant instructions, duty hours of running staff are restricted to 10 at a stretch from "signing on" to "signing off". It has, however, been clarified to the Railways that certain non-running periods should not be

counted for the purpose of ten hour duty of the running staff so far as providing relief to them en-route is concerned.

Generally, the trips performed by running staff are within 10 hours from "signing on" to "signing off", save in exceptional circumstances of unavoidable operational exigencies or of accidents, floods, emergencies etc.

**Exchange of Students belonging to
Minority Communities with
Foreign Countries**

4371. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any programmes for exchange of students with foreign countries belonging to Minority Communities;

(b) if so, the number of students belonging to minority communities sent abroad under the exchange programmes during the past three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, student exchanges with foreign countries take place only under scholarships schemes included in bilateral cultural exchange programmes with those countries. Foreign countries recognise only merit, regardless of the community, in giving admission to students.

**Students' unrest in Aligarh Muslim
University**

4372. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the atmosphere of Aligarh Muslim University is not peaceful at present;

(b) if so, the cause of students' recent unrest in Aligarh Muslim University; and

(c) the steps taken to deal with the situation and to maintain peace and academic tranquility in the University campus in future ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Government have not received any report of disturbances in the University after the new Vice-Chancellor assumed Office on April 8, 1985.

(b) Does not arise. However, on 28th March, 1985, after the former Vice-Chancellor had relinquished office, some organised non-student groups entered the campus, disrupted the classes and beat up some teachers.

(c) The matter was immediately brought to the notice of the police and they had taken necessary steps to round up the criminal elements on the campus. The Government of U.P. and the local law and order authorities have been advised to take appropriate measures so that there are no untoward incidents on the campus.

Non-availability of Drinking Water in AIIMS

4373. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that often drinking water is not available from sixth to eighth floor in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that supply of drinking water was cut throughout the day in this Hospital on the 30th March, 1985 resulting in lot of hardship to the patients and their attendants;

(c) the reasons why no steps were taken to provide drinking water to the patients on that day;

(d) the steps taken to ensure that regular supply of drinking water is not interrupted in the Hospital; and

(e) the number of times during the last one year such supply of water was cut ?

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

(b) and (c). Water supply was disrupted for about five hours on the 29th March, 1985, and not on the 30th March, 1985, as the Municipal Corporation of Delhi had to stop water supply to the AIIMS Hospital for making an additional connection for water supply.

(d) Additional water supply has been obtained from the Delhi Municipal Corporation and from the residential area reservoir of AIIMS. One additional tube-well has also been commissioned. With these, the water supply is bound to improve in the Hospital and such shortages are not expected to reoccur.

(e) The Institute has reported that water supply was interrupted twice for a few hours during the last year.

Provision of more Beds for Post Operative Patients in AIIMS

4374. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of operations performed in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi on a particular day on the eighth floor operation theatres are always double or tripple than the beds provided to operated patients are kept on stretchers for hours for recovery;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide more beds in the recovery rooms; and

(c) whether there have been instances when the patients fell from stretchers during the process of recovery and if so, the number of such incidents took place there during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Institute has reported that occasionally the number of operations (both major and minor) performed in All India Institute of Medical

Sciences' Hospital on a day on the eighth floor operation theatres are more than the number of beds in the Recovery room. However, all patients under observation are provided beds in the Recovery room. Some patients after minor operative procedures are placed on Operation Theatre trollies for a short period till they are sent back to the wards or to their homes.

(b) A minor operation theatre is being established on the fifth floor with its own Recovery room. This will take on some patient load from the eighth floor Recovery area. The Institute is also making some changes in the existing building structure to augment the Recovery room and intensive care facilities.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of the AIIMS authorities.

Central School at Trichur

4375. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Trichur, the cultural capital of Kerala, has no Central School;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open a Central School in Trichur;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There is no Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) at Trichur.

(b) to (d). Proposals for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya are considered by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan when received from an appropriate sponsoring authority in the prescribed manner and requisite physical facilities like land, temporary accommodation to house the classes, etc. etc., are made available. No such proposal in respect of Trichur has been received by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Diesel Generating Sets for Improving Train Lighting in Trains

4376. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation (R.D.S.O.) Lucknow has recommended for installation of three diesel generating sets including standby sets for improving lighting in trains and to effect economy in expenditure;

(b) if so, the number of trains provided with one diesel generating set instead of three, division-wise, and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of untrained and trained employees engaged for operation of diesel generating sets, separately;

(d) the number of untrained employees punished for failure; and

(e) the number of mid-on-generation trains ran in darkness division-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. R.D.S.O. had initially recommended use of 3 diesel generating sets in each Power Car. This has since been reviewed and only 2 diesel generating sets including standby requirements are now recommended. The Mid-on-Generation system using Diesel Generating sets is recommended not as a measure of economy but on considerations of operating conditions in different regions and services in certain trains.

(b) 82 rakes are provided with one diesel generating sets; 28 on Eastern Railway and 54 on Northern Eastern Railway. The division-wise break-up for rakes provided with one diesel generating set is as under :

Eastern Railway

Division	No. of Rakes
Howrah	3
Sealdah	4
Dhanbad	6
Asansol	4
Danapur	9
Moghalsarai	2
Total	28

North Eastern Railway

<i>Division</i>	<i>No. of Rakes</i>
Izatnagar	6
Sonepur	6
Varanasi	8
Samastipur	6
Lucknow	28
<hr/>	
Total	54
<hr/>	

To expedite the conversion to Mid-on-Generation system within the available revenue resources, only one set was provided as a temporary measure.

(c) A total of 532 staff are engaged for operations of the diesel generating sets on the rakes. All the staff are trained for the duties they are assigned.

(d) Nil.

(e) During the period February, 1984 to February, 1985 there were 34 occasions (0.1%) when the trains with Mid-on-Generation system ran in darkness. The division-wise figures are :

(only on North Eastern Railway)

Izatnagar	1
Sonepur	5
Varanasi	17
Samastipur	3
Lucknow	8

Introduction of Mid-on-Generation Rakes

4377. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether introduction of M. O. G. (Mid-on-generation) rakes is economical;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred during September, 1984 and February, 1985

as compared to corresponding period during September, 1983 and February, 1984; and

(c) the number of staff required for operation and the number available, separately ?

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

(b) Since no separate specific records are maintained, it is difficult to give these details.

(c) The number of staff required for operation is 532 and available is 532 for the Mid-on-Generation provided on certain trains.

New Technology to Treat Heart Valve Defect in Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital

4378. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

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

(a) whether the cardiology unit of the G. B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi has adopted a new technology to treat heart valve defect;

(b) if so, the details of the new technology; and

(c) how far this new technology will redress the heart defects which is particularly growing in the children ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The cardiology unit of the G. B. Pant Hospital has adopted the new technique of balloon valvotomy and balloon angioplasty—a technique which is beneficial for children with heart diseases as the technique enables treatment without heart-surgery.

News Item Captioned "Setback for Malaria Control Scheme"

4379. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Setback for malaria control scheme" appearing in the Hindustan Times, dated 30 March, 1985;

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

(c) what further steps are contemplated by Government to implement this scheme more effectively; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c) The Government has seen the news-item. It is a fact that the National Malaria Eradication Programme which had recorded impressive achievements in its earlier years suffered a set-back during the years 1965-75. No single factor was responsible for this phenomenon. The Programme was reviewed and accordingly a modified plan of Operation for malaria was launched with effect from April, 1977. Since then the incidence of malaria in the country as a whole has been declining over the years.

The following specific steps are being taken to control the incidence of malaria under the Modified Plan of Operations :—

- (1) Every village is visited fortnightly by a surveillance worker to detect fever cases, collect blood smears and to give presumptive treatment.
- (2) The laboratories in the Primary

Health Centres provide prompt examination of blood smears of fever cases and institution of medical treatment of positive cases.

(3) Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the villages so that the drug could be made available, with no loss of time, to the fever cases.

(4) Insecticidal spray operations are undertaken in all the rural areas which have incidence of two or more cases per thousand population per year.

(5) Besides, in order to control the spread of the P. falciparum infection, which causes cerebral malaria; the P. falciparum Containment Programme is being implemented in the affected areas of the country with assistance from World Health Organisation Swedish International Development Agency.

(d) National Malaria Eradication Programme is centrally sponsored category II scheme on a 50 : 50 sharing basis with effect from 1979-80. Malathion is supplied as 100% central assistance from the year 1983-84.

Against the Central allocation of Rs. 23,400 lakhs for sixth Plan, the expenditure incurred on National Malaria Eradication Programme by the Centre is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Budget provision	Expenditure
1980-81	4450.00	3330.58
1981-82	5107.31	5460.85
1982-83	5500.00	5511.14
1983-84	6900.00	6883.33
1984-85	8400.00	8800.00
	-----	-----
Total	30357.31	29985.90
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[Translation]

**Restriction on Doctors of N.D.M.C.
to Visit Patient's Home**

4380. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the NDMC doctors are permitted to visit the homes of patients or whether they have been restricted by some circular from paying home-visits;

(b) if they are not permitted to pay home visits, how are they given TA and the number of the doctors given such allowance during the last three years; and

(c) in case they are not permitted to pay home visits, the reasons why were these rules framed and when and by whom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) New Delhi Municipal Committee have informed that though there is no bar on N.D.M.C. doctors visiting the patients homes, they are unable to do so due to the heavy rush in the N.D.M.C. dispensaries. In view of this, they are not being given any conveyance allowance.

(b) the doctors who are visiting more than one N.D.M.C. Health Institutions are given TA.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Construction of an Over-bridge in
Guddapah Railway Station**

4381. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an over bridge is proposed to be constructed in Guddapah Railway Station to connect the second platform; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to provide connection to newly constructed island platform through the existing foot-over-bridge.

**Death after Laparoscopy and Plans for
Tubectomy Camps in Rural Areas**

4382. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on family planning in the year 1983-84;

(b) whether any reports of death after laparoscopy are received; and

(c) whether there are plans to take tubectomy camps to the doors of the people in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) An approximate amount of Rs. 383 crores was spent on the Family Welfare Programme during 1983-84.

(b) There have been some reports of deaths after laparoscopy.

(c) During the Seventh Plan infrastructural facilities for carrying out tubectomies are proposed to be strengthened to extend their outreach in the country.

**Shipping Companies in Private Sector
Declared Sick Units**

4383. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) names of the Shipping Companies in the Private Sector which have been declared 'sick units';

(b) the total defaulted loans including SDFC due from them;

(c) whether Government propose to merge these sick units or take them over; and

(d) if so, the financial implications of these proposal and how it is proposed to proceed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) SDFC/ Government has not declared any company in the private sector as "sick units".

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Widening of Bridges between
Sahjanwa-Gorakhpur**

4384. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation for widening the existing bridges over Rapati and Rohini rivers and the Damingarh Tal between Sahjanwa-Gorakhpur station on North Eastern Railway with a view to accommodate light vehicular traffic on them; and

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

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

(b) The proposals have been examined but have not been considered technically feasible.

**Construction of Sheds and Expansion
of Waiting/Retiring Room of
Ghuguli Station**

4385. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to construct sheds at the platform and to expand waiting/retiring room of Ghuguli station, an important station of Gorakhpur-Chhitauni Section on North Eastern Railway for the convenience of the passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). Expansion of the Second Class Waiting Hall from 30.65 sq. metres to 200 sq. metres at Ghuguli is in progress.

There is no other proposal for construction of shed at the platform or for expansion of waiting room/retiring room as the existing facilities with the proposed expansion of waiting hall are considered adequate.

**Conversion of Bhatni-Varanasi
section line**

4386. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in regard to the scheme for conversion of Bhatni-Varanasi section line on North-Eastern Railway;

(b) the time by which this conversion work is likely to be completed;

(c) whether, conversion of Gorakhpur-Chhitauni and Mujaffarpur Bagha lines is under consideration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Approximate progress is 16.5%.

(b) Its completion will depend on availability of funds.

(c) and (d). A survey for conversion of Muzaffarpur-Sagauli-Bagaha - Chhitauni-Gorakhpur metre gauge section into broad gauge is in progress.

[English]

**Loss of Revenue on Account of
Pilferage of Goods in Transit**

4387. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated loss of revenue to Railways, divisionwise, on account of pilferage of goods in transit during the last one year;

(b) the number of claims cases registered and out of them in how many cases, the crime was detected and criminals were prosecuted; and

(c) what incentives are given to both the employees as well as public for detecting and apprehending such criminals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVARAO SCINDIA) : (a) The estimated loss of revenue to Railways on account of pilferage of goods in transit during 1984 was Rs. 778.53 lakhs. Division-wise figures are not maintained.

(b) The number of claims cases registered on account of pilferage of goods in transit during 1984 was 68, 066, out of which in 1,208 cases crime was detected and 1,467 criminals were prosecuted.

(c) Cash rewards are given in each deserving case to the members of RPF, Police personnel railway employees and to the members of public for assisting the RPF in detection of crime and apprehension of criminals.

**Ante-Natal Care and Tetanus
Typhoid Vaccine Prophylaxis for
Expectant Mothers**

4388. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the incidence of tetanus in the newly borns; and

(b) what proportion percentage of expectant mothers in rural areas get ante-natal care and tetanus typhoid vaccine prophylaxis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Data about the incidence of tetanus in the newly borns is not available. However, as per

sample survey conducted in various States/UTs during 1981-82, the neo-inatal tetanus mortality rate was 3.2 and 13.3 per 1000 live births in urban and rural areas respectively.

(b) There is no separate estimate of the porportion of expectant mothers in rural areas covered with tetanus toxoid vaccine prophylaxis as a part of ante-natal care. However, during 1983-84, 81.9 lakhs out of estimated over 220 lakhs expectant mothers in the country were immunized with tetanus toxoid vaccine. This figure does not include women immunized by private practitioners or other Non-Government agencies.

**Motor Accident Claims Tribunals in
Delhi**

4389. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many Motor Accident Claims Tribunals have been sanctioned for Delhi and how many are actually functioning;

(b) the reasons for non-functioning of all the approved Tribunals; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are being taken to make their working effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Delhi Administration have established six Motor Accident Claims Tribunals and all these six Tribunals are functioning.

**Validity of PTOs Issued to Railway Staff
for Journey in Railways of U.K.**

4390. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the P.T.Os for concessional travelling facility issued to the Railway staff of Indian Railways are valid in railways of United Kingdom for journey on reciprocal basis;

(b) if so, the number of such passengers/ passes issued during the last three years by both the countries, yearwise; and

(c) how much yearly total amount was involved in respect of each country for the same period ?

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

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

World Bank Aided Irrigation projects in Orissa

4391. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank loan assistance has been provided to the medium and major irrigation projects of Orissa during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) if so, the assistance released, year-wise and funds provided by the Government of Orissa, project-wise during these years;

(c) the names of the irrigation projects which fall in tribal areas and mostly the tribal population is benefitted by these projects;

(d) the names of the projects which are in tribal areas but the tribals are not directly benefitted by these projects; and

(e) the steps taken to provide funds for the projects which are beneficial for tribals ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Details of the projects and the assistance released year-wise and funds provided by the Government of Orissa are given in Statement-I attached.

(c) and (d). The State Government has indicated that under Orissa Irrigation-II Project, 18 Medium Projects are receiving assistance out of which 9 projects come fully in tribal areas and mostly benefit the tribal population. These projects are : (1) Pilla-salki, (2) Sunci, (3) Sarafgarh, (4) Kajhari, (5) Talasara, (6) Kansabahal, (7) Bankabal, (8) Remal and (9) Badanala.

In case of Harbhangi Project under the Orissa Irrigation-II Project, the Headworks are located in tribal area and Ayacut is in non-tribal area. The remaining 8 Projects of Orissa Irrigation-II Project are in non-tribal area.

The Subernarekha Irrigation Project of Orissa would mostly benefit the tribals.

(e) Adequate funds are being provided by the State Government for the World Bank assisted Projects.

Statement

Annexure referred to in reply to Part (b) of the unstarred question No. 4391 to be answered in the Lok Sabha on 25-4-1985.

Project-wise funds provided by the Government of Orissa and assistance released under the World Bank Credit

(Rupees in Million)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project Credit No.	Funds Provided by the Government of Orissa					World Bank Assistance Released				
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Mahanadi Barrages Project (Cr. 1078-in)	9.83	40.05	77.59	157.87	150.00	2.17	18.34	30.24	90.30	74.90
2.	(a) Orissa Irrigation-I (Cr. 740-in)	220.41	260.19	257.05	214.00	268.00	79.53	110.76	112.65	60.67	130.83
	(b) Orissa Irrigation-II (Cr. 1397-in)										
3.	Subernarekha Irrigation Project Cr. 1289-in (Inter State Project of Bihar and Orissa).	—	—	17.70	13.50	18.50	Government of Bihar is filing reimbursement claims.				

Release of Railway Land to State Governments on Payment of Market Value

4392. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken a decision to relinquish land to the State Governments for public purposes on payment of market value of the land;

(b) if so, when such decision has been taken by Government and communicated to the States;

(c) the names of the States from whom the proposals have been received and the decision taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in taking the decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The lands owned by the Railways are by and large, kept for their maintenance needs and future developments works. In case, however, any piece of land becomes surplus to Railways, it is, as per established procedure, first offered to a Central Government Department, if that piece of land adjoins or is in the near vicinity to land belonging to that Department. If the latter declines to acquire the land, then option assuming its possession on payment of market value thereof is given to the State Government in which it is situated. As such, the question of taking any general decision to relinquish railway lands in favour of State Government does not arise.

(c) and (d). In the absence of any specific decision purported to have been taken no proposals for large scale transfer of railway lands have either been received from the State Governments, or are contemplated. However, as and when any proposal for relinquishment of a particular piece of land is received from any State Government, it is examined and if found surplus, it is relinquished to the State Government on payment of market value at the time of its transfer.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Waterways in Kerala

4393. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of the waterways in Kerala which extends along the entire length of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The following schemes have been sanctioned for development of Inland Water Transport as Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the State of Kerala at the cost indicated against each :

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Development of Champakara Canal	112.50
(ii) Acquisition of 20 Nos. passenger boats and 5 Nos. cargo boats.	30.00
(iii) Improvement of Neendakara-Cheriyazheekal Waterway	4.800

2. The entire sanctioned cost of the schemes at S. No. (i) and (ii) above has already been released to the Government of Kerala. The scheme for improvement of Neendakara-Cheriyazheekal Waterway is under implementation. This scheme envisages deepening of the waterway to a minimum depth of 2.5 metres below water level and width of 20 metres to facilitate movement of rare earth from Chevara region to Neendakara Port by mechanised vessels.

Stoppages of Himsagar Express in Kerala

4394. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recently introduced Himsagar Express, running between Jammu

and Kanyakumari, does not stop at all places in Kerala where the Kerala Express stops;

(b) if so, whether any demand has been made for providing halts at such places; and

(c) if so, the decision of the Government thereon ?

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

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

[Translation]

Mobile Health Dispensaries for Expectant Mothers in Villages

4395. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make arrangements for mobile dispensaries to provide primary health facilities and medical care for expectant mothers in villages;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) whether this scheme is being implemented in some of the States and if so the details of the progress made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to provide mobile dispensaries for providing primary health facilities and medical care for expectant mothers in villages.

[English]

Power Generation in Kerala

4396. PROF. P. J. KURIEN :
SHRI K. MOHANDAS :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state ;

(a) what was the expected total capacity of power generation in Kerala in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) what is the capacity achieved; and

(c) what are the shortfalls and the steps taken thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged an addition of 125 MW of new hydro generating capacity in Kerala. However, no new capacity was commissioned due to the following reasons :

Name of Project	Reasons for shortfall	Steps taken
1. Idamalayar (2 × 37.5 MW)	Labour trouble, contractual problems etc.	These problems have been solved now.
2. Kakkad (2 × 25 MW)	(i) Delay in awarding contracts, for diversion dam and forebay dam. (ii) Slow progress on work of power tunnel.	(i) Fresh tenders have been invited and are under finalisation. (ii) Contracts has been terminated. Fresh arrangements have been made for this work.

**Fact finding Committee to Inquire
into the Admission in Colleges
of Delhi**

4397. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fact-finding Committee appointed to inquire into the admission in the Delhi Colleges for the academic year 1984-85 has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) According to the information furnished by University of Delhi, no Committee was appointed to inquire into the admission to colleges in Delhi for the academic year 1984-85. However, a Committee was constituted to enquire into the allegations of admissions on the basis of fake sports certificates against the quota of seats for sportsmen of distinction.

(b) and (c). The certificates submitted by the students are categorised by the University for deciding admission. The relevant category is indicated on the admission form through a rubber stamp by a competent University authority. The Committee had found that some application forms in which the sports qualifications were assessed carried double stamps and that two different categories were awarded to the same candidate on the basis of the same sports certificate on two separate applications. The Committee also noted that in some cases the original certificates were not made available and that in some other cases the validity of the sports certificates could not be verified. There were also some instances in which admissions were offered without ensuring the fulfilment of minimum eligibility conditions.

After considering the report, the University decided to cancel the admission of candidates who were not found eligible and to refer the sports certificates of all the candi-

dates to the Sports Authority of India for verification. The University also decided that in cases where it is difficult to determine the genuineness or otherwise of the sports certificates, the candidates concerned should be subjected to an interview and a trial in the respective game with a view to confirm that the candidates admitted are genuine sportsmen.

Family Planning measures and Achievement in Rural and Adivasi Areas

4398. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that family planning measures which are being taken are not fully successful in rural area, particularly in Adivasi area of the country;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made in this regard and if so the reasons therefor; and

(c) what other measures are being taken by Government to implement family planning programme in the rural and adivasi areas of the country to check the rapidly growth of population in those areas.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Family Welfare Programme is being promoted on purely voluntary basis. This is being done through efforts to increase demand for contraception and to provide the required services in an efficient manner. The popularity of the programme in rural areas has been increasing. The percentage of sterilisations in rural areas to the total number of sterilisations increased from 67.2 per cent in 1980-81 to 70.4 per cent in 1983-84. In the tribal areas the emphasis under the programme is on maternal and child health care schemes.

Village Electrification in Andhra Pradesh

4399. SHRI H. A. DORA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages electrified in Andhra Pradesh and the number that are still to be electrified;

(b) whether it is below the level of All India percentage; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to sort out the regional imbalances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) 22,455 villages have been electrified in Andhra Pradesh till the end of February, 1985. 4,766 villages remain to be electrified in the State.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of Naupada-Ganupur Line into Broad Gauge

4400. SHRI H. A. DORA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred to run the narrow-gauge railway from Naupada in Andhra Pradesh to Gunupur in Orissa;

(b) whether it is economically viable; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to convert this rail line into broad gauge rail line in view of importance of this line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The expenditure incurred on Naupada-Gunupur narrow gauge line during 1983-84 was about Rs. 44.83 lakhs excluding dividend liability.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Issue of All India Road Permits

4401. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any norms, rules,

regulations for the issue of All India Road Permits for taxis, trucks and buses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the policy is uniform in all State or the respective States have their own rules and regulations;

(d) whether the multi-point tax system or single point tax in respect of all the vehicles is in vogue in all these States; and

(e) if so, whether there is any uniformity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). All India Tourist Permits for motor cars (taxies) and buses and National Permits for public carrier are issued under Section 63 (7) and under Section 63 (11) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 respectively. The permits are issued by respective State Transport Authorities. The Policy and procedure to be observed uniformly in regard to issue of National Permits for Public carriers is provided in Section 63 (11) to Section 63 (15) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and rules made thereunder by the Central Government. Regulations governing the grant of All India Tourist Permits are laid down in Section 63 (7) to (10) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. While considering applications for allotments of permits, the State Transport Authorities lay down criteria consistent with these provisions, also taking into account any special local requirements.

(d) and (e). The holders of National Permits for public carriers pay a uniform compounded rate of composite tax based on single point taxation basis to the States which they choose for operation. As regards the All India Permit Scheme for tourist vehicles, it was mutually agreed by the State Government that the holders of permits issued under Section 63 (7) may be required to pay only the taxes of the Home State and shall be exempted from payment of taxes of other States. This facility of exemption of taxes afforded by the State Govt. was on reciprocal basis. Of late, some of the States have withdrawn this exemption.

Study of Rural Electrification

4402. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study on Rural Electrification Programme conducted by the programme Evolution Organisation of the Planning Commission has revealed that more efforts is needed on the part of the State Governments to provide electricity to villages where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population dominate and also to give more incentives to the weaker section so that the benefits of electricity are available to them; and

(b) if so, the main features pointed out in the Report regard to the slow progress of electrification of the villages by the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main factors responsible for the slow progress which emerge from the report are procedural delays, inadequate repair facilities in the proximity of villages, and inadequate bill collection centres, etc.

Request from Andhra Pradesh for Assistance outside the State Plan

4403. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Government of Andhra Pradesh requesting for assistance outside the State Plan for installation of generating equipment for (a) Pochampadu Hydro Electric Scheme, (b) Nagarjunasagar Lift Canal Hydro Electric Scheme and (c) Penna-Aoobilam Hydro Electric Scheme where the Dams are already constructed and water is let down without power generation for want of funds;

(b) whether Union Government is emphasising the need for development of Hydel Power Potential for conservation of the fossil fuel resources; and

(c) whether these projects be posed for foreign assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) In February, 1983, a proposal was received from Andhra Pradesh. However, as the proposal was not within the norms of Central Assistance it was not accepted.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At present these projects are not being considered for external funding/assistance.

Documentation System in Ports

4404. SHRI RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the five important recommendations relating to Documentation System in Ports contained in the Management Study Report of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (page 104 of the Department's Annual Report 1983-84) have been implemented; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The recommendations contained in the Report on the Documentation System in the Ports prepared by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms was accepted by the Government and the Ports were advised to take necessary action to implement them. The position in regard to the degree of implementation at different ports is being ascertained.

Gas Based Power Plant for Rajasthan

4405. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of power deficiency in Rajasthan it would be advisable to tap and utilise Bombay High Gas which is being planned to be conveyed through Rajasthan

to Uttar Pradesh near Banswara and Sawai Madhopur to put up 400 M.W. Thermal Power Plant for which Rajasthan Government is believed to have sent Project Reports to the Central Electricity Authority in December, 1983 for approval; and

(b) when are these projects likely to be approved and plants commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). Government have decided to set up a gas based thermal station of about 370 MW at Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan. The commissioning schedule has not been determined.

National Power Grid

4406. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether States have agreed on the formation of National Power Grid;

(b) if not, the names of States opposed to the idea;

(c) what efforts have so far been made to persuade these States in this regard; and

(d) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (d). There is general acceptance of the concept of National Power Grid.

Setting up of Lignite based Thermal Power Plant in Rajasthan

4407. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a techno economic feasibility report on setting up Lignite based thermal Plants at Kapoordi and Palana in Rajasthan has been submitted to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the causes of the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). Rajasthan State Electricity Board has submitted in February, 1985, the revised cost estimates of the Palana Project. The Central Electricity Authority is appraising the viability of the project on that basis. No project feasibility report has been received for setting up a lignite based thermal station at Kapoordi.

[Translation]

Central Schools in Barmer and Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)

4408. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not even a single Central School in Barmer and Jaisalmer cities in Rajasthan where Military Headquarters and many offices of the Union Government are functioning;

(b) if so, the reasons for not opening Central Schools at these places; and

(c) when Central Schools will be opened at these places ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. There are two Central Schools at Barmer. One at No. 5, FBSU, Air Force, Uttarlai, Post Office, Barmer, the other at Jalipa Cantt, Post Office Barmer. There is one Central School at A.F.S. Jaisalmer.

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

[English]

Government's Assistance to States for Lift Irrigation Scheme

4409. SHRI G. DEVARYA NAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to give fund for lift irrigation schemes in different States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Department of Irrigation).

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Power Rates in Delhi

4410. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to raise the power rates in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons and justification therefor; and

(c) the date from which the power rates are proposed to be increased with reaction of the public thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). Tariff rates for supply of electricity in Delhi have been increased with effect from 9.4.1985. The increase had become necessary as the costs of inputs of power generation and supply have increased since DESU last fixed its tariff in April, 1979. The increase does not affect low and middle income households and agriculturists.

Flyash from Badarpur Thermal Power Plant

4411. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether residents of South Delhi have complained against the flyash from the chimneys of Badarpur Thermal Power Plant which gets into their houses;

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

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Badarpur Thermal Power Plant authorities are taking action to install additional fly-ash precipitation equipment in its 3 × 100 MW generating units.

Proposal for Assistance to States Spending Higher Amount of Education

4412. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any special proposal to give additional financial assistance to the States which spend higher amount on education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Train Accident near Tundla

4413. SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a train accident took place near Tundla recently in which many persons were injured; and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) In the accident which occurred near Tundla on 28.3.85, 3 Railways employees sustained injuries.

(b) The cause of the accident is under enquiry.

Shortage of Medicines in Government Hospitals and free Medicines to all Citizens

4414. SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a acute shortage of medicines in Government hospitals in the country and patients have to purchase medicines from market; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard and the time by which Government will be able to provide free medical treatment aid to all the citizens ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Central Government has not received any specific complaint in respect of any State Government hospital where medicines are in short supply. The Central Government hospitals viz. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjang Hospital etc. have requisite stocks for meeting their normal requirement of medicines.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Re-introduction of Puri-Palsa
Passenger Train**

4415. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn the Puri-Palsa passenger train;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been growing demand for the re-introduction of that passenger train; and

(d) if so, when the Puri-Palsa passenger train is proposed to be re-introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). 219/220 Puri-Palsa passenger train was withdrawn from 22.2.1985 due to very poor patronisation.

(c) and (d). On persistent demand from public as well as from Government of Orissa, the train has been re-introduced from 5.4.1985.

**Number of Ships Called and Cargo
Handled at Calcutta Port**

4416. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of ships called at the Calcutta Port and total tonnage of cargo loaded and unloaded during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : The number of ships which called at and cargo handled through Calcutta Port including the Haldia Dock Complex during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 was as under :

(In '000' tonnes)

Year	No. of ships called	Cargo loaded	Gargo unloaded	Total cargo handled
1982-83	1264	3607	7084	10691
1983-84	1161	3530	6938	10468
1984-85	1136	3340	6999	10339

Plan Allocation for West Bengal for Sixth Plan

4417. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the actual plan allocation for West Bengal for irrigation in Sixth Plan and each annual plan, how much have been spent and how many acres of land have been benefited;

(b) whether any proposal for major

irrigation scheme was brought before Ministry by West Bengal Government other than the usual programme for sanction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The approved public sector outlay for irrigation in Sixth Plan was Rs. 390.50 crores. The allotment made in each annual plan, the amount spent each year and the extent of land benefited by way of additional potential created is as follows :

Year	Approved Outlay (Rupees in Crores)	Expenditure	Additional Potential (in thousand ha.)
1980-81	53.67	43.44	96
1981-82	55.51	47.58	41
1982-83	56.51	41.36	77.8
1983-84	51.03	43.84	76.7 (anticipated)
1984-85	40.15*	66.04 (anticipated)	78 (Target)

*State Plan not yet finalised, outlay tentative.

(b) and (c). No proposal other than the proposals of Sixth Plan has been received.

University Level Text Books by NCERT in Various Indian Languages

4418. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have published University level text books for various subjects especially on Science and Technology in various Indian languages;

(b) whether the Government is organising through National Council of Educational Research and Training and other agencies, workshops for encouraging the authors to write scientific and technical books in Indian languages; and

(c) the details of the work published in

different Indian languages so far ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (c). In pursuance of a direction contained in the National Policy on Education, 1968, the Union Ministry of Education has been providing, since 1969, grants to 15 participating States and 4 universities for the production of university-level books in Indian languages to facilitate the adoption of these languages as media for higher education.

The actual production of books entrusted to the Granth Akademies/Book Production Bureaus set up by the State Governments and the Cells set up in the universities.

A Steering Committee (headed by the Chairman, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, New Delhi) surveys the existing literature in different languages

to identify gaps and to recommend to the States the books to be written or to be translated in the languages covered under the Scheme. The Central Hindi Directorate and the CSTT have appointed 62 subject panels for this purpose. This Steering Committee is also responsible for allotment of titles to be produced by the concerned Hindi Granth Akademies. The Committee coordinates the efforts of Hindi Granth Akademies on policy matters on book production, and uniformity of procedure, so as to avoid duplication of effort.

The details of books published under the scheme, covering a range of subjects (including scientific disciplines like Veterinary Science, Medicine, Agricultural etc.) are given below :

Language	No. of titles published (as of 31.3.1985)
Assamese	525
Bengali	263
Gujarati	725
Hindi	1556
Kannada	415
Malayalam	885
Marathi	343
Oriya	368
Punjabi	139
Tamil [†]	900
Telugu	602
Total	6721

Note :

- (i) In addition to the above, the CSTT has produced 193 titles in Hindi covering Engineering, Agriculture and Medicine.
- (ii) The Bureau for the Promotion of Urdu has also produced 35 univer-

sity-level titles in Urdu, in several subjects of science and humanities.

(b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training is not concerned with production of books at university level in Indian languages. While the Council does not organise workshops specifically for university level books, it has organised them for developing a variety of instructional materials in different subject areas.

Average Income and Expenditure per day from and on a DTC bus

4419. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of buses proposed to be purchased by DTC during 1985-86;

(b) the average life of a new D.T.C. bus;

(c) the details of average expenditure and income per day on a DTC bus;

(d) whether the average income of DTC have gone down; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Total number of buses proposed to be purchased by DTC during 1985-86 is 201.

(b) The average life of a new DTC bus is treated as 5 lakh Kms. in terms of distance covered and 8 years in terms of time.

(c) For the period April '84—Feb'85 (Provisional figures), the average expenditure per day on a DTC bus was Rs. 833/- and the average income per day of a DTC bus was Rs. 416/-.

(d) and (e). During the period mentioned in part (c) above the average income per DTC bus went down marginally as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. This was mainly due to the

induction of more buses in the system to reduce over-crowding particularly during peak hours. The average number of DTC buses on the road in the current year was 3443 as against 3347 in the corresponding period in the previous year. As a consequence the number of passengers per DTC bus went down from 970 in 1983-84 to 901 in 1984-85. As a result the average income per DTC bus showed a marginal reduction. However the total income of DTC showed an increase from Rs. 47.46 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 48.00 crores in 1984-85.

Percentage of the total Fleet of DTC buses plying in Trans-Jamuna Area

4420. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that nearly one third population of Delhi lives in Trans-Jamuna area but the Delhi Transport Corporation buses serving these areas are not even one fifth of the total fleet of DTC on road; and

(b) if so, the details of the percentage of total fleet of DTC buses which are being run by DTC in Trans-Jamuna area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). At present, out of 664 city route, 112 routes are operating in Trans-Jamuna area. The DTC has a schedule of 4802 buses for the entire city route network, and out of these 771 buses have been deployed on routes serving Trans-Jamuna area. This is 16% of the total schedule of buses.

UGC Assistance to Projects for Conducting Coaching Classes for Minority Communities

4421. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether University Grants Commission have requested the Universities of Jammu, Kashmir, Bangalore, Osmania, Calicut, Lucknow, Patna and Gauhati to send suitable projects seeking assistance from

University Grants Commission for conducting coaching classes to prepare students belonging to minorities communities to enable them to compete for various competitive examinations;

(b) if so, the details of such request of University Grants Commission and the proposal so far received and approved;

(c) the number of students who have been benefited so far;

(d) the assistance so far provided to Aligarh Muslim University and Jamia Millia Islamia;

(e) the reasons for not requesting the Universities in West Bengal and some other States, having large population of Muslim minorities; and

(f) arrangements which have been made/proposed by University Grants Commission for coaching of students belonging to minorities communities ?

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

(b) The University Grants Commission have formulated a scheme to give financial assistance to various universities/colleges for starting coaching classes to prepare students belonging to minority communities to enable them to compete in various competitive examinations for recruitment to services under the Central and State Governments and public undertakings, at various levels. The guidelines on the scheme were circulated by the U.G.C. to all the universities and deemed universities in the country for sending proposals for consideration of the U.G.C. According to the guidelines the main coaching centres would be located at the university campus; sub-centres might be located in a few colleges and overall responsibility of conducting the coaching classes properly in the colleges would be that of the university. The universities were made responsible for organising these courses, recruitment/ placement of necessary teaching staff and preparation of teaching/learning material.

A statement showing the State-wise

position of proposals accepted and the proposals still pending with the Commission is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-1098/85].

(c) Universities which have been sanctioned grants under the scheme by the University Grants Commission were requested during January, 1985 to indicate the progress of the scheme. The progress reports are still awaited from the concerned universities.

(d). Aligarh Muslim University Rs. 1,50,000/-

Jamia Millia Islamia Rs. 1,44,000/-

(e) and (f). Guidelines on the scheme have been circulated to all the universities and deemed universities in the country requesting them to send their proposals to the University Grants Commission for grant of financial assistance.

Loss in Freight Traffic

4422. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Railways have lost freight traffic because of shortage of wagons past during three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the value of freight traffic particularly traffic of Coal, Fertilisers, Cement, Iron and Steel lost by the different Railways during the past three years; and

(d) what was the position of wagons supplied by the Railways as compared to the demands for wagons during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The Railways have lost some traffic in the non-core sector due to shortage of wagons for piecemeal movements. In the core sector viz. coal, fertilisers, cement, iron and steel etc. shortage of wagons was felt only during the peak traffic months of January to March due to a simultaneous spurt in demand from all sectors.

(c) the figures of the value of freight

traffic lost on this account are not maintained.

(d) the daily average originating loading during the last three years is given below :—

Years	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
1982—83	27526	5108
1983—84	27582	4866
1984—85	28658*	4441*

*Provisional

The demands outstanding at the end of each of the last three years was as follows :—

	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
End of March'83	35056	9646
End of March'84	38959	23377
End of March'85	71570	37022

Filaria Control Programme undertaken by Centre

4423. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Filaria Control Programme had been undertaken by the Centre in some States during Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the name of the States where this scheme had been undertaken during the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) the details of the work done in this regard in those States during that period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The National Filaria Control Programme, a Centrally Sponsored Category II Health Scheme, continued to be implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar

Pradesh and West Bengal and in the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

(c) During the Sixth Five Year Plan period a population of about 27 million is being protected through recurrent anti-larval measures and detection/treatment of filaria cases through 188 control units. 90% of the towns where anti larval measures are in operation for more than five years had shown decline in filaria cases. Another 5 million population is being protected by 3 Rural Filaria Control Projects one each in Gujarat (Bulsar District), Uttar Pradesh (Jaunpur District), Andhra Pradesh (Srikakulam District) so far surveys have been completed in 235 districts and survey is in progress in 26 districts. Anti-larval measures with various larvicides have been intensified to control filariasis. Adequate stock of larvicides and drugs is being provided under the National Filaria Control Programme.

Kangsabati Reservoir Project

4424. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have sent a Rs. 210 crores scheme for modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir Project to the Central Water Commission for approval;

(b) whether the Government are aware that in view of the sanctioning of upper Kangsabati Project in Purulia it has become extremely essential to approve the modernisation of the present Kangsabati Reservoir Project as the former when executed will take away a substantial part of water and cripple the present reservoir unless its water resources are substantially increased; and

(c) if answer to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative what steps are being taken for immediate clearance of the modernisation and augmentation scheme of Kangsabati Reservoir Project ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) A Project Report for Modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir Project estimated to cost Rs. 232.84 crores has been

received in the Central Water Commission in April, 1983.

(b) Upper Kangsabati Project in Purulia district has not yet been approved by the Planning Commission.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Increase in Diseases due to Protein Caloric malnutrition like Marasmus and Kwashiorkar

4425. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the diseases due to protein caloric malnutrition like Marasmus and Kwashiorkar are increasing in the rural areas and if so, State-wise figures of incidence; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country has to face this problem due to neglect in Five Year Plans and if so, the preventive measure taken/proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau under ICMR conducts diet and Nutrition Surveys in the rural and urban areas in 10 States. Kwashiorkar and Marasmus are the extreme forms of Protein caloric malnutrition and are generally seen in pre-school children. The incidence of Kwashiorkar and Marasmus in different years is given in Statement attached. Government have started the following programmes to contain the problem :—

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare :

1. Prophylaxis Programme against Vitamin 'A' deficiency leading to blindness amongst children, initiated in 1971.
2. Prophylaxis programme to prevent Nutritional anaemia in mothers and children started in 1971.

Ministry of Social and Women Welfare :

3. Integrated Child Development Service Scheme initiated in 1975.

4. Special Nutrition Programme in 1962-63.
(1970-71).

5. Balawadi Nutrition Programme Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies :
(1970-71).

Ministry of Education :

6. Mid day meal programme started

7. Development of low-cost foods for supplementary feeding.

8. Education, extension and Publicity.

Statement

Percentage Prevalence of Kwashiorkar and marasmus in pre-school children in different States.

States	1978		1980		1982	
	Kwash	Maras	Kwash	Maras	Kwash	Maras
Kerala	—	0.7	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	0.6	—	0.4	0.3	—
Karnataka	0.3	0.5	—	0.3	—	0.2
Andhra Pradesh	1.3	2.3	0.5	1.7	0.6	—
Maharashtra	0.7	—	NC	NC	0.5	0.3
Gujarat	0.5	3.4	—	1.1	—	2.3
Orissa	—	0.9	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	0.4	—	—	0.3	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	NC	NC	NC	NC
Uttar Pradesh	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.8	NC	NC

NC—Not covered.

Assistance Provided to Physically Handicapped

4426. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that vast majority of the physically handicapped people are not being properly looked after in the country especially in rural areas; and

(b) what is the number of physically handicapped, State-wise, and the social assistance provided for the urban and rural handicapped population, year-wise for the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SMT. M. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) No, Sir. There are several schemes for prevention and detection of dis-

abilities, education and training of disabled population and their rehabilitation.

(b) A statement regarding the number of physically handicapped persons State-wise is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1099/85].

Assistance provided to handicapped persons under various Schemes of the Government of India is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1099/85]. Besides State Governments have also formulated Schemes for the welfare of physically handicapped population.

Students' Enrolment Rate in Universities

4427. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the students' enrolment rate in the university education system has come down during the decade 1974-75 to 1983-84

as compared to previous decade;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the State-wise figures of enrolment rate for the above period and remedial steps taken/proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The total enrolment in universities and colleges increased from 9.50 lakhs in 1964-65 to 22.34 lakhs in 1973-74 and 33.59 lakhs in 1983-84. The average annual rate of growth during 1964-65 to 1973-74 was 10.3% and that during the period 1974-75 to 1983-84 was 4.2%. The higher rate of growth in the earlier decade was partly because the base on which expansion took place was smaller and partly because economic development did not keep pace with the expansion in the higher education system in later years.

(c) A statement indicating the statewise Student enrolment during the period 1979-80 to 1983-84 is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Enrolment						
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,65,037	1,93,416	2,18,441	2,44,332	2,73,176		
2.	Assam	52,021	47,517	58,781	65,930	71,118		
3.	Bihar	1,25,035	1,39,341	1,66,473	1,98,018	2,28,441		
4.	Gujarat	1,69,878	1,74,786	1,95,179	1,98,438	2,04,697		
5.	Haryana	62,582	58,900	59,534	65,022	69,310		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11,849	12,986	14,771	16,305	18,319		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	17,993	21,968	20,286	20,190	21,348		
8.	Karnataka	1,82,675	2,00,829	2,15,861	2,32,090	2,59,804		
9.	Kerala	1,06,297	1,13,352	1,19,551	1,25,111	1,40,226		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,00,134	2,12,823	2,18,931	2,25,580	2,37,382		
11.	Maharashtra	3,34,211	3,35,312	3,48,814	3,73,385	3,97,280		

12.	Manipur	7,691	6,601	8,098	8,555	10,514
13.	Meghalaya/Nagaland	7,170	7,416	8,628	8,207	10,367
14.	Orissa	50,412	57,194	61,666	64,853	72,642
15.	Punjab	1,12,139	1,12,103	1,12,788	1,17,580	1,22,272
16.	Rajasthan	1,44,441	1,44,130	1,53,312	1,54,863	1,68,414
17.	Tamil Nadu	1,84,295	2,05,382	2,19,286	2,29,075	2,47,226
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4,31,584	4,45,677	4,55,949	4,55,305	4,60,793
19.	West Bengal/Tripura/Sikkim	2,08,274	1,89,849	2,09,494	2,33,498	2,48,559
20.	Delhi	74,861	72,855	86,223	91,756	97,435

TOTAL

26,48,579 27,52,437 29,52,066 31,33,093 33,59,323

Uniform Distribution of Power

4428. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the electricity power has been concentrated in some parts of the country only without maintaining any balanced or uniform distribution for the entire country since independence; and

(b) if so, the measures to maintain the uniformity for the current running Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) and (b). At the time of Independence, the power supply industry was largely in the private sector and was confined to the urban areas. Since then, steps have been taken to promote power development on a rational basis. One of the early measures taken was to introduce comprehensive legislation providing for the setting up of State Electricity Boards to extend power supply to all the areas.

Since the energy resources of the country are unevenly distributed, a regional approach has been adopted in the matter of power development. Regional Power Grids are being developed and Central Power Stations are being established. Concerted efforts have been made to accelerate the implementation of Rural Electrification Schemes and remove imbalances in rural power supplies through special financing arrangements such as the Minimum Needs Programme, etc.

[Translation]

Demand for Railway Station near Dhosawas

4429. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when was Dhosawas Station on Metre Gauge line near Ratlam (W.R.) was set up;

(b) whether this station has been set up near the Ratlam Industrial area, 5 K.M. away from Dhosawas;

(c) whether the residents of Dhosawas have been demanding a station for them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Dhosawas station situated between Ratlam and Namli stations on Ratlam-Neemuch M.G. Line was set up with effect from 7.1.1978.

(b) Yes, Sir. This station is about 4.26 Kms. away from Dhosawas Village.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal for opening of a halt-station near Dhosawas village was examined in the past but was not found justified.

[English]

Gas-based Power Plants along Hazira-Jagdishpur

4430. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are plans to set up gas based power plants along the Hazira-Jagdishpur gas pipe line;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether gas will be adequate to feed both the power, and fertilizer plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) to (c). In view of the adequate availability of gas, Government have decided to set up in the Central sector gas based power stations with a total capacity of 1500 MW with combined cycle technology at Kawas, Sawai Madhopur and Auriya along the alignment of the Hazira-Bijaypur-Jagdishpur gas pipe line.

Separate Coaches/Compartments for Ladies in Long Distance Trains

4431. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether separate coaches or compartments for ladies are being discontinued on several long distance trains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the number of long distance trains on which separate compartments in sleeper/non-sleeper coaches are reserved for lady passengers ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Ken Multipurpose Project of Madhya Pradesh

4432. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ken Multipurpose Project in Chhatarpur district in Madhya Pradesh has been sent to Central Government for approval;

(b) if so, whether Government are making provision in the budget for the project for the current financial year after according their approval to it; and

(c) if so, the time by which work is likely to be started thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted a Project Report on Ken Multipurpose Project in 1982. But they have not yet complied with the comments of the Central Water Commission thereon.

(b) The State Government has not made any provisions for this project during the current financial year.

(c) Does not arise.

Survey of Rail Line from Lalitpur to Banda

4433. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey for laying a rail line from Lalitpur to Banda via Tikamgarh-Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the further action being taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification in Hill Districts of U. P.

4434. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages electrified in Uttar Pradesh under the Rural Electrification Programme during the year 1984-85 and separate figures for various hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the achievements are in accordance with the targets fixed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action being taken by the Government to meet the shortfall in the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : (a) 3572 villages were electrified in Uttar Pradesh during 1984-85, till the end of February, 1985 against a target of 3432 villages. The information in respect of the Hill Districts is shown below :

Name of the Hill District	No. of villages electrified from 1.4.1984 to 31.1.1985.	Major Port	Net Surplus (+)/ Deficit (—) during 1983-84 (Rs. in lakhs)
Nainital	50	Bombay	4550.59
Almora	45	Calcutta	(—) 554.93
Pithoragarh	27	Cochin	(—) 333.18
Dehradun	44	Kandla	Nil
Uttar Kashi	32	Madras	53.45
Chamoli	30	Mormugao	8.03
Pauri Garhwal	42	New Manglore	126.15
Tehri Garhwal	25	Paradip	(—) 742.63
		Tuticorin	11.84
		Visakhapatnam	(—) 307.86
	Total : 295		

Annual Accounts of Major Ports for the year 1984-85 have not been finalised so far.

(b) and (c). The target for the State has been exceeded.

[English]

Profit/Loss of Major Ports during 1983-84 and 1984-85

4435. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the major Ports which are suffering losses; and

(b) the loss and profit figures of the Major Ports during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). During the year 1983-84 Major Ports of Calcutta, Cochin, Paradip and Visakhapatnam suffered net losses.

As per audited accounts for the year 1983-84 the loss and profit figures of the major Ports were as under :

Restoration of the Stoppage of Belguntha Train at Solari Station

4436. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Belguntha train had a stoppage at Solari Station (District Puri) which has recently been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether in view of the inconvenience to the passengers, Government propose to restore its stoppage at Solari ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Prior to 1.4.84, this train used to stop at Solari but after review of the position, stoppage of this train at solari was not found commercially justified and stoppage of this train was withdrawn. Moreover, 211/218 Khurda Road-Palasa passenger which stop at Solari, run in a close proximity with 79/80 Tirupati Express.

(c) No, Sir.

Proposal for Daily Train Service between Bangalore and New Delhi

4437. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Bangalore are facing great hardships for want of a daily train service from Bangalore to New Delhi; and

(b) whether in view of the fact that accommodation is not available to all the travelling public in the existing bi-weekly trains and considering the great demand, Government propose to run daily train service from Bangalore to New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Due to paucity of resources, it is not feasible at present to introduce a daily train between Bangalore and New Delhi.

Introduction of a Morning Train from Tumkur to Bangalore

4438. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of season ticket holders travelling between Tumkur and Bangalore daily; and

(b) in view of the fact that large number of officer goes travelling from Tumkur to Bangalore daily, whether Government propose to run a special non-stop train from Tumkur to Bangalore in the morning to avoid to heavy rush in the existing trains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) About 800.

(b) Due to paucity of resources, it is not possible to run such a train for the present.

Compensation to fire Victims of 327 UP Nagpur Passenger Train

4439. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of ex-gratia relief sanctioned in each case to the next of kin of those who died and to the persons injured as a result of the fire which broke out in two coaches of the 327UP Nagpur Passenger Train on February 23, 1985 and whether it was actually disbursed;

(b) the number of compensation claims received by the Ad hoc Claims Commissioner appointed for this purpose and number of claims out of them decided so far; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The amount of ex-gratia relief sanctioned and actually disbursed to the next of kin of those who died, were paid at the rate of Rs. 2,500/- each in respect of 28 death cases and at the rate of Rs. 1,500/- in 8 case of serious injuries and at the rate of Rs. 250/- in 6 cases of minor injuries.

(b) and (c). Shri D. P. Pandey, District and Session Judge, Durg, has assumed charge of ad hoc Claims Commissioner on 25.3.1985 for deciding the cases arising out of accident to 327 Up Nagpur Passenger Train. No petition for compensation claims has been filed till 18.4.1985.

Conversion of Dehri-Pipradih Line into Broad Gauge

4440. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large deposits of lime stone in Robtas and Palamu districts of Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to lack of transportation facilities these lime stone could not be utilised for establishment of cement plant;

(c) if so, whether Government are contemplating to convert the existing narrow gauge line between Dehri and Pipradih into broad gauge line and extend it upto Giridih near Bihar-U.P. border; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to extend the existing Garwa-Bhawanathpur line 8 k.m. east of Bhawanathpur so that Bhawanathpur and Jadunathpur is linked ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is evidence of lime stone, line, cement, coal, Gypsum, laterite, slag and Pyrites being available in the area for traffic.

(b) Not known.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal for conversion of the narrow gauge line from Dehri-on-Sone to Pipradih into broad gauge and extension thereof upto Giridih.

(d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

Railway Projects in Karnataka

4441. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway projects pending completion in Karnataka State;

(b) the amount required for the year 1985-86 towards the progress of the above projects;

(c) the amount actually sanctioned for such projects for the year 1985-86;

(d) the reasons for allocation of inadequate funds; and

(e) the time likely to be taken to complete the projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Three; viz. Bangalore-Mysore gauge conversion from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge, Chitradurg-Rayadurg new line and Krishnarajpuram-White field doubling.

(b) and (c). It was earlier proposed to allot Rs. 386 lakhs for progress of these works in 1985-86. Due to curtailment of

expected allocations only Rs. 76 lakhs could be finally allotted for these works in 1985-86.

(d) Severe constraint of resources.

(e) The completion of these projects will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

Kabini IInd Stage Project in Karnataka

4442. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) when the Kabini IInd Stage work is likely to be taken up in Karnataka State;

(b) is there any provision of financial assistance made by Centre during the Seventh Plan period for this project; and

(c) what would be the requirement of funds to complete the project and the amount proposed to be sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The State Government has not reported when they are going to take up this project.

(b) and (c). Centre provides assistance to States in the form of block loans and grants which is not tied to any Sector of development or project. The Draft VII Five Year Plan Document of Karnataka does not indicate any provision for Kabini Stage-II Project. As the Project Report is not yet received from the State, its estimated cost is not available.

Death Rate of Infants

4443. SHRI A. J. V. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that deaths of infants is highest in the country as compared with other countries;

(b) which are the 10 districts in the country with highest and lowest death rate for infants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Infant mortality rate (IMR) is measured in terms of number of infant deaths per thousand live births per year. According to the sample registration system IMR in India for 1981 was 110. Although this is high as compared to IMR in the developed countries and some of the developing countries but it is not the highest in the world.

(b) District level estimates of infant mortality are not available.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Recognition of Association) Rules, 1982

4444. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has framed Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Recognition of Association) Rules, 1982;

(b) if so, when these Rules were framed; and

(c) at which meeting of the Board of Governors the said Rules were passed ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Rules for Recognition of Association of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan were framed in 1982.

(c) After obtaining the approval of the Chairman in January 1983, the Rules were circulated to all concerned and the Board of Governors was also intimated at its meeting held on 5.12.1983.

Per Capita Expenditure on Students of Various Universities

4445. SHRI SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita expenditure on students of Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Banaras Hindu University;

(b) whether the Government have a plan to bring the State Universities at par with the Central Universities as regards per capita expenditure on students; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) On the basis of recurring maintenance grants sanctioned during 1982-83, and the enrolment in that year, the per capita expenditure in respect of these three Central Universities works out approximately, as under :

	Rs.
(i) Delhi University	7021
(ii) Jawaharlal Nehru University	13126
(iii) Banaras Hindu University	11197

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The per capita expenditure varies from course to course and depends also on the levels of teaching and research programmes. This expenditure will also be higher in respect of residential universities compared to those which are affiliating universities. It will not, therefore, be feasible to ensure parity in per capita expenditure in all the universities.

[Translation]

Fees from Students in India from Gulf Countries

4446. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gulf countries send their students to India for higher and technical studies and if so, the total number of such students in the country, State-wise and faculty-wise;

(b) whether the fees charged from them are the same as charged from Indian students;

(c) whether Indian students studying

abroad are charged more fees; and

details thereof ?

(d) if so, whether in order to have reciprocity any specific scheme has been formulated for charging more fees from foreign students studying in India and the

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a), (b), (c) and (d). A number of students from Gulf countries come to India for higher education and technical studies. These students are either self-financing or are awarded Government of India scholarships. The Education Ministry has awarded scholarships to 37 students from Gulf countries during 1982-83 to 1984-85. The country-wise and year-wise distribution of these scholarship-holders is given below :

Country	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Iran	1	2	4
Iraq	4	12	13
Qatar	—	—	1
Kuwait	—	—	—
U.A.E.	—	—	—
Sultnate of Oman	—	—	—
Baharain	—	—	—

2. The faculty-wise breakup of students from Gulf countries who have been awarded scholarships by the Government of India is indicated below :

Country	Year	Humanities	Sciences/ Agriculture	Engg./ Tech.	Medical
1	2	3	4	5	6
Iran	1982-83	—	—	1	—
	1983-84	—	—	1	1
	1984-85	—	1	3	—
Iraq	1982-83	2	2	—	—
	1983-84	6	4	—	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1984-85	9	4	—	—
Qatar	1982-83	—	—	—	—
	1983-84	—	—	—	—
	1984-85	—	—	—	1
Kuwait	}	—	—	—	—
U.A.E.					
Sultnate of Oman					
Baharain					

3. The distribution of these scholarship-holders State/Union Territory-wise is indicated below :

Iran	Punjab	—	1	—	—
	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	2	—
	Gujarat	—	—	1	—
	Delhi	—	—	2	—
	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	1
Iraq	Maharashtra	1	—	—	—
	Rajasthan	5	—	—	—
	Uttar Pradesh	7	1	1	—
	Delhi	4	4	—	—
	Haryana	—	1	—	—
	Karnataka	—	1	—	—
	Orissa	—	1	—	—
	Punjab	—	1	—	—
	West Bengal	—	1	—	—
	Kerala	—	—	—	1
Qatar	Delhi	—	—	—	1

4. The above information does not include those students who come to India on their own for higher education and technical studies. Since Universities have been

allowed to admit such self-financing students after determining their eligibility for admission, the Ministry of Education has no information about their number.

The fees charged from students coming from Gulf countries are similar to those that are charged from Indian students for prosecuting various courses of studies.

5. Some countries like the United Kingdom, Newzealand, Australia and Canada are charging fees at higher rate from overseas students. The Government of India has at present no proposal under consideration for charging fees at higher rates from foreign students enrolled in various courses in Indian universities and institutions of higher learning.

[English]

Avenue of Promotions for Non-Teaching Staff of Kendriya Vidyalayas

4447. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the avenues of promotion for the non-teaching staff of Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) whether the non-teaching staff of Kendriya Vidyalayas and the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Head Quarters and Regional Offices are governed by same set of rules; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) All posts of Lab Attendants, 60% posts of UDCs, 40% posts of Head Clerks and 50% posts of Superintendents of Kendriya Vidyalayas are filled up by promotion from amongst the eligible Group 'D' employees, LDCs, UDCs and Head Clerks, respectively. Even for the remaining posts in these categories departmental candidates can compete alongwith others for appointment through direct recruitment departmental examination. Such staff of Kendriya Vidyalayas are also eligible to compete in various categories of posts in the Headquarters and Regional Offices of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the Kendriya Vidyalayas, which are filled through departmental tests/direct recruitment. Further,

LDCs and Group 'D' employees in the Kendriya Vidyalayas are also eligible for grant of selection grade.

(b) and (c). Non-teaching staff of the Kendriya Vidyalayas and those of Headquarters and Regional Offices of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are governed by the same service rules, except for the recruitment rules for various posts which have to be different depending upon job requirements.

Unequal Railway Freight Charges

4448. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that railway freight charges of cotton, coal, steel and sugar are unequal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a and (b). Railway freight rates are not the same for all commodities. The freight rate for any commodity depends on the classification assigned to it in the Railway Freight Structure. Each commodity has been assigned an appropriate classification taking into account its transportation characteristics such as value, loadability, use, risk in transit, etc. The freight classification of cotton, coal, steel and sugar being different, the freight rate charged for these commodities are different.

[Translation]

Promotion of Employees in Accounts Department of Railways

4449. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the employees of Railway Department have been promoted or are being promoted under the Cadre restructuring;

(b) if so, whether the employees in the Accounts Department of Railways have been denied of this facility because Railway Board has not issued any orders for them in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) A number of Group 'C' and 'D' categories of staff have been restructured through cadre review, which is a continuing process, while the rest will be taken up for consideration as and when due.

(b) and (c). The staff of the Accounts Department have benefited by a phased programme of Cadre Restructuring implemented during the period 1980 to 1982. The question whether any further restructuring for this category is necessary, will be considered as and when due.

[English]

**Construction of Building for Boys
Higher Secondary School, Kharagpur**

4450. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the representations made for the demolition of hutments used for holding classes of the S.E. Railway Boy's Higher Secondary School at Kharagpur;

(b) the reasons for not completing the construction of the building for which provision had been made in the Works Programme for 1982-83; and

(c) when the Railway Authorities propose to start and complete the construction of the building ?

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

(b) and (c). There is a proposal for construction of a new building for the school

in replacement of the old building. However, due to severe constraint of funds it has not been possible to include this work in the Railway's Budget so far.

**Registration of Compounders Trained
in G. B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair**

4451. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the compounders recruited and trained in G.B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair by the medical authorities of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Administration have not been registered under the Pharmacist Registration Act and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has made an agreement with the Government of West Bengal for registering these compounders and if so, what action has been taken by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for registering these compounders; and

(c) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration will have their own Pharmacy Council to register the said compounders in the first register and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Union Territory Administration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, have informed that they had constituted a Registration Tribunal which undertook the Registration of Pharmacists in the First Register from April, 1972 to 5th December, 1974 as per the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1948. The Union Territory had an agreement with the West Bengal State Government/West Bengal Pharmacy Council for a definite period and had given the First Register, after its closure, to them. The agreement was in force only upto 18-8-1983.

The Union Territory Administration is anxious to register some un-registered Compounders working in the Hospitals/Dispensaries who have considerable experience but lack of requisite educational qualifications etc. This matter is being considered by the

Government in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice and the Union Territory Administration.

**Talks with All India Kendriya
Vidyalaya Teachers Association**

4452. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH
GOSWAMI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association had called off their agitation on the former Minister's assurance that bilateral talks would be held to discuss their 11 point demands;

(b) if so, why the talks have not been held so far;

(c) whether the recognition of Service Associations Rules framed by the Government are not applicable to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(d) if so, whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has framed its own Rules in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There is no record of any such assurance having been given by the former Minister.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The various Service Rules of the Government of India are not *ipso facto* applicable to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have framed its own Recognition of Associations Rules.

**Providing Catering Facility in
Himsagar Express**

4453. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that no catering facility is provided in the Himsagar Express

connecting Kanyakumari and Jammu Tawi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). No pantry car is provided on Himsagar Express train because of paucity of pantry cars. Moreover, this is a non-vestibuled train. However, arrangements for catering on this train is made through static catering units provided at stations en-route.

**Criteria for Setting up of Central
Universities**

4454. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the basis for creation of Central Universities; and

(b) whether States not having and Central University will be given preference for setting up a new Central University ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). There were three Universities namely, the Delhi University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University, functioning under Acts of Parliament when the Constitution came into effect. Thereafter, in 1951, the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, was declared as an institution of National importance under an Act of Parliament, with the powers of a University; in 1966, the Jawaharlal Nehru University was established under an Act of Parliament, as Delhi is a Union Territory; in 1973, a Central University was established in Shillong after the legislatures of Meghalaya and Nagaland by resolution requested the Central Government to do so; and in 1974, the University of Hyderabad was established after an amendment to the Constitution to enable the Central Government to establish the University. As the Central Government does not normally establish Universities, no criteria have been laid down for the purpose, and the question of giving preference to any State in the matter does not arise.

Literacy Amongst Women

4455. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of literacy amongst women, State-wise;

(b) progress made to increase the literacy amongst women, particularly in the State of Orissa; and

(c) the targets fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A statement showing State-wise percentage of literacy according to 1981 census is attached.

(b) The following steps have been taken to promote literacy amongst women in the country including Orissa.

1. The States and Union Territories have been advised to :

cover on priority basis all the districts having literacy rate below national average;

ensure that at least 50% of the learners enrolled in the Adult Education Centres are women;

make special efforts to enrol the other weaker sections of the society;

give priority to the opening of the Adult Education Centres in rural and Adivasi areas and to locate such centres in *basties* of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes as far as possible.

encourage voluntary organisations to participate in the programme by conducting adult education centres especially for women. For the purpose, grant-in-aid rules have been relaxed to accommodate those agencies which are willing to run a smaller number of centres of minimum five centres exclusively for women;

lay special emphasis on starting post-literacy and follow-up programme to

ensure that neo-literates do not lapse into illiteracy; and

monitor among others the participation of students and non-student youths in adult education.

2. To provide further boost to the enrolment of women under Adult Education Programme, a scheme of awards has been instituted for excellent performance in adult literacy for women. Awards are given under the scheme for (a) 5 best Adult Education Centres for women in each district; (b) one best district in the State (two each in case of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh; 3 for Uttar Pradesh and 5 awards for 9 Union Territories, and (c) State level awards to 4 best States and one UT level award for best UT.

3. To encourage enrolment of girls, Central assistance is given to 9 educationally backward States, which include Orissa, (a) for running non-formal education centres exclusively for girls on 90 : 10 sharing basis and (b) for appointment of women teachers in primary schools on 80 : 20 sharing basis.

4. Awards have also been instituted for excellence in performance in the enrolment of girls separately under the formal and non-formal systems.

(c) While no target has been fixed, the Sixth Five Year Plan document envisaged eradication of illiteracy by 1990 i.e. by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. The enrolment target will however, be finalised during the Seventh Plan on year to year basis in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Statement

Literacy rate 1981 Census

States/UTs	Percentage
INDIA	36.23*
Andhra Pradesh	29.94
Assam	—*
Bihar	26.20
Gujarat	43.70
Haryana	36.14
Himachal Pradesh	42.48

Jammu & Kashmir	26.67
Karnataka	38.46
Kerala	70.42
Madhya Pradesh	27.87
Maharashtra	47.18
Manipur	41.35
Meghalaya	34.08
Nagaland	42.57
Orissa	34.23
Punjab	40.86
Rajasthan	24.38
Sikkim	34.05
Tamil Nadu	46.76
Tripura	42.12
Uttar Pradesh	27.16
West Bengal	40.94

UNION TERRITORIES

A & N Islands	51.56
Arunachal Pradesh	20.79
Chandigarh	64.79
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.67
Delhi	61.54
Goa, Daman & Diu	56.66
Lakshadweep	55.07
Mizoram	59.88
Pondicherry	55.85

*Figures of India for 1981 exclude Assam where Census could not be held due to disturbed conditions prevailing at the time of Census.

Ships Proposed to be purchased during 1985-90

4456. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of ships which are

likely to be purchased during 1985-90 and total cost of the ships to be purchased;

(b) whether it is a fact that ships are not purchased from the Company quoting lowest tender but by the choice of Managing Director; and

(c) if not, the number of ships purchased from the Company of lowest tender during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Total number of ships to be purchased during 1985-90 and total cost of these ships will depend upon the physical target and financial provisions made for the shipping sector during the seventh Plan period, which is yet to be finalised by the Government.

(b) and (c). There are no pre-determined guidelines of Government to govern the procedure of purchase of ships by the Private Sector. Decisions for acquisition of ships by the private sector shipping companies are based on their commercial judgement and are usually taken by their management on the basis of several factors such as price of ships, Yards/Sellers from whom ships are to be acquired, age and Technical specifications of ships, terms and conditions of payment of deferred price etc. Decisions for the purchase of ships from abroad by private sector are operative only after due sanction of Government has been accorded to them.

2. Public sector shipping companies follow a well laid out procedure in the matter of acquisition of ships from abroad. Tenders are invited from shipyards worldwide and these are evaluated by the Ship Acquisition Committee of the Company concerned. The Ship Acquisition Committee selects the shipyard whose offer is most competitive for the award of the order. After the shipyard is finalised for award of the order, the case is processed in the Government on the basis of the project report submitted by the public sector Shipping Company, for approval of PIB/Cabinet.

3. During the last three years Shipping Corporation of India has placed firm orders for 37 ships as under after obtaining the approval of the Government.

Type	No.	GRT (in million T)	DWT	Contract price per vessel (USD million)	Shipyard on whom ordered
LR—1 Tankers (62,000 DWT)	11	0.413	0.688	24.4	Hyundai, Korea
Supply Vessels (OSVS)	10	0.012	0.015	4.598	Robin Shipyard, Singapore,
Product Tankers (40, 700 DWT)		0.098	0.163	23.00	Hyundai, Korea
Bulk Carriers (45,000 DWT)	12	0.314	0.540	17.5	Daewoo, Korea
	37	0.837	1.406		

The price of above ships has been the lowest in the tenders in each category.

4. For the ships acquired from Indian Shipyards by Indian Shipping Companies, both in the public and private sector, the price is fixed by the Government in accordance with the pricing formula for fixing the price of ships constructed in Indian Shipyards.

[Translation]

Immoral Trafficking of Nepal Girls

4457. SHRI R. M. BHOYE :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the 'Janyug' dated the 18 March, 1985 that lakhs of young Nepali girls are being brought to India for immoral trafficking by an organised gang;

(b) whether Government have investigated into the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The information has been called from the State Governments.

[English]

News Item Captioned "Drug Companies Revert to Brand Names"

4458. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Drug Companies revert to Brand Names" appeared in Business Standard dated 23 March, 1985;

(b) if so, which of the companies are again using brand names for their products; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) In so far as this Ministry is aware, three Drugs namely :— Danazol, Rosexacin and Sodium Valproate are being marketed under their respective brand names under Court's orders.

(c) The Delhi High Court in the judgement delivered on 13th August, 1982 declared that laying down inter-alia drugs containing any of the single active ingredient shall be marketed only under generic names, as illegal and ultra vires of the Constitution. The Government have preferred an appeal (Special Leave Petition) in the Supreme Court. The Special Leave Petition has been admitted on 1st December, 1983. The latter is, therefore, sub-judice.

Import of Goods Through Paradip Port

4459. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will

the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the imports of goods through Paradip Port have gone up in recent period;

(b) if so, the total tonnes of different goods imported through Paradip Port in the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Commodity-wise imports handled through Paradip in the last three years were:—

Commodity	(In tonnes)		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Foodgrains	46,559	1,48,291	11,633
Fertilizers	26,096	47,197	26,841
Coal	3,31,143	24,663	68,635
Cement	30,670	32,262	—
Magnesite	2,892	6,098	18,677
Pig Iron	18,766	—	—
Iron and Steel	23,682	18,977	2,917
Care/WFP Cargo	30,824	30,624	21,074
Machinery	130	—	76
Oil Drilling equipments	—	513	1,234
Carpet Rolls	88	—	—
Pipes	1,498	—	—
Hard Coke	11,020	10,001	27,551
Relief materials	317	—	—
Gas Turbine	—	—	324
Dredging materials	—	—	4,465
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,23,685	3,18,626	1,93,427

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I have given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already told all of you to please sit down. Nothing will go on record if all of you talk like this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I have given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request all of you to please sit down first. I shall call each one of you one by one and listen.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I want to make one suggestion which concerns the entire House.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I have given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will call you afterwards.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I had given a notice. He is merely giving a suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is my discretion. Please sit down.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Your discretion should not be like this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am glad that the Prime Minister is here in the House. I want to make one suggestion and I believe that the entire House will accept that suggestion. (Interruptions) It is something which should come from you and it is coming from me.

(Interruptions)

What I am going to say you will welcome. Please listen to me. I just tried to find out whether there were special arrangements where the Prime Minister takes his seat. I am glad that your Secretariat has been able to put a very fine memorial to the memory of two Prime Ministers who died — Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Just where Mr. Rajivji, the Prime Minister is sitting, there is a small metallic plate on which it is written that Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru occupied this seat from 20.8.1946 to 27.5.64

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give it to me in writing and I will pass it on to the Minister. He will consider it. I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My suggestion is that

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give it to me in writing and I will consider it. Now, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions). **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give it in writing. Nothing will go on record.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : SITUATION IN SRI LANKA

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an all Party delegation from Tamil Nadu led by the Chief Minister, Shri M C. Ramachandran, met me on April 23, 1985 and submitted a Memorandum regarding the latest developments in Sri Lanka. It was pointed out that the influx of refugees is continuing. Traditional activities of Indian fishermen in the Palk Straits have been affected. The situation is causing grave concern. The delegation requested the Government of India to take up the matter with the Sri Lankan Government for restoration of peace and normality so that the refugees in Tamil Nadu can return home and traditional, economic activities resumed on both sides.

I assured the delegation that the Government of India was following the developments in Sri Lanka and their repercussions on India with concern. They have been in continuous touch with the Sri Lankan Government, both through the normal channels and

** Not recorded.

through special visits. In view of the prevailing situation I shall convey to President Jayewardene our distress and anxiety and the need to arrive at a speedy and viable solution of the problem on a political basis acceptable to all parties concerned. In view of the gravity of the situation, I am setting up a Special Advisory Group to continue efforts for resolving the problem.

(Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon (Volume I and II).

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-773/85]

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Accounts of National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay for 1983-84 and statement for delay in laying these papers. Annual Accounts of University of Delhi and Statement for delay in laying these papers etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (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-771/85]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, Delhi for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (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-772/85]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : What has happened to the suggestion that I have made ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give it to me in writing and I will pass it on to the Minister. I will consider it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is your authority. The Minister is connected with the Government. You are connected with the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go into it. I will consider it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are connected with the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will consider it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Minister has got nothing to do with it. Do not hand over the powers of the House to the Minister ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I thought that you will support it. I thought, you will have the grace to support it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Baxar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to raise an important point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon. Minister is on his legs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I would like to say, with regard to the point raised by the Hon. Member, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, we can all sit together and discuss the matter with you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, you can discuss it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mehbubnagar) : What is there to discuss ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have to discuss it. We have to consider it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I want to raise a matter, it is a very serious matter that I am raising. We have given notices to you. Several Members have also given notices on the anti-national activities of an Indian leader who is now touring the U.K.,** He has addressed several meetings of extremists in Gurdwaras.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want any names to go on record.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : He is indulging in anti-national activities. He has been held guilty in the Baroda dynamite case.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has been doing it here in India also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, when you have given it, I will consider it, I will look into it. Please sit down.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Government should accept our demand for a judicial inquiry.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, 1,500 posts of teachers are vacant in Government schools.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already given it to me.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : The Education Minister is here. Bengali schools are also suffering very much. I like him to look into this matter and do something.

**Not recorded.

AN HON. MEMBER : You have to remove that ban.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I hope you will take it up. I request the Education Minister to consider it. I have also given notices on this question. I hope you will consider it and take it up.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

—Contd.

[English]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of All India Institute of Medical Sciences for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.
- (3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-774/85]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already discussed it with you. You have already given me something. I will see it. You cannot raise anything now.

Shri Z.R. Ansari.

Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) (Amendment) Rules 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) (Amendment) Rules, 1984, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S R 278 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1985, under subsection (3) of section 459 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-775/85]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Space for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Space, for 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-776/85]

Annual Report, Reviews on the working of International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay for 1983-84 and statement for delay in laying these Papers and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1984.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working

of the International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay, for the year 1983-84.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-777/85]

- (3) A copy of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education, and Research, Chandigarh (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. E3/NF/84/74437 dated the 26th December, 1984, issued under section 32 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-778/85]

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi) : This is a very important matter. Calling attention notice has not been accepted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have been taking up calling attention notices regularly.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, they are constructing multi-storeyed houses and going to make one thousand crores of rupees right in Delhi. Twenty thousand workers are already jobless. Workers are being thrown out of their service. There should be a full inquiry.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : This is an important matter, it should be taken up. The DCM employees are suffering.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, the Minister has already passed on the information to you also regarding this matter. They are not permitted to close down. It is not coming under the Central Government. It is for the Delhi Administration. They have to give them permission. Nothing arises for discussion now.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : This is such a matter that it should be taken up. So many

of us have given notices. We have given notice regarding the closure of the DCM factory.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Permission has not been given to close down. There is no point in giving notice. No use raising this matter now. Please sit down.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : It is important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They have not been permitted to close down. DCM is not permitted to close down.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : It is an important matter. That is not the only matter. Calling attention should be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No calling attention. That is enough. If anybody comes to my chamber, I will discuss with him.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : The management is going to the court. They are going to do it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We cannot stop them.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Calling Attention. Mr. S. Jaipal Reddy.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : No doubt, the Delhi Administration is not giving them permission to close down. But the matter is not over there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will look into it. You sit down.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAVAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the mill in my constituency of Karol Bagh. What would be the fate of the 20,000 to 25,000 workers who are working in it ? *(Interruptions)*

12.10 hrs.

MENTAL HEALTH BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHISINA KIDWAI) : I beg to move :

“That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the House on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1985 and communicated to this House on the 25th March, 1985 and to resolve that the following 20 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely :

1. Shri Pratapsinh Baghel
2. Shri Keyur Bhushan
3. Shri Narayan Choubey
4. Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda
5. Shri Seth Hembrom
6. Shri Lala Ram Ken
7. Ch. Rahim Khan
8. Shrimati Kesharbai Kshirsagar
9. Shri U. H. Patel
10. Shri K. Pradhani
11. Dr. V. Rajeshwaran
12. Shri Prabhu Lal Rawat
13. Shri D. N. Reddy
14. Shri Ajit Kumar Saha
15. Shrimati Kishori Sinha
16. Shri S. Thangaraju
17. Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi
18. Dr. V. Venkatesh

19. Dr. Golam Yazdani
20. Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1985 and communicated to this House on the 25th March, 1985 and do resolve that the following 20 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely :

1. Shri Pratapsinh Baghel
2. Shri Keyur Bhushan
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6. Shri Lala Ram Ken
7. Ch. Rahim Khan
8. Shrimati Kesharbai Kshirsagar
9. Shri U. H. Patel
10. Shri K. Pradhani
11. Dr. Rajeshwaran
12. Shri Prabhu Lal Rawat
13. Shri D. N. Reddy
14. Shri Ajit Kumar Saha
15. Shrimati Kishori Sinha
16. Shri S. Thangaraju
17. Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi
18. Dr. V. Venkatesh
19. Dr. Golam Yazdani
20. Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai

The motion was adopted.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Situation arising out of reported decision of Government of India to invite fresh global tenders for Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline project on turnkey basis

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mehbubnagar) : I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported decision of the Government of India to invite fresh global tenders for the Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline project on a turnkey basis in supersession of the earlier decision to entrust the project to the Gas Authority of India and Engineers India Limited and the steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : The manner of implementation of the gas pipeline project has been engaging the attention of Government. It has been decided that line pipes should be procured separately on the basis of tenders already invited, and other components of the project would be entrusted to one agency on the basis of competitive tenders which will be invited shortly. In this approach, there will be single point responsibility for project execution, coordination and commissioning of pipeline.

2. Adoption of this approach has become necessary because of several factors. Most importantly,

for the first time, a long distance cross-country high pressure gas pipeline is going to be constructed;

and for its integrated implementation of all sections, it is desirable to place responsibility for construction, coordination and commissioning on a single agency, instead of having too many.

3. Both Gas Authority and Engineers India will continue to play an important role as owner and its consultant in the project. It was not the intention at any stage that Gas Authority and Engineers India Limited themselves would construct this pipeline; contractors would have been engaged in any case, the substantive difference being that instead of several contractors, there will be one agency to implement the project.

All efforts are being made to compress time for invitation of global tenders, in which it will be provided that due weightage will be given in evaluation of offers for use of indigenous capabilities, so that domestic manufacturers in relevant areas also get an opportunity to participate in the project.

4. Taking an over-all view of the matter, it is felt that the decision to entrust the execution of the project by one agency, to be selected on basis of competitive bidding, is in the interest of the project.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before Shri Jaipal Reddy starts, I request him to be very brief.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : No Sir, it cannot be. It is such a subject which is highly controvertial.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have to be brief. If time is there, I can allow you even four hours, but I request you to be very brief is conveying your ideas. That is what I can request you...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the reply of the Minister is not only laconic, it is cryptic also. It conceals more than it reveals.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As a orthodox lady.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is a 1,730 kms. long gas pipeline and the biggest project undertaken or to be undertaken by the Department of Petroleum so far. It is designed to feed six gas-based fertilizer plants. I do not have to name those projects because they are well-known; we discussed this question when we discussed the Fertilizer Demands.

The work on Guna plant is on schedule and the gas is to be released for the trial run of the Guna project by December 1986. This determines the outer limit for the construction of at least 700 kilometres of gas pipeline. As the things stand today, the whole project is likely to be delayed by two years. According to one well-informed view, the cost of delay will be of the order of Rs. 2,800 crores out of which Rs. 2,600 crores will be in foreign exchange itself. Our Government did well in setting the process of project in motion way back in March 1984. At that time our Government took a decision to form two public sector undertakings, namely, Gas Authority of India Ltd. and Engineers India Ltd. for undertaking the construction of this project. At that time it was decided that Engineers India Ltd. would obtain the back-up consultancy of a highly specialised firm, namely, Gas Unie of Netherlands which is as famous a company in that field as any other company in the world. The Department at that time, decided to divide the whole project into six components, firstly procurement of pipes, secondly, procurement of line material, thirdly, purchase of equipment for compressor stations under construction, fourthly, procurement of equipment for establishment of telecommunications and supervisory system, fifthly; establishment of a cathodic protection system, and lastly, the wrapping, coating and laying of pipeline. The Department originally considered the idea of turn-key project and rejected the whole idea after considering it, for three basic and vital reasons, namely, the Department felt that turn-key project will be more expensive, secondly the Department noted that it would lead to enormous delays on account of complicated tendering procedures. And thirdly the department felt that turn-key project would prevent optimum use of indigenous capabilities. It was decided after this that the first three components should be obtained through import and the remaining three should be left to the BHEL and a consortium of companies to be formed by the Department of Electronics. Accordingly, the Engineers India Limited invited global tenders for the first three components. The Committee also formed an empowered Committee of 17 officials as a single-point agency for clearing of all matters about the project. At the May meeting the Empowered Committee noted that the PM Secretariat had suggested greater use of indigenous capabilities. As a result of this, highly imaginative suggestion from the Prime Minister's

Secretariat, the Empowered Committee decided to allow the BHEL to supply compressors and set up compressor stations. As a consequence of this decision only two things were to be imported, namely pipe-lines and line materials.

By that time tenders were received and the orders were to be placed by August 1984. At this stage the then Finance Minister and the then Petroleum Minister could not simply sign papers. Therefore, on July 21, 1984, the then Secretary of Petroleum, Mr. A. S. Gill, wrote a lengthy note to the Minister—it is an unusual step—and explained the whole background of the project. In that note he also explained as to why the turn-key idea was rejected. But on September 26, a note was received again from the Prime Minister's Office forwarding the offer of one Italian firm, which is known as SNAM Progetti for three segments of the project. On this the empowered Committee met and felt the offer of SNAM Progetti was totally untimely. It was unfair that it made the offer unilaterally after it had known the bids offered by other parties. Therefore, Mr. Gill again wrote to the then Minister for Petroleum on October 12, 1984 stating that the offer of the SNAM Progetti could not be considered and the project should be allowed to go ahead as per schedule.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How, you are mentioning the names of the people during the Calling Attention, Mr. Reddy ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have not made any allegation. I am merely referring to the sequence.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am on a point of order.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : At this rate we will be compelled to issue statements outside. Can I not mention the names of the Ministers and the notes sent by the Secretaries ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Rules about the Calling Attention are very specific. This matter has been debated during the discussions on the Ministry's demands. In the form of question also it came up in the House.

Rule is clear that a Member or Members whose names are given in the Calling Attention Notice, can put sharp and pointed questions. It is clear that with the permission of the Speaker a member can ask a question, a question only.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : In an earlier Calling Attention also a similar point was raised. For the last twentyfive years we have been following certain conventions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Supplementary questions are also put.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I can produce record of Prof. Tewary's Call Attention questions.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : There are rules. Every day rules are violated. Let us decide today that the rules of the House should be observed. *(Interruptions)*. Under a Calling Attention notice no Member has this privilege of delivering a lecture bringing extraneous things. I leave it to you to see to it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, on a point of order, he is lecturing.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, he is explaining this point of order. We are in fact following some conventions.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : But once the rule of the House is brought to your notice, it must be observed specifically, as pointed out. *(Interruptions)*. Therefore, no lecture should be permitted, this involves waste of time, I mean, this bringing of extraneous matters which are not conducive to this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Tewary, may be it is there in the rule, but conventionally we have some lengthy discussions. But I request the Members to be very brief and put questions.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will

produce records of Prof. Tewary's questions during the Calling Attention.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I put this to you : When conventions and rules clash, rules will have the primacy, not the conventions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let it be, I can understand your sentiment.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : When rules are not available for a particular issue, only then conventions are applied.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Did you observe this ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I have always observed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not at all. Shall I produce records of his putting questions during the Calling Attention ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am putting to the Chair whether rules have primacy or conventions. When rules and conventions clash, it is always the rules that prevail. *(Interruptions)*. Let me clarify. Sir, the rules are framed by this House. When rules are accepted and it is pointed out to you that rules are violated, then you should not rely on conventions, you should rely on rules. So I seek the ruling on this. It is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. I will give it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, before you give the ruling I would like to bring to your notice, leave aside this Calling Attention rule, but generally about the rules. There is a rule about the quorum in the House, it is very specific. When it is Question Hour or extended Lunch Hour, quorum has to be observed, but the common understanding of this House which has been accepted is that during the Lunch Hour and afterwards when we are meeting in the House it has been a convention that we will not raise the question of quorum, and we have been observing this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him finish.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, why does he want to interfere in everything that we say ?

Sir, once Shri H.V. Kamath raised that question in the House and then the Speaker said, 'I know there is a rule. If you insist on raising the quorum even during the Lunch Hour, I will have to ring the quorum bell, but I will request you that conventions prevail over the rules. We are not violating the rules, but we are just giving the latitude and that has common consent of all.' Like that, for Calling Attention notice either on that side or this side—he has been raising so many times very good Calling Attention issues, he has been elaborating them and I appreciate that. We allow it, we never raise the technical issue because we want to fight with the other party politically, not on technical grounds and, therefore, I would like you to rule it out accepting the convention on it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : One point. Prof. Dandavate has referred to the rule relating to quorum in the House, but he should not forget that whenever this rule had been insisted upon, and there had been occasions when Members had referred to the rule of quorum, whether there was quorum in the House or not, whenever it had been insisted upon or pointed out, immediately the bell had rung when quorum had been insisted upon and only after the quorum was available in the House, discussions went on. *(Interruptions)*. Therefore, when a Member points out a specific rule, then these extraneous considerations and laxities allowed earlier should not prevail. The rules of the House, framed in this House, should prevail and they should not take advantage of such observations of the Chair which are not relevant.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Professor, please sit down. We have to follow the rules as such. That is there. At the same time we have to see certain things regarding conventions also. But as far as possible, I request all the Members to follow the rules. I am

requesting all of you. That is why, even following some conventions we have to give liberty like that for debating certain points. By taking advantage of that, if you go on discussing any particular subject for hours together, then it will affect the whole business.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It will finish in two minutes then. To put a question it requires only two minutes.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : If you give primacy to the conventions over the rules, you will not be able to conduct the proceedings of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let Mr. Tewary speak on any Calling Attention notice and every time, I will raise a point of order.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You will have to finish in two minutes.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I will gladly put a question and sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let us accept it. From tomorrow, I will do it. Every time, I will do it. I will give advance notice about it. There are five members on a Calling Attention Notice. It will be finished in five minutes. Let it be accepted by all members.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : To give primacy to conventions over the rules has never happened. We have got specific rules laid down. The conventions are also there. But this is the first time I am hearing from a senior member of the House that conventions take precedence over rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will lay on the Table of the House all the observations of Mr. Tewary on Calling Attention notices in the last session and this session also. You can go through them.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You were not alert to raise objections. This is a basic question. It will set the history as to whether the rules will have primacy or the conventions

will have primacy. It has to be decided by the Chair. This will decide the future conduct of the business in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy, in a question form you can put it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It is a fundamental issue regarding the primacy of rules.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This note from the Prime Minister's office contains the offer of Snam Progetti. Mr. Gill wrote another lengthy note 3000-worded note, to the then Minister disapproving of the whole thing. The note also pointed out that the offer of Snam Progetti was in fact higher than that of Engineers India Ltd. (*Interruptions*)

If you like, I can put it in a question form. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister's office had sent a note along with the offer of Snam Progetti and whether the then Secretary, Mr. Gill sent another lengthy note to the then Minister with a copy of the earlier note on October 12, 1984, explaining the reasons why the offer of Snam Progetti was unfair and thereby totally disapproving the project.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : A very fine question.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would also like to know whether the note pointed out that the offer of Snam Progetti was higher than that of Engineers India Ltd....

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No please. You are interfering. Please sit down.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am not interfering. You are also not above the rules of the House. The Chair is also not above the rules of the House,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why are you interfering? You please sit down. He is asking questions only.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : If you are not able to stop this discussion, it will take 4

hours. Therefore, I am requesting you, in your judgment if you feel that you can allow a separate discussion, on it, you do it. But on a Calling Attention notice, there can never be a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is putting oniy questions.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY ; If you want, you can allow a debate on that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not allowing any debate.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether on 15th September, 1984, there was a press release by the Gas Authority of India Ltd. stating ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot quote.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I want to know whether the construction of the project was left to the Gas Authority of India Ltd.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am on a point of order. I would like to know whether the papers being referred to by the Hon. Member have been submitted to you. Have you given your clearance that the papers will be quoted in the House? Without the permission of the Chair, papers cannot be referred to. This is also a rule of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot quote.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have not quoted. I merely referred to the procedure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is Mr. Tewary's misrule of this House prevailing over the conventions and rules ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to know whether the press release also referred to the agreement it entered into with BHEL and whether it also referred to the agreement that BHEL in turn entered into

with the HARCO of USA for the purpose of cathadic protection system...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is not quoting. Whatever he is quoting will not go on record.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This is a method deliberately adopted to suppress the rules that you take down from the papers which have not been clarified or cleared by the Speaker, and then come to the House. Those papers are not cleared by you...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to know whether the then Petroleum Secretary, Mr. Gill has since been transferred, not given posting and is still on leave. Is this the reward offered to him for his honesty !

I would like to know whether this decision of the Government to go in for turn-key basis would not kill or stifle the expertise or the collaboration agreements of many Indian consultants namely, BHEL, HAL, TCIL, ECIL, RITES, PDIL and so on and so forth.

I would like to know as to why this clean Government tramples like a piece of paper whenever Snamprogetti arrives on the scene.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is an insinuation. What is he doing ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to know why the ominous and the sinister shadows of Snamprogetti keep on lengthening over the head of this Government.

I had earlier referred to the six gas based projects for which Snamprogetti and its associate, Haldor and Topsoe have become Consultants for both urea and ammonia. The total outlay of these six projects is Rs. 4,000 crores. The total project outlay of this HBJ gas pipeline is Rs. 1,700 crores. This means Snamprogetti will be the prime consultant and turn-key contractor for projects worth Rs. 6,000 crores. Is this true or not ? I want to know from the Minister.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : My learned friend Mr. Reddy tried to shield the facts by asking questions and by making allegations. It appears to me as if the whole approach is motivated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : It is highly motivated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is motivated to oppose and expose corruption.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister is on his legs. He is replying. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : If the motivation had been to expose corruption, I would have certainly welcomed it. But, unfortunately, the motivation is not eradication of corruption or exposure of corruption; it is a political motivation. I fail to understand why the name of Snam Progetti has been brought in. In the original statement that I made I have said that we are going for world tenders and whosoever is found to be competitive, on our evaluation, would get this job. The question of bringing Snam Progetti or its earlier contracts about Haldor Topsoe and all this urea fertiliser plants is totally irrelevant, and that is why I say that it is motivated.

With regard to the questions which have been asked by my learned friend, we have taken a conscious decision, and that is in the best interests of the execution of HBJ pipeline. We are interested that this HBJ pipeline is commissioned in time, and its commissioning should synchronise with the commissioning of the various fertiliser plants. We have also to see that there are no pitfalls. Taking an overall view of the matter, the Government has taken that decision to invite global tenders ..

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Is it turnkey basis or not ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : It is partly turn-key basis so far as pipe is concerned, we stick to the decision of purchasing it from the different parties which have offered their quotations to us. It is also linked up. ...

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : From abroad ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I am sorry I would not be replying to your question because your name is not listed in this...

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : My name is there.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Then put the question when your turn comes and I would reply at that time.

So, this project is partly turnkey and partly not because a turnkey project in the strict sense would mean that right from the purchase of material to the commissioning it is one party's job. But here we have separated... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I want to seek a clarification...

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I am not yielding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is not yielding.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : My learned friend has referred to the six components of this project. Since he was not correct on certain components, for his information, I may repeat those components. One is the line pipe, (2) the pipeline materials, (3) constructions of pipeline including coating and wrapping, (4) compressor stations, (5) cathodic protection and (6) tele-communication and tele-supervisory system....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I put the same thing.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : You have not put it in the same way. You

*Not recorded.

are mistaken in some places. So, just for your information, I am quoting it to you.

With regard to all these six components, except line pipe, for all the components the Government has taken a decision to invite global tenders and the process is on and as and when we are ready with the finalisation of the tender bids, we would see that the work on the HBJ pipeline construction begins and we are hoping to see that the construction begins around the end of 1985.

With regard to the schedule and the delay to which my learned friend has referred with regard to the Guna fertiliser factory, I may submit that it is not December 1986 as has been stated by him. In fact the revised schedule as furnished to us or as indicated to us by the C & F Ministry is March 1987. Therefore, we hope and our attempt is that by March 1987 when the Guna fertiliser boilers are ready to receive gas, by that time the fertiliser boilers supplied gas by the HBJ pipeline. We have tried to compress the time and we are incorporating this in the terms of NIT to public issue and in view of this we hope and expect that there would be no more delay. That is what we expect and hope. So far as the delay part is concerned, we hope there will be no delay.

With regard to the question that the Secretary of the Ministry has written a note repudiating the turn-key project offer of Snam Progetti, this is not true, because Snam Progetti offer was not in response to any invitation to tender. It was an offer which was made to the Ministry also and not only this company, there was another company, a Canadian one, also which has sent an offer. But in view of the fact that these offers were not in response to any tender bid, there was no question of their consideration. Of course, whenever anything comes to their notice and since the offer was for a much less amount than the estimated cost, therefore, Secretaries must have considered something about it. But there was no formal offer and, therefore, there was no question of formal rejection. The allegation that the Secretary rejected this is totally false. It was in the normal practice of the Government that these things are being considered, assessed and, therefore, the allegation that the Secretary wrote a strong note to the then Minister...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has sent notes. I have also mentioned the dates on which the notes were received.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Mr. Reddy, I am not going to accede to your request with regard to any communication which has passed between the Minister and the Secretary. These are the normal things. So, that is not relevant for this purpose. It has no relevance because your main allegation is that indirectly you put motivation that the Minister or somebody wanted Snam Progetti to be given the turn-key project. That is totally false, motivated and has no substance. That is what I want to say.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You agree for a House Committee inquiry and I will prove all the allegations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please allow him to complete.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, before the Minister further proceeds with it I would like to raise a point of order. My point of order is that a Member even by implication cannot discuss the conduct of any person except through substantive motion. The rules are so clear. Although the Minister has taken note of it yet you cannot do it. (*Interruptions*) Rule 353 is very clear.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Whenever the name of Snam Progetti is mentioned he loses temper.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : You can't even say that. You can't question the conduct of the Minister like this. Rules are very clear on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When the Minister replies please don't interfere. Let him reply.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Another question which has been raised is with regard to the Engineers India Ltd. being out of this project. For the information of Mr. Reddy and this House I may say the project implementation philosophy is that Gas Authority of India Ltd. will continue to be the owner with responsibility for project management and so far as Engineers India is

concerned it will continue to be prime consultant in the implementation of the project and Gas Unie which you have referred to still continues to be the organisation as EIL's back-up consultants. At no stage of time, in fact, it was thought that EIL or GAIL would be the prime contractors or that the actual construction work was to be done by EIL or GAIL.

You should understand the difference between...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the project is to be executed under the supervision of GAIL and EIL.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, this is too much.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can't raise all these questions. I won't allow.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Sir, whatever I have stated in my statement I stand by it. EIL is not a contractor. They are not supposed to execute the job. They are the Consultants. Their role has not been curtailed. They would continue to be the Consultants in this project. Therefore, the question which has been raised has no basis. EIL's participation would as much be there, as was envisaged in the original idea of this HBJ.

Pipeline Project. So far as GAIL is concerned, they are the owners of the project and it is their responsibility to see that the project is completed and commissioned well in time. As owners their role has not been curtailed. In fact, GAIL had to give sub contracts or assign work to different parties, different contractors. That job which was to be done by different parties, different contractors, different agencies, instead of that being given to different parties, different agencies or contractors, it was thought to be better to give to one, because of the management problems which do arise, because of the coordination problems which do arise and because of the inexperience which we have.

Then, Sir, as my friend has rightly pointed out this is the first project of this type which India is going to execute. In view of

the fact that we are lacking in that experience we thought that it is much better to go for a single contract system so that there are no difficulties with regard to coordination, execution and commission. Otherwise, it sometimes happens that when there are many persons, the responsibility is no one's and it usually happens that one man puts the blame on the other and the other man puts the blame on the third. And all this creates lot of delay. It also becomes more expensive sometimes. And then there is no responsibility of any one single party or any one single agency. In order to fix that responsibility on a single agency this Government thought of going in for world tender.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I want to put two questions sharp and short questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have had your say. No. Nothing will go on record Mr. Saha. You please carry on. He has already answered Mr. Reddy's questions.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I must say that the Statement of the Hon. Minister is not at all convincing.

Sir, through the ages, India has been famous for rope trick. But now this Government is now famous for the Great Indian Pipe Trick. *(Interruption)*. I request Mr. Tewary not to disturb me. *(Interruption)*.

13.00 hrs.

The Hon. Minister has already said that the pipeline project will be executed on turn-key basis. The Government has taken an about-turn in the case of this 1700 crore project which was executed by the Gas Authority of India Limited and the Engineers India Limited. The Government has gone back from their commitment to the public sector undertakings. They have demoralised and eroded the credibility of the public sector undertakings and also indigenous expertise that we have evolved in our country.

*Not recorded.

Sir, originally the Government had rejected the proposal of going in for this project on a turn key basis for three reasons. First, the turn-key job would be more expensive, second, it would lead to long delays in preparing the tender documents and lastly the department noted that awarding the contract on a turn-key basis would prevent them from maximum use of indigenous capabilities and this would also prevent further growth of such capabilities within the country.

Sir, this project was handed over to the Engineers India Limited by the Gas Authority of India Limited. Sir, in the hand-out it has been clearly mentioned that the entire project would be executed under the overall responsibility of GAIL and EIL have been engaged as the prime consultant. Gasunie of Holland has been engaged as back-up Consultant to assist EIL to review and provide assistance in critical areas of design and engineering. Here in the statement, the Hon. Minister has stated that already tender has been called for for laying of these pipelines. Apart from the information regarding laying of pipelines, other things like compressor, turbine and cathode protection and the tele-communication system, the Hon. Minister has not said anything. CIAL has already asked the HAL and BHEL and they have given orders to produce all these things. But the Minister has said nothing about them. If the GAIL and the EIL have no experience to carry out this project, then can I ask the Government one question? What is the experience of the Government of India in turn-key basis agreement? Sir, in the case of ONGC off-shore drilling, the Government of the day believe in building expertise in off-shore drilling and it is a reality today. This argument somehow does not impress those who are going in for turn-key H.B.J. pipeline. Sir, GAIL announced in a press conference in September 1984 that the entire project would be executed under its overall responsibility.

Sir, the Government found no basis to give the project on a turn-key basis in the whole of 1984. And now, out of the blue comes an offer from SNAM Progetti (that name irritates the Ruling Party and I do not know why) that they would undertake the project on a turn-key basis. That offer changes the whole scene. The indication seems to be that SNAM Progetti would walk away with the cake. Mr. G. Guattrocht,

President of the SNAM Progetti in India is a powerful and well-connected Italian in Delhi.

Sir, if it were a choice between France and Britain, then one has to choose between one of the two foreign parties. But when the choice is between India and Italy, it should obviously be in favour of India. It is said 'once bitten twice shy'. But twice bitten, learn to live with SNAM.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are never shy.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Lastly I want to know whether Government would go back to its earlier commitment that GAIL and EIL will complete the project.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Saha has referred to the visit of some gentleman and he has mostly repeated what Shri Jaipal Reddy has said with regard to SNAM Progetti, with regard to the visit of some chairman, whom I do not know and about whom I have no information. Of course, my dear friend, Shri Saha must be probably knowing him better and therefore he is able to talk about him. I have no information and I have no idea as to what he has said. But the proof of the pudding is in its eating. Therefore, the question of motivation with regard to SNAM Progetti's Chairman's visit is clearly without any basis, in view of the fact that we are going in for a world tender. When we are going in for world tender, who comes and who does not come would be based on the fulfilment of the conditions which we are likely to put in the NIT. Therefore, this is all a hypothetical insinuation which has no relevance.

With regard to the question of commitment to public sector undertakings, I am one of those having the greatest commitment towards our public sector undertakings and this Government has time and again reiterated that they would like to see that the public sector undertakings reach commanding heights. Therefore, there should be no illusions with regard to the intentions of the Government so far as the question of reducing the role of EIL is concerned. In fact this misconception is based on the fact that EIL is out of the running. As

I had stated earlier, EIL would be there, and whenever role was sought to be assigned to EIL, EIL would continue to play that role. EIL's capabilities would be fully used.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA *rose*

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I am not relenting; but for your information, I would say that the conceptual design of the pipeline system has been done by EIL. Review of detailed design to be developed by contractors in respect of important and critical parts of the project will also be done by EIL. Thus, EIL will carry out quality assurance of equipment and materials, and the construction work. It will also monitor the progress, as well as be continuously associated with detailed engineering. The back-up assistance of Gasunie will continue to be available to GAIL by way of reinforcement of EIL's capabilities. The project management would continue to be with GAIL. So, probably an impression is there that EIL's role is done away with, and GAIL would become redundant. What is being done, as I said and I am repeating it, is that instead of giving the contract for different things, for different items to different organizations and different contractors, we are putting the responsibility on one and taking a person responsible for all that which was to be done by different contractors. That is what we have done and this has been done only with a view to see that better execution is there, better management is there, better coordination is there, and above all, there is responsibility for the commissioning of this line.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Which expert committee recommended that ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : With regard to the question of Indianization, I would submit for Mr. Saha's information that we are for Indianization. We stand by it, and that is why we have taken care to see that Indianization does not suffer. That is why we are putting it in the NIT that due weightage will be given to offer for use of indigenous capabilities, so that domestic manufacturers in relevant areas also get an opportunity to participate in the project. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But the turn-key contractor will not agree.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Mr. Jaipal Reddy, this is not an assembly.

Mr. Saha, you have raised a point, that the turn-key contractor would be doing the job. When in the NIT itself we are putting the condition that weightage will be given for use of indigenous capacities your question does not arise. So, he has to go for indigenization efforts as far as possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Narayan Choubey and Mr. Indrajit Gupta are not available. Now Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Now, in reply to the questions raised by Hon. Members, the Hon. Minister made a great attempt to make us understand that the role of EIL will remain what it was earlier. In the statement the Minister says that both Gas Authority and Engineers India will continue to play an important role as owner and its consultant in the project. Is it true that EIL was chosen earlier as the principal consultant? Is it also true that EIL secured the competitive bid against international tender floated last year. If so, then what was the necessity for spending such a long time by the Department in going through a long process of international tender etc., and then again after a lot of time reopening the whole question? If the EIL's role remains exactly the same as it was earlier, what is the necessity of reopening the global tender? Is there any difference really in the earlier position of the EIL and the present position of the EIL?

It is also true that EIL had experience of building some pipelines; may not be of this order. Is this also a fact that EIL was not alone? They had a consultancy back-up. Minister said "Taking an overall view of the matter, it is felt that the decision to entrust the execution of the project by one agency to be selected on the basis of competitive bidders is in the interest of the project. I take it that this one agency probably being thought of would be some foreign company. He said that let us see who comes in the tender, etc. Since a lot of water has gone down the Ganges, everybody understands the matter.

In view of this, taking that this is for the principal, one person, under which this entire thing will come, it will be a foreign company.

Now, may I ask, whether it has been our experience about many foreign firms earlier, that these foreign firms, many of them, when they take a turn-key project, dilute the indigenous content of the project and they generally undermine even the proven domestic capabilities in the field that we have?

Is this also true that many of the foreign contractors are known to wield tender specifications in a manner to deliberately exclude domestic suppliers? Is this true? Is it also true that in earlier time, it has been found that in addition to performance guarantee are usually so stipulated by that foreign contractors that they cannot be easily enforced by the buying companies?

Is this a fact? I was in the Public Undertakings Committee and I have had several instances of these things. I am sure the Hon. Minister Nawal Kishoreji knows it very well.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Ask him if he knows.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I am sure, that when I talk all these things, I strike a cord in the hearts of many on the other side as well.

So, in the national interest, I want to know whether it is a fact that the foreign companies behave this way. If that be so, why such a new thinking had to be done after such a long period has elapsed, and after such elaborate exercises were done by the department and the Prime Minister's Secretariat also?

The point that I raise is, whether the Hon. Minister is aware that in the whole country—not only among the Leftists but many sections—this question has been perturbing the minds of the people. If so, is it not a serious matter? I would like to know. Also, I would like to know another thing as well.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will there not be an end to knowing?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Yes, Sir. But many relevant things, and information. I am not repeating anything.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): The whole business of Parliament is in knowing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: She is a great seeker of knowledge.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no end to this knowledge.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: You should encourage these things.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, the less the diversion, the less the time.

Now, I would like to know some facts. Just now the Minister informed us that this Guna project will not need gas for trial run in April 1986 but that it will be later in 1987. May I know, whether this is an after thought, when the Government decided that this entire contract is to be re-opened, then the Government also thought it better not to bring Guna on schedule?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: They have to tie up the fertilizer contract also.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: That being so, if somebody thinks that this pressing back of Guna is due to the change of mind of the Government the special purpose, can that be taken as unfounded?

Lastly, I would like to know, in view of the cloud and all the dust that has been kicked up in view of the special excitement—what we saw today in this House itself—and also in view of the various papers and various agencies writing about this, questioning the intentions of the Government, would it not be in the national interest and will the Hon. Minister agree to suggest that a House Committee should go into an examination of all this; and clear the Government, if it really deserves to be cleared?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If they are interested in clearing !

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : They are interested in clearing.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : If they are interested in being cleared, let them be cleared if they are not cleared then such contracts should go in future to people who are interested in national interest. I would like to know if a House Committee probe will be agreed to by the Minister.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Is there ever any precedent for the House Committee to go into these things ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Answers to all the questions have already been given. But except by a substantive motion, in a calling Attention, no allegations can be made.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am on a point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is the Minister also raising a point of order ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Under this Rule 352. Clause (v), it refers to a Member.

"A member while speaking shall not—

(v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms."

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it the Constitution or the Rules book ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Further, I would explain the rule. The explanation says, : "The words 'persons in high authority' mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion or such other persons whose conduct,..."

(Interruptions)

While speaking, Mr. Jaipal Reddy got

carried away by emotions and as the Hon. Lady Member has referred to a huge campaign inside the House and outside, that itself proves what the motivations are. So, under this rule the reference made by Mr. Jaipal Reddy to the office of the Prime Minister should be expunged, because taking advantage of the Calling Attention the dignity of the Prime Minister's office cannot be soiled like this. Therefore, under the rules, you can expunge it. There is no convention either to give them a crunch. There is another rule 352 which says :

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply

Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation."

So under rules 352 and 353 this allegation or reference to the Prime Minister's Office is absolutely not to be entertained. Therefore, I request you to expunge the remarks... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Any allegation will not go on record. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No allegation was made.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : He will go through the record. That is all. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : He should go through the record and let him decide. That is all. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Rule

352 does not attract Prime Minister himself. Even the Prime Minister of the country is not a person in high authority. The President, Vice-President, Governors, Supreme Court and High Court judges . that is the precedent...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There are rulings of the Supreme Court as to which constitute the high authority...

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: We know the concerted attempt. We all know why you are spearheading. We all know whose brief you are holding and why you are...
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let it be clear, Sir. He has not referred to Prime Minister but even if he refers, that is permissible. Prime Minister is not a person in high authority. Vice-President, President, Supreme Court Judges...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The Prime Minister has been referred to by Mr. Tewary only...*(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Rules are not framed by the Government, they are framed by the House...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The conduct of a Minister can be discussed only on an appropriate motion drawn in the form approved by the Speaker. This is only a Calling Attention Motion which we are discussing. Therefore, if any allegation is there, that would not go on record ..

(Interruptions)

SARIMATI GEETA MURHERJEE: What allegation? Against the Minister or against the Government policy? ...
(Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may continue now.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Lady Member has referred again to the EIL's role and about the consultancy back-up which EIL has with Gas Unie of Holland. I had

earlier replied that EIL's role is very much there and whatever was intended, that remains there. As far as the question of EIL going in for a competitive bid in the world tender is concerned, I do not think EIL was ever required to go in for competitive bid. We had thought of EIL becoming prime consultant for this project, and therefore, there was no question of competitive bid in the case of EIL. So, the Hon. Lady Member is misinformed on this count. So far as the consultancy back-up of Gas Unie is concerned, it continues to be there and it would continue to be there with EIL. I am thankful to the Hon. Lady Member for giving us a warning with regard to the performance guarantees which are generally stipulated in such a manner that whenever any fault is found, it is difficult to put blame on them. This has been found in many cases, but in view of her guidance, we would certainly take care of it that the performance guarantees are so formulated that there is no scope left for the intending bidders to bypass them and they may not get out of penalty clauses and responsibilities. I would thank her for the suggestion which she has given.

So far as the question of foreign powers diluting the indigenous content is concerned, it generally happens that the foreign contractors or the bidders try that the indigenous content is not there. But it is for this reason that we have taken a precaution to make it as a specific condition for the NIT that weightage would be given to indigenous efforts so that the indigenous parties do not suffer. It is only keeping that in view that we have thought of doing it as one of the conditions in the NIT.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Have you ever seen leopard changing his spots?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I have not. I have seen politicians changing colour.

So far as the allegation, which has been made with regard to the change in schedule, and the pressure being put up on the P&F Ministry, with regard to Guna is concerned, I refute it. It is again a motivated allegation. This is not true.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Possibly for a layman.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
You are not a layman. I do not take you to be a layman.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Lay woman.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
I am sorry, lay woman.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Lay person.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
Lay person, yes.

In fact the schedule has been changed not only with regard to Guna, but it has been changed earlier with regard to other fertilisers too. There is nothing new in it. It is sometimes true that the commissioning of the fertiliser plants are delayed. Even in the private sector, it so happens. So, this is nothing new. It is the original date which they had envisaged, but generally we have found it that it is delayed and you as a Member of the Public Undertakings Committee also must have noticed that the delay has been there in cases of commissioning of the plants; sometimes it takes two, three, four or five years. So, this is a usual thing. It is not because of our pressure.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Unfortunately, it is a usual thing.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
I stand corrected. Unfortunately it is a usual thing.

Madam, with regard to the question I would say this is not true. It has been changed because the project is not likely to come up. Therefore, they have indicated to us and therefore, we are proceeding in accordance with their new time-schedule.

So far as the question of changing the strategy is concerned, in fact this was thought of, looking to many circumstances.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : By whom ?
By which Committee ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
By the Government. There is no Committee. It is the Government which takes a decision, not the committees which take decisions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There was a Tewary Committee !

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma is the biggest expert !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We heard there was a Tewary Committee !

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
Therefore, looking to the many things which came to the notice of the Government, the Government thought it better that this should be partly turn-key or a prime contractor responsibility or a single point responsibility. In fact, there have been cases of delay in laying ordinary pipe-lines, crude pipe-lines, petroleum product pipe-lines and there have been cost over-run also.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We are referring to the delay in your decision, not in laying the pipe-line.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
And sometimes the cost over-run has been to the tune of doubling the amount originally that we envisaged earlier. So, time has been extended and delay has been for one or two years. Even in the case of smaller gas pipe-line which we are going to have— Umbhrat to Hazira pipe-line for instance,— there has been delay in that case also. Our experience has been very bad. They could not complete the job in time. It is already delayed. And in the case of cost over-run also this has been there. In view of these factors and the nature of the pipe-line, not only because of its length, but also because there would be nearly fourteen river-beds which have to be crossed, all these difficulties were envisaged and because of our experience and because also of the fact that gas authority is in infancy, it is a new organisation, all these factors weighed with the Government. It was not because of pressure from this quarter or that quarter as has been stated, it was because of the execution interest of the pipe-line in time because the future of the fertiliser plants is

linked up to this pipeline—this was vital to the economy of the country and fertiliser production—that we thought of going for a single point responsibility. Thank you, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about the demand for House Committee Inquiry ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, item No. 7A—Matters under Rule 377. Shri Jaiprakash Agarwal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he is on his legs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even if he is on his legs I won't allow.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We want a reply.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Now, new procedures are being evolved.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I can't allow. I have already gone to the next item.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you pull him down.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do't pull him down...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Be on your legs with retrospective effect.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. He has already completed. He is going out. Otherwise he will definitely say something.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Just to go away he got up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He was literally frightened of me.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : He has

successfully pulverized everybody.

13.43 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD SHANKER DIGHE
in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) Need to set up a Central Board for the proper maintenance of places of religious and tourist importance near Haridwar and Rishikesh

SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Haridwar and Rishikesh are prominent amongst the places of pilgrimage in Northern India and also for the International tourism. Just above the spot near Rishikesh, where the Ganges touches the plains, there is the world famous 'Lakshman Jhulla'. On the other bank of the river Ganga, there are many ancient as well as modern *Ashrams* in the midst of the Himalayas. Amongst the religious places, there are spacious places like 'Swaargashram' and 'Geeta Bhawan', where lakhs of men and women come every month to pay their tributes. From the tourism point of view also, this place is famous the world over as thousands of people are drawn to the hermitages here.

I must say that it is an irony of fate that such important religious places and tourist spots are neglected and it is a clear proof of the lack of vision on the part of the Government. There are no lighting arrangements at holy places like 'Lakshman Jhulla'. The roads leading to the '*Ashrams*' are in very bad shape. No attention is paid to sanitation. Moreover, there are no proper arrangements for the maintenance of these '*Ashrams*'.

I urge upon the Central Government to set up an administrative machinery to revive the glory of these places. A Central Board also needs to be set up for the maintenance of these ancient places so that the state could be given instructions and extended financial assistance to provide these facilities.

[*English*]

(ii) **Drought in Madhya Pradesh**

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI (Raigarh) : The State of Madhya Pradesh is in the grip of a severe drought situation due to the very erratic and uneven spread of rainfall. In addition to the drought prone areas, some more districts in the State have also been experiencing severe drought this year. Many people living in the rural areas are sitting idle at home without work and most of them are leaving their native villages for far off place like Delhi, Haryana and Punjab in quest of jobs. If the present dry spell continues, it will cause a great damage to the summer crops. Unless adequate relief measures are taken and employment opportunity created in the drought hit areas, the people will continue to suffer. There is a shortage of funds with the State Government.

In view of this, I would appeal to the Government of India to release adequate Central assistance to the state of Madhya Pradesh to meet the drought situation. Various relief measures like labour intensive works, feeding programme and installation of additional lift irrigation etc. should be implemented on war-footing.

[*Translation*]

(iii) **Widening of National Highway No. 15**

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, National Highway No. 15 from Pathankot to Kandla passes through a stretch of 367 kms., 860 kms. and 272 kms. in Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat, respectively.

This Highway is very important from the strategic point of view, because major part of the Pakistan border adjoins this border area. Therefore, from the security point of view, it is essential to widen this Highway from 12 feet to 24 feet.

This National Highway is 12 feet wide (single lane). A major part of the above Highway falls in the border areas. Therefore, it is mostly used by the Army. In the winter season, the Army comes out for exercises in this area and it becomes difficult for

the civilian traffic and civilian jeeps, trucks and other vehicles to pass through this road and the number of accidents increases.

Due to increase in the population as a result of the commissioning of the Rajasthan Canal upto Jaisalmer, traffic in this area has increased considerably. The movement of goods by trucks has registered a very high increase.

Therefore, I would urge the Central Government to include in the Seventh Five Year Plan the programme for the widening of National Highway No. 15, particularly by giving priority to the stretch falling in border areas, from 12 feet (single lane) to 24 feet (double lane).

[*English*]

(iv) **Need to exempt marine products from levy of taxes by the Government of Tamil Nadu**

SHRIMATI VIJAYANTHIMALA BALI (Madras South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, exporters of marine products have represented that purchase tax, turn-over tax and surcharge levied by Tamil Nadu Government on Prawns and frog legs is seriously affecting the industry and exports. In my view, the amendment of Tamil Nadu State Government Sales Tax Act on 1.10.1984 is in contravention of the relief given by the Central Government under sub-section 3 of section 5 of the Central Sales Tax Act exempting marine products meant for export, from the levy of tax. In reply to my enquiry on the subject, the Hon. Minister had stated that he had referred the case to the Government of Tamil Nadu and he would be able to know after their reply. Since I did not hear anything from the Ministry for some time. I again wrote two letters on 18th and 22nd March to remind the Hon. Minister as to what had happened. I got a reply on 2nd April, 1985 in which the Minister has stated that the relevant information was being collected from the Government of Tamil Nadu and that the same would be laid on the Table of the House. The Minister added that the information from the Tamil Nadu Government was yet to be received though they had been reminded in this regard.

Sir, four months have passed; the export of sea food has dropped considerably. Lakhs

of fishermen are suffering. Sea food exporters are in great distress. I request the Central Government to take up this matter urgently.

(v) **Modernisation of Krishna Irrigation Delta System by providing Central and World Bank Assistance**

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijawada) : Sir, the Krishna Irrigation Delta System under Prakasham Barrage is 130 years old. The present Ayacut is about 15 lakh acres while the Ayacut originally contemplated was about 7 lakh acres. Several main canals are silted up and the bunds eroded. So, water cannot be supplied effectively, delaying the transplantations which is a loss to the nation. Several times, breaches occur in the main canals further worsening the situation. Keeping this dire necessity in view, the Government has set up a modernisation cell which has made an indepth study of the whole issue and prepared detailed plan and estimates for modernisation of Krishna Delta system at an estimated cost of Rs. 92 crores. As the State Government finances are not available, I request the Union Government to provide these funds or expose the scheme to the World Bank aid or foreign assistance and see that the scheme is taken up at the earliest.

[Translation]

(vi) **Allotment of land to landless farmers of Ganganagar district in the Indira Canal region**

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the landless people of Ganganagar should be allotted land in the Indira Canal area. The land allotment rules framed by the Rajasthan Government provide for allotment of land in a district to the landless in that district first and then to the landless of the other districts of the State. The land near the Indira Canal in the Ganganagar district has been given to the persons displaced by Pong Dam, whose number is quite large, whereas the land should have been equally distributed among the various districts through which the Canal passes. In the Ganganagar district where Jetsar Farm has been established, there is also the Suratgarh Farm spread over thousands of acres of land in which the Rajasthan Government or the

Government of India have their interest. The Forest Department has been established in Kishanpura village on thousands of acres of land adjacent to Hanumangarh in this district. It is a border district and many cantonments and airfields have been constructed there for security reasons for which purpose a very large tract of land in this district has been acquired, though it is a matter of concern for the whole of the country. The waters of the Ghaghra river also flow through this district but by constructing Ghaghra Flood Control a large area of Government land which could be given to the landless, has become barren. The Former feudal lords have been allotted land in this district. Graduates in agriculture have also been given land in this district. For a variety of reasons no landless person of this district has been able to get land there. They can take land in all the other districts of Rajasthan equally on a proportionate basis.

I, therefore, request the Government of India that keeping in view the above facts, the Government land in the Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts should first be allotted to the landless of the Ganganagar district so that this problem may be solved.

13.53 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(GENERAL), 1985-86—Contd.

Ministry of Defence—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Shri Brahma Dutt.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garwal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me time. It is a matter of pleasure that we had the opportunity to hear the views of some ex-servicemen and officers during the course of the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. For this, I congratulate the leader of my party, who gave them representation in both the

Houses of Parliament. We shall have to view national security and national development side by side. In 1960, the Prime Minister of our country and the builder of our nation, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, had said:—

[English]

“Defence is not an isolated matter now. It is intimately connected with industrial aspect and economic aspect and many other aspects of the country.”

[Translation]

Therefore, it becomes necessary that we should consider it in the total perspective. History also tells us that it is essential to involve the people in the security of the country. Long ago when the French Revolution took place, the powers in Europe tried to suppress it, but the people of France made it a success. After 1917, when the Revolution took place in Russia, all the imperialistic forces tried to crush it, but the people and the peasants faced the forces of General Denkin. Therefore, we must strengthen civil defence in our country. Sometimes it becomes a matter of concern for us and in the prevailing international situation, we should develop our border areas whatever it be from the Rann of Kutch to Rajasthan or Kashmir or it extends from Himachal Pradesh, U.P. or Sikkim to the Eastern Sector. This entire 500 km. wide belt must be developed in particular and the desert area of Rajasthan and the Himalayan region should be covered by it. We should make them prosper and provide them with all the amenities to keep them satisfied, because the safety of our borders will depend on the prosperity and contentment of the people of the border areas. This will also help us to keep a check on spying, anti-social activities and military activities near our borders. Moreover, we shall have to make our defence arrangements in the light of the international situation. It is a matter of concern that neo-Colonialism and neo-imperialism have again raised their ugly heads after the Second World War. How much concerned they are in this matter is clear from the recent statements of the experts of America, their former and present

Secretary of State that after the Second World War, America has strengthened its position in Asia and one of the reasons is that China, which used to be their enemy, has now become their strategically. Apart from this, what they had lost in Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam, they have now succeeded in gaining in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. We should take all these matters into account and we are deeply concerned about it. Recently, our Prime Minister rightly posed a question to the Army Commanders that “after all, what is the purpose of acquisition of sophisticated arms which are finding their way into Pakistan, whether they are the latest missiles or submarines or naval ships?” These are being acquired to be used against us. Therefore, we must modernise our Navy, Army and Air Force.

It is a matter of pleasure that after concentrating on preparation of plans for our economic development since 1950, we also started our defence planning after 1964. Our Defence Minister is of the opinion that there should be a perspective planning for 15 years and we should accelerate the pace of modernisation and increase our defence production and there should be capacity utilisation to the full. Besides, more attention should be paid to research and development. We are surprised to note that out of a total budget of Rs. 9,216 crores, about Rs. 523 crores have been earmarked for pension and thus we are left with Rs. 932 crores only for Capital expenditure. More funds should be provided. Then only we shall be able to do all these things.

Another matter of concern is that sufficient number of people and better type of people are not coming forward to join the Army. In 1984, we were short of officers by 10 per cent in comparison with requirement. In my opinion, they are influenced by the prospects after retirement from the Army, Navy or Air Force. Today, there are 44 lakh pensioners and most of them belong the lower ranks, who retire between 35 and 45 years of age. Every year 60,000 persons retire. Many Hon. Members have already referred to it, but I would like to further emphasise that the terms of reference of the Fourth Pay Commission should be amended so that the question of rationalising the pension of these persons,

specially of those old pensioners who were getting less pay at that time and who are in receipt of very little pension, may be referred to the Commission. We should also implement early the judgement given by the Supreme Court and the High Court in this regard. We should constitute permanent statutory committee to consider the rise in price index and recommend relief to be pensioners.

Very good work is being done by the Directorate General of Rehabilitation and it may be further improved. I would like to repeat the statement of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in this House in April, 1981. She had said :

[English]

"Finding alternative occupation for the ex-servicemen is a national responsibility and we do treat this question with a sense of urgency."

[Translation]

We should keep this in mind. I think a high level committee was constituted to look into the problems of the ex-servicemen which apart from the Central Ministers included Ministers from States, ex-servicemen and secretaries of various Departments. It is my submission that the committee has submitted its report. The fate of this report should not be left in the hands of the officials since the committee included Central Ministers, Ministers from the States and the secretaries of various Departments. The Hon. Defence Minister should himself take a decision on it in consultation with the Prime Minister so that their aspirations could be fulfilled.

Our ex-servicemen are highly disciplined and experienced. Their services can be utilised. I would like to make another point. On many occasions, we have had to call the Army, sometimes to control the riots, and sometimes to restore peace in the riot-hit areas. We should create a peace force for the purpose whose job should be quite distinct from that of the police. The police may look after the work of maintenance of day to day law and order and investigations. But this peace force should be capable of running our power houses,

water works and operating pump houses and help us in maintaining law and order and running the railways in the hour of need. We can deploy this peace force on all these jobs.

In our area Mussoorie, an Economic Task Force is doing very good work. This work should be extended further. There is much to be done in the field of afforestation. A massive programme has been prepared therefor. They can be engaged on this job also.

One thing more can be done. Our Defence Production has increased. Our ordinance factories used to manufacture goods and equipment worth Rs. 15 crores in 1947. Now, in 1984, it has gone up to Rs. 1,000 crores. It is heartening. We should consider setting up an Industrial Development Corporation which may manufacture all the goods and equipment required by our Army and our Navy. We can utilise the services of our ex-servicemen for the purpose.

Then, there is a common complaint that the ex-servicemen desirous of starting their own business and who do not want to move away from their places, face difficulties in drawing their pension from the banks and find it difficult to obtain other assistance from the financial institutions. I would suggest that a Financial Corporation should be set up for all the ex-servicemen with matching contribution by the Centre and the State Governments since it is also the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the State Governments may contribute in proportion to the number of ex-servicemen in their respective State.

I would like to make one more submission. The State Governments had started giving Rs. 50 as pension to the widows of prior to 1964. I have heard and also read somewhere that the Hon. Defence Minister had said that the Centre would contribute half the amount. It is my humble submission that Rs. 50 is too meagre an amount. If the State Governments give Rs. 50 you should also contribute atleast Rs. 50 so that they get a pension of Rs. 100.

I am surprised that on re-employment of our ex-servicemen, their previous services is

not counted. While allotting accommodation, they are told to forego pension and gratuity. It is not just.

I would like to say two three things about the Cantonments. The Cantonment Act was enacted in 1924. It has become obsolete. I come from Dehra Dun. There are two Cantonments there, one at Chakrota and the other at Garhi. The civil areas in these Cantonments are in a miserable condition. These should be made democratic. A totally fresh law should be enacted for the purpose. Otherwise, a state of confrontation between the civil areas and the military areas would develop there.

I agree with Mr. Das Muni that the concept of National Cadet Corps should be enforced with renewed emphasis so that we could get disciplined people.

With these words, I thank the Congress Government for all that they have done since 1947. They have made the country self-reliant in many fields and all the three wings of the Armed Force of our country have become so powerful that no external power dare raise an evil eye on us, but in the context of changing circumstances, we should remain vigilant. There is need to grant more facilities to the Armed Forces personnel to improve their lot after retirement and to better their promotion prospects so that the cream of our country is attracted to military service and the service in the Armed Forces should be the most sought after job.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAK-TAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. Sir, it is a fact that Panchsheel and Non-alignment are the basis of our foreign policy, but every peace loving nation needs an army to defend its borders, to safeguard its integrity and to maintain internal peace in the country. If we are spending 17 per cent of our present budget allocation on it, it is not only necessary but also inexitable. We want to have friendly relations with our neighbouring countries, but, unfortunately, the intentions of our neighbouring countries are not good. For example, let us take Pakistan. She has talked of negotiated settlement on several occasions but her attitude has been quite contrary to

it. Recently, when our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, met them in Moscow, they adopted a different posture and gave a divergent version in the press interview. Although geographically America is far off from us, yet they have set up a base in Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which is matter of concern to us. As far as Sri Lanka is concerned, their policy and approach is quite clear from the recent killings of our fishermen and the Tamilian problem created by them. Our relations with Bangladesh cannot be termed as friendly, because whenever we talk of fencing our border, they oppose it. They have made their intention and policy very clear by pushing their people into our territory and by giving shelter to Mizo hostiles. Sir, I would, therefore, submit that even if we have to curtail all other requirements of ours to provide funds for Defence, it is very much desirable and essential.

Sir, our borders comprise of inaccessible places but the valiant jawans of our Army, Navy and Air Force are steadfast at their posts and with patriotism. There are some rocky places in mountains on high attitude where they have to face blood freezing cold and on the other side there is the blazing desert. We are proud of our disciplined jawans who are braving difficult terrain, dense mountains, marsh land, etc. I would also like to submit that if we do not provide them with the latest and sophisticated weapons, they will not be able to display their optimum valour. Today, we face the biggest danger on our borders from Pakistan. History is witness that whenever Pakistan faced internal strife it turned its guns towards India.

When the Punjab problem arose before us, we were in trouble. Pakistan attacked our Nabra Valley of Ladakh at that very time. This valley is situated between China and Pakistan. They want to occupy it by any means. I would like to say that at that time, our valiant soldiers faced them bravely. Today, Pakistan is busy making an atom bomb. She is getting technical aid from China. Arab countries also give her financial aid. I would like to caution that we have to keep ourselves vigilant under such circumstances, because big power never want any war to be fought on their own lands. They make weaker

countries their target. The example of Israel, Iran and Iraq are before us in this connection. I would also like to say that those big powers may not attack us like this. For this we have to be more alert. Our country is the Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement. Previously, our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, took initiative in this matter and at present Shri Rajiv is holding this position. We should develop expertise in atomic energy by any means to make our country strong. History is witness that Rama and Shiva were also peace-loving. Rama had to use arms to face the enemies. Similarly, Shiva had to open his third eye. I would also like to request that if we look at the map of the world, we shall find how fast the nuclear powers are progressing. The report of U.N.O. states that there are only 15 to 20 countries which possess atomic weapons. Their whole pile up comes to about fifty thousand. So, in view of the nuclear power of those nations, we would also like to possess atomic power by any means. America and Russia possess 75 per cent out of the total atomic weapons today. France, China, Germany, England and Italy are having 22 per cent. I would like to say that no country wants to have an atomic war. They know that if any war is fought with these atomic weapons, neither the earth nor the trees, plants, etc., will survive. So, they want to show us their might by creating a sense of fear of their atomic power. I request that we should also acquire atomic power so that China, which shows Arunachal Pradesh in her map or other such countries which have some *malafide* intentions against us dare not do so. I would also like to say that an appeal for peace has its effect only if it is made by a powerful nation. In this situation, if we are equipped with atomic power, our relations with other countries will automatically be improved. With regard to our atomic explosion at Pokharan, it was stated that it would be used for peaceful purposes. Even then, Pakistan, China and America are propagating that we are making atomic weapons. The Atomic Plant at Tarapur (*Interruptions*) ... Today, America wants that we should sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. But we cannot compromise our freedom and prosperity. I am quite confident that we shall take our country on the path of progress by harnessing atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

We have atomic reactors at Tarapur, Kota or in R.A.P.P., but we have no powerful radars and missiles to protect them in case they are attacked. So I request the Hon. Minister that some special arrangements should be made to protect them, I congratulate the Hon. Minister for modernising the weapons of our Army. But we have to end our reliance on the other countries in this connection, It is, therefore, necessary to give encouragement to all the existing industries in our country. We purchase weapons from other countries and those countries do not supply spare parts for them, resulting in all those weapons becoming useless for us after some time. So, my humble submission is that we should do long-term planning in this connection and we should go ahead with standardised weapons. By standardised weapons I mean those weapons which change their shapes when one is attached with another. We should increase their production. The reason is that if there is any war, it would not be fought on land but in the sky or in water. It is, therefore, necessary to make our Navy and Air Force more powerful.

When we look at our Air Force, we find that we have MIG-23, Jaguar and Mirage-2000, supplied by France whereas Pakistan has F-16 fighter planes. It is a matter of great concern how far these planes of our would be able to face the F-16 planes. The Hon. Minister may please state in detail in his reply the progress made in making our Air Force more powerful and the details of the other plans as well.

As far as the Navy is concerned, Sir, we are lagging for behind in this spheres also and our Vikrant has become outdated. We have no information about the latest submarines and about our plans for making our Navy more powerful. I request the Hon. Minister that we should modernise our Navy and make it more powerful to protect our huge oil deposits at Bombay High. The way Sri Lanka forces have killed some of our fishermen is a clear indication that our coast guard force is not fully capable. Secondly, a strong Navy is also necessary to defend the Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands situated on our borders and also for the defence of our long coast land.

Sir, I would like to give some suggestions

to the Hon. Minister. We need not expand our forces too much, but like Israel, whose second line of defence is quite strong, we need to have a powerful second line of defence, which should include Para-military forces, Home Guards, N.C.C. or Border Security force. Secondly, very little has been done for the welfare of our Jawans posted on the borders. There are no two opinions that the responsibility for the welfare of the Jawans lies on both the State and the society. But when our Army man goes back to his home town on leave and wants to take rest and expects peace during this period, he has to face many problems instead. He finds that someone has occupied his land, someone is frightening his family members and his whole time is spent on settling these issues and going time and again to the revenue office. I request the Hon. Minister to issue orders to the State Governments to take upon themselves the responsibility for the security of the family members and the property of the Jawans, because they are the sentinels on our borders. I would like submit that proper arrangements should be made for the education of their children as per the recent declaration of the Government.

Government have declared that every district would have a middle school. Sufficient representation should be given to the children of the army men in these middle schools.

Sir, the condition of our ex-servicemen is very miserable. Their number is quite large and they retire too early. Hence, special attention should be paid for giving them employment. You have so many departments to absorb them in.

The subject of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen is in the State List. It should be included in the Concurrent List, so that work may go on smoothly.

Sir, I would also like to submit that the condition of the war widows is very miserable. We should pay special attention towards the war widows. I would also like to submit that there are 18 military schools in our country. Out of those, one is situated in my constituency, Chittorgarh.....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given you five minutes more also. Please conclude now.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKAT-WAT : Whatever facilities you provide in these schools, the State Governments have to share the burden of it, with the result that these schools neither receive the facilities as provided by schools run by the State Governments nor as provided by the schools run by the Centre. I, therefore, urge the Government that these schools should be given full facilities.

Lastly, I thank the Minister for having listened to me with attention and thank the Chair for the extra time given to me. With these words, I support the Demands of the Defence Ministry.

[English]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. The demands of this Ministry have a special status and importance. It is a happy coincidence that our Hon. Minister of Defence has got the combined experience of three subjects, viz. Home Affairs, External Affairs and Defence. The combination of these three subjects is indeed a happy augury. Therefore we expect that in the present context, when the security and defence of our country is in an alarming situation, he will be able to handle the situation with great efficiency and ability.

I do not like to repeat the points already made on the floor of this House by those who spoke before me. But I would like to highlight a few points which have not been touched upon.

Firstly, the Army has been assisting the Civil Administration all over the country on a number of occasions. The other day our Defence Minister had given the information in this House that in the last financial year, Army had gone to assist the Civil Adminis-

tration as many as 175 times and about 60 per cent of these cases related to the maintenance of law and order. This explains the importance of the Defence Forces today as they are not merely for the defence of the country across the borders, but also for handling situations inside the country, particularly where extremism, insurgency and lawlessness the enemies within raise their ugly heads. I represent a region gripped by insurgency for the last several decades and I represent a State where the Special Armed Forces (Assam, Nagaland, Manipur) Act has been in force for some years. I remember one occasion: It was the middle of the year 1980. A military intelligence officer came to me, perhaps as a part of the programme to meet man. At that time, I was not in Parliament. I was in State politics after having been in the Lok Sabha for two terms. The officer's name I do not recall. He was trying to understand whether the Special Powers (Armed Forces) Act should be imposed in Manipur at all, if so, when it should be done. I said: 'There is no right time for such an imposition. The best thing is not to have it.' He said it was very essential. Ultimately, in spite of protests and opposition, including opposition from the ruling group to which I belonged then also, this came about. It was considered essential. In the beginning, the Army represented a symbol of excesses. Then gradually, after the passage of a few months, there were the signs of revision of methods, change of techniques, and improvement in intelligence.

Then I thought that we should meet the senior commands, to advise them that the military and the Defence forces in the country should be trained, not only to fight the enemies outside and across the border; they should be trained to handle difficult situations in the civilian areas with preparedness and expertise. No two situations are like.

For instance, take Kashmir. Kashmir has a very special situation. What prevails in Kashmir may not be similar to what prevails in Nagaland and Punjab today is in an insurgent State. What is the type of insurgency that we have in Punjab? I do not think it is necessary for me to elaborate on.

In the particular context I am referring to, they were the heydays of the PLA and Pre-Pak in Mainpur, and the Police and the security forces including the Army did not

know whether there should be collective punishment against the whole society or not, although collective punishment did work effectively elsewhere. They had first to en and then learn. But in Manipur, there was a kind of insurgency in which the father is different from the son, the mother different from the daughter, the neighbour from neighbour, meaning thereby that they were all very individual manifestations. And they called it urban insurgency, which was unprecedented. No community is involved, and no entire locality is involved, but individuals organised in their course are involved. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that intelligence should be utilized to the maximum to concentrate army action on genuine suspects. So, the methods and strategies to be utilized in such situations should be different from place to place, and from situation to situation. What I am trying to drive at is that our Army should be given training to handle insurgent situations in different areas, not only through bullets but, through other methods, to decide where collective punishment will work, and where maximum intelligence to single out suspects will work. Different methods are there. They should not work guidingly with the idea that they had been assigned wrong duties.

I am now happy that in Nagaland, in Manipur, in Mizoram and such other places, the Army has contributed to the change, to the improvement in the situation; but at what cost? At the cost of innocent lives and respect for loyal civil population. They made errors leading to killing and harassment to innocent people which ultimately led to the provocation of the entire society unnecessarily. To avoid such situations, our Army, our para-military forces and all the Police forces should have a special cell to handle such situations. They should not complain that they were not for this job.

We have heard of the Bihar incidents which occurred a few days back. The report said that about 25 rounds were fired, and the casualty was 15. What is the implication? It is that the Police forces did not know how to fire to control a civilian mob. Either they wanted to kill everybody, or fire in such a manner that it seemed that it was aimed at particular individuals. This speaks of lack of training and motivation among the Policemen handling such situations. Normally

the angry should have been frightened away through minimum damage. Twenty five rounds were fired and 15 people were killed. This indicates that there has been no sufficient motivation and right training among the Police force. This happens particularly when armed forces handle a situation in a civilian area after provocation in a certain situation. Some members of the armed forces were killed by extremists in Imphal by the end of 1980. This incident hit the headlines in all the national newspapers and received the attention of the Government of India. The army men could not control themselves on provocation. They showed rank indiscipline and lack of self-control. The fact of the situation according was that a few members of the armed forces were killed by extremists according to their report. As a consequence, the entire unit posted near the area of incident became amuck and killed innocent people. It was found out that those who died after the provocation were all innocent people, school teachers and villagers, farmers who had nothing to do with insurgency. After that, some officers were transferred and some effective measures were taken against the faulty officers and jawans it seemed. We do not know what actually happened it was anybody's guess because it did not come in the news. We however understand that some changes in the method and strategy were made to make it more effective and to avoid harassing and killing of the innocents.

We could economise in the use of army and we should adopt a sort of civilian approach instead of military and Police force approach so that the situation can be handled properly without provoking the innocent public and be able to aim at the genuine suspects.

Certain areas of the country are not properly represented in the army. The Defence Minister has made a policy indication that the government is not thinking in terms of raising regiments in the name of States or communities. We will pursue this policy. If you are strict on this, then you have to open recruitment to the existing regiments on a general basis so that certain communities and States in whose name regiments do not exist could be represented. I am referring to my State Manipur and also Mizoram where the railways do not exist, industries have yet to come up. Armed forces and para-military forces are major employment agencies. Apart from

getting employment, recruitment of our young people to these para-military forces should be enhanced so that they should get a chance to be in the national mainstream during service; and after retirement, they bring the spirit of national mainstream and loyalty to the nation after retirement. We should encourage more and more recruitment of the people of Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh where employment facilities through industries and railways are not available into the arms forces. Therefore, I would like to suggest, as I have been suggesting on this form on other occasions, that we should have special recruitment rallies so that we can fascinate young people from these areas.

Much has been said about rehabilitation of the retired personnel, retired exservicemen. 35 to 45 age is a point where a man's life begins in many cases. We should not take of rehabilitation. A man of 45 is fit physically and mentally for active service in society. The army should have sufficient arrangement to train other ranks in different crafts so that after retirement they will be able to stand on their own legs. With the help of financial assistance given by the nationalised banks, they can start their business after retirement and can start their fresh lease of life.

To sum up : In view of this present situation, I may request the Hon. Defence Minister to see that, where small communities' representation in the army and para military forces is not adequate, steps should be taken to improve the situation so that these communities get sufficient representation in the army. Secondly the army should improve upon their credibility and efficiency in disturbed areas and thirdly, army should retire with preparedness to stand on their own legs.

[Translation]

*SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM (Vellore) : Mr. Chairman. Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry to Defence for 1985-86. In the first year of the 7th Five Year Plan we have allocated nearly Rs. 8000 crores for Defence. India is

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

a peace-loving nation. Our quest of peace has become an example for other nation to emulate. Yet, in order to protect the country from external aggression and from internal conflicts, we have to strengthen our Armed Forces. As pointed out by the Hon. Lady Member, India is surrounded by inimical countries. While our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is sending delegations to neighbouring countries to establish good relations, our neighbouring countries are threatening the security of our country. Pakistan is spending 75% of this Budget on Defence. Several hundreds of crores of rupees are being spent in the purchase of sophisticated war-planes with the capacity to carry nuclear missiles. Pakistan has successfully developed nuclear explosion know-how. Whether it is in Punjab or in Assam or in any other part of the country, where there is violent agitation, the hand of Pakistan is seen. Pakistan is instigating and inspirings such agitations in India in order to destabilise the conditions in India. Our neighbour Bangla Desh indulges in shooting spree, when we try to have barbed wire force on our borders. China is going all over the world to purchase arms, ammunitions, war planes with nuclear heads etc. Our Hon. Lady Member referred to the war hysteria of the small country, Sri Lanka. Indian army is not needed. Tamil Nadu Police can subjugate this small nation in one hour. Yet Sri Lanka's anti-Indian stance is becoming violent and virulent. During Bangla Desh War, the Pakistan war planes were allowed to land in Colombo and refuelling facilities were offered by Sri Lanka Government. During his recent visit to Pakistan, President Jayawardhane has indulged in anti-Indian gimmicks, by demanding self-determination for Kashmiris. Sri Lanka has signed a so-called scientific agreement with America mortgaging the entire Sri Lanka coast. It is claimed that Sri Lanka coast will become the centre of scientific research by America. In course of time the Sri Lanka coast will be the American military base. Sri Lanka has entered into agreements with foreign countries for the purchase of modern arms and ammunitions worth one thousand crores. The MOSSAD from Israel and the mercenary force S. A. S. from Britain are training the Sri Lanka soldiers in Gorilla warfare. Again, Trincomalle, the eye-of Indian ocean on the east coast of Sri Lanka has been given on a long lease to U. S. A. by Sri Lankan Government. There are 108 giant

oil tanks in Trincomalle, which also have been given on lease to U. S. A. The entire American 7th Fleet can be fuelled with the petrol stored in these tanks. Besides American war planes can also be re-fuelled here. The U. S. A. has established a high power transmission tower here which can oversee any movement on the Indian Ocean. Whether it is an Indian naval ship or any other country's naval ship moving in Indian ocean can be located from here. Indian navy is confronted with another danger. The naval ships as also any merchant ship which has to go from Bombay to Calcutta, from Cochin to Calcutta or for that matter any ship from Tuticorin to Madras on the East coast itself will have to go around Trincomalle. There is no direct route. The ships from Calcutta to West coast will have to go via Trincomalle. You can imagine the exposure to danger of our ships in times of international crisis in Indian Ocean. Sir. Indian Ocean is going to be war theatre for third world war, according to military strategists of international reputation. The Chief of Southern Naval Command has expressed unequivocally that the only way to avert such a danger to Indian navy is to have Sethusamudram project. The Sethusamudram project should be implemented forthwith as a defence project. 80 years ago even the Britishers had expressed that this Sethusamudram project is of great strategic importance. If unfortunately the third World War erupts, then it will start from Indian Ocean only. As the Defence Minister hails from a southern State, he knows that the Southern States are susceptible to dangers from the sea. They will be the first victims of any such aggression from sea. I requested him that he should strengthen our Indian navy. The Lady-Member who preceded me pointed out that the interests of Navy have been neglected by successive Governments since Independence. 38 years after independence, in the 1985-86 Defence Budget, a sum of Rs. 4787 crores has been allocated for Armed Forces and a sum of Rs. 601 crores for Indian Navy. You will agree with me, Sir, that all the three wings of our Armed Forces should get equal treatment. But Indian Navy has always received step-motherly treatment. When Indian Ocean has become the hotbed of international rivalry and super-power rivalry, our Navy should be in a position to protect the long coast-line of India. So far we have been preparing ourselves for protecting the country from land-

attack from Pakistan or from north-East. Now the danger is looming large from Indian Ocean. The naval security measures are to be tightened. The Indian Navy has to be expanded. Even out of the allocation of Rs. 600 crores, Rs. 500 crores are to be spent in the purchase of stores and in the modernisation of Indian Navy. There is no left for buying new submarines or new war ships for Indian Navy. I urge upon the Minister of Defence to pay attention to the expansion of the Indian Navy immediately.

We should also strengthen our coast-guard. Last week the Sri Lanka vessels entered our territorial waters and arrested about 200 Sri Lanka refugees trying to reach India. Sometime back off-Rameswaram coast, the Sri Lanka Navy arrested India fishermen in our territorial waters. While we have one naval vessel and one plastic boat, near Kacchathivu Sri Lanka has many navy vessels and 15 plastic boats. They enter merrily our territorial waters and plunder our marine wealth and maltreat our fishermen. We should strengthen our coast-guard force. I would suggest that even Kacchathivu Islands should be taken back as to break the backbone of Sri Lanka navy.

In order to have better control, I suggest that a Naval Command should be established at Rameswaram and another Command at Madras.

Sir, you know the devastation of Japan in Second World war and the annihilation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The flourishing towns became crematorium with the explosion of Atom Bombs. Even today these two places are shown as the living monuments for the people of Japan so that they give their best to make Japan the most powerful country in the world. The sense of patriotism is instilled in them. I want that there should be compulsory military training of the youth of our country who have reached 18 years of age. This training may last for two years or at least for one year. The NCC should be made compulsory in all the schools and colleges both for girls and boys. This will bring about the much needed national integration.

Sir, America allocates 30% of its defence budget for research and development. We have allotted just 40% for this purpose. I am not comparing India with America. But I suggest

that at least 10% of the money should be allotted for research and development. Our former Defence Minister had announced the setting up of a Defence industry in public sector in Arakkonam, North Arcot District. I want to know the progress in this regard. Similarly, the ancillary unit to manufacture the electric gadget for Vijayanta tanks should not be taken out of Avadi to some northern State; it should be located only in Avadi. The Naval Training Center was proposed to be set-up in Kolavia in Chengleput. Later it was shifted to Cochin. Now it is not functioning well there. I want that the Naval Training Center should be located in Kolavai, Chengleput. Many Members have referred to the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen who retire at 35 years and 40 years. The officers are enabled to get themselves absorbed here and there. But the soldiers are left to fend for themselves. They should be given loans from public sector banks for self-employment projects. The Ministry should also take personal interest in their rehabilitation.

Sir, our security forces have earned a name for their efficiency and competence. But the assassination of our former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi is really a black mark on their creditable performance in the defence of our country.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

[English]

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I participate in this debate with a lot of sympathy for the Defence Minister. I did not say 'sympathy, I can put myself in his position and understand the inhibitions, the restrictions that are imposed on him. Defence is the one question where we do not wear our heart in our sleeves, we do not put our cards on the table. If we do that, I think that is the ultimate imbecility. But I am motivated for participating in this debate by one question that intrigues my mind, and I would like to put that question to the Defence Minister. He may in his wisdom reply to it, he may, if he thinks it is not in the interest of the security of the country, not reply to it. That question is whether in the present precarious global and regional security situation, we have a military doctrine, You will agree with me that the

security of this country is no longer a question of our involvement with Pakistan. For a long time Pakistan had been our bad boy and that bad boy had acquired new weapons, new capabilities for reasons that we all know. We have to take care of that. But we know the situation in Asia, especially in South Asia. The war of Iran and Iraq continues. Far from its passing out, it has intensified. There is a real danger that the war may spill over into the other Gulf countries interdicting the flow of oil from Gulf areas and thus bring super powers into confrontation with each other.

The situation in Afghanistan continues to be bad. Any moment it may spill over into Pakistan. And if that should happen, America will not be contented merely with giving Pakistanis F-16 or Hawk Eye surveillance planes or side-wind missiles. I think they would be compelled to come into the field themselves in which case we will have a direct confrontation between the two super powers right in our doorstep.

Then down in the Indian Ocean, my friend mentioned who spoke in Tamil a little while ago, that if at all another big war broke out in this world it would be from the Indian Ocean. I would not be that pessimistic, but I would like to pose two questions in regard to the Indian Ocean to the Defence Minister and again I would say it is for him to reply or not to reply. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the United States of America has installed extremely low-key transmitters in their VOA Centre in Sri Lanka; and what is the purpose of these extremely low-key transmitters? They have only one purpose i.e. to monitor the move of the submarines in the area at long distances. And I would also like to know whether these extremely low-key transmitters have a deleterious effect on the health of our coastal people both of India and of Sri Lanka. I would like him also to reply to the question whether it is a fact that the United States has installed in Diego Garcia ground-based optical deep space surveillance system, which they say, can detect a square foot object at a distance of 25,00 miles into space. It means it is the beginning of certain installations in this area for a star war, a strategic defence initiative which the Defence Minister should know very very well.

Now, in this context I would like to

know what is our military doctrine. In view of the fact the Prime Minister said the other day that he had no indication that Pakistan was not going for a nuclear weapon that means a lot. Well, let us put it more positively that Pakistan is going in for a nuclear bomb. It has developed its own nuclear fuel enrichment technique and America is helpless to do anything about it because Pakistan as an ally in the event of a confrontation with the Soviet Union, whenever Afghanistan conflict spills-over to Pakistan, is more important to the United States of America than stopping Pakistan from going nuclear.

In view of this, I would like to know whether we still stick to the position that we develop nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes or whether we keep our nuclear option open.

Sir, I have read that China also is developing a new technique in warfare. The emphasis of the Chinese Army today is on air-to-air re-fuelling which means that China is preparing to fight war on a much larger canvas. If China were to send its warplanes to India, it cannot do it without air re-fuelling. That means the whole of India comes within that space. And you are aware also that a nation that has fore-sworn war as a result of the suffering it had in the last War, Japan also has declared that its policy is to defend the air space and the waterways of Japan up to 1000 miles from the Japanese coast. In view of this, do we have a military doctrine, do we also develop or place emphasis on the development of this facility of air-to-air re-fuelling? What is the role of the Indian Navy? A military commentator the other day said that the Indian Navy is too Indo-centric. That is to say, it confines itself too much to the immediate precincts of the Indian mainland. We have to think in terms of defending not only our 200 miles of exclusive economic zone, where we have our vital installations of oils and other things, but we should be in a certain position to intervene both by sea and by air up to the choke points to the Indian Ocean. Do we have a doctrine by which we develop the capacity to intervene up to the Malacca Straits, up to the Persian Gulf, up to the Red Sea? Do we have those capacities? Do we think in those terms?

This is one part of Defence which calls for a great deal of technology, which calls for a great deal of emphasis, which calls for a great deal of the service and expertise of our professional men in the Army. But I would like to point out to the Defence Minister that there is another aspect. Despite all that we may do, we may have to suffer reverses. What we should do in the case of conflict is not to have a conflict within our own soil. That is the elementary principle of Defence. If at all there is to be a conflict, it should be in another person's territory and not in your territory. But in the event that we suffer reverses...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Two minutes more, Sir, and I will conclude.

That is not the end of the fighting. There has to be resistance within the country and that calls for the involvement of the people of this country. Today, therefore, Defence is not the only matter of the army. May I put it this way that Defence is too serious a matter to be left entirely in the hands of Service-men. Defence is a total effort of the nation and if it comes to that, everything else in the country must take a back seat. How do we involve the people of the country, the young men and women of this country, to defend themselves in such an event? What training are we giving to them? What motivation are we giving to them? This is what I mean when I say whether we have a military doctrine.

I am a good Member, I do not want to take more time since you have rung the bell once. It is for the Defence Ministry again, as I said whether he would reply to my points or if he thinks that it affects the security, I am well-contented. I have done my part, I have placed the matter before you and before the House. Thank you.

15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants presented by the Hon. Minister. Ours is a peace loving country

and you are aware that we believe in the principle of universal brotherhood and our policies have been framed accordingly.

We are all aware that India does not want to attack any country nor does she believe in capturing even one inch territory of others, at the same time, it is also true that India wants to maintain the unity, integrity and sovereignty of her territory.

15.01 hrs.

[MR. VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we look at our budget Demands we find that the Demands presented are within our limits and our expenditure has also been within limits. But if we look at our neighbouring countries, West Asia and the Gulf countries, we find glaring differences. Similarly, if we look at Pakistan, China, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, we find that preparations on a war footing are going on. As far as Pakistan is concerned, it is my firm opinion that the total loan taken by Pakistan amounts to 11 billion at present. She is amassing military hardware more than she requires and it is also to a great extent true that America which is a super power bestows her blessings on Pakistan. We all know that Pakistan has increased her defence budget from Rs. 433 crores in 1971-72 Rs. by 436.5 per cent in 1982-83. This is a major development and a matter of deep concern.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are aware that because of America's blessings, Pakistan has been getting a massive quantity of military equipments from time to time. Pakistan has received 11 American destroyers having devastating capability. From the reports in the Press we find that several divisions have been made available to Pakistan at America's expense. There has just been a reference of F-16 aircraft earlier in the House. We all know that the destroying power of F-16 is tremendous. It has a capacity for large scale destruction. We cannot ignore all these developments. The latest equipments, viz. Harpoon and Hokai missiles which are used at night, have become a part of Pakistan's military might. Compared to that, the increase in our Armed Forces is insignificant and the provision made in defence expendi-

ture is very small. I urge upon the Minister that the number of our Armed Forces, artiller, infantry and engineers be adequately increased. I firmly believe that keeping in view the area and population of our country, their number should be increased manifold. Our coast-line is 6080 kilometers, the security of which is the responsibility of our Navy. If you see its budget, it is too small and hardly meets its requirements. Whatever progress we might have made we have not paid adequate attention towards the Navy. The achievements of our Air Force have been commendable. We have been able to acquire Mirage and Jaguar planes. We have been able to phase out the Canberra and Hunter planes and replace them with other planes. It is a matter of satisfaction. However, the planes of our Defence Forces are very old. The world has advanced a lot and we need an Air Force equipped with sophisticated planes. We must make efforts to produce such equipment in the country so that we may not have to depend on foreign powers. Earlier, I have mentioned that we have good tanks, like Vijayanta and M-72 of which we can rightly feel proud. Through you, Sir, I want to submit to the Minister that although efforts are being made to manufacture M. B. T. tank in our country for a long time, yet it might take several years to manufacture the same. In my opinion, we should take effective steps in this direction.

As far as the question of welfare of our defence forces is concerned, adequate attention is being paid. I thank the Government for the same. On account of certain anomalies the Government have not been able to take a decision in regard to their pay scales. It is really a matter of great concern. You know that our Armed Forces defend our borders at the time of crisis. Therefore, we must attend to their economic needs. Their pay scales should be correlated with the pay-scales of their civilian counterparts. Personally I feel that they should be paid a salary one and a half times that of their civilian counterparts.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards the question of pension and the question of war widows, we must take care of these aspects and look after the personnel of our Armed Forces who distinguish themselves with meritorious service and are awarded 'Vir

Chakra' or are decorated with other honours, and who face a number of problems after retirement.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have taken certain steps to manufacture military hardware indigenously. We should pursue it with all seriousness. Since you are ringing the bell I shall be very brief and conclude. We must pay more attention to the public sector undertaking particularly those connected with defence production, who have done good work, and increase their budgetary allocation. The N. C. C. was conceived to serve as a second line of defence. It should be strengthened so that it may serve the role assigned to it in the defence of the country. Our youth should be imparted good training so that they can prove to be good officers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are giving many fringe benefits to our soldiers, such as parade allowance, washing allowance and hair-cutting allowance but let me submit that its quantum is too meagre. It should be increased. Then, we have to think over providing adequate accommodation, as the present rate of satisfaction is about 30 to 40 per cent only. It has to be improved.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence and thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, every Indian is proud of our Armed Forces. No other institution of our country seems to be so much disciplined and imbued with the sense of national unity and the spirit of dedication for the nation. Whether it be a matter of the country's defence or of controlling the riots within the country, our Armed Forces have always shown unique bravery and wisdom. Whenever our country had to face natural calamities like floods or droughts, our Armed Forces had always been carrying out their duty in combating those calamities and every time they had played a laudable role. No word of praise would match the display of bravery, restraint and discipline which our Armed Forces had shown in Operation Bluestar recently.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all Indians are proud of our Armed Forces. Today, while

taking part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence, I wish to confine myself to two or three important points.

Today, when we see that nuclear power is being developed around us, we too have to think in this direction. Our two neighbouring countries, Russia and China, have already become Nuclear Powers. The American and Russian fleets are present in the Indian Ocean and they are equipped with nuclear weapons. Then, we always read in the newspapers that our neighbour Pakistan is also making progress in achieving nuclear weapons. The day is not far when the Indian sub-continent may also go nuclear. I would, therefore, like to know from the Hon. Minister of Defence whether the time is not ripe now for us also to acquire nuclear weapons. I do not want to go into the question of effectiveness of the nuclear weapons as all of us know about it; but a great advantage thereof would be that it would boost up the morale of our Armed Forces, and more particularly that of our countrymen. As such, I think that time has come for India to acquire nuclear weapons. We have got the scientific facilities as also the technique for it. Our scientists are no less competent than any other in the world. We have only to take a policy decision. I think now the time has come when we should acquire nuclear weapons and pay attention towards manufacturing them. I hope the Hon. Minister of Defence may be pleased to say something about this in his reply.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my second point is that a number of regiments in our Armed Forces, particularly in the Army are named after different castes and religions, e.g., Sikh Regiment, Rajput Regiment, Jat Regiment and Mahar Regiment. There are many such Regiments which are continuing since the British period, and we are still following that convention. In view of this, different sections of our people have been continuously raising a demand to the effect that if there could be a Sikh Regiment, why there should not be a Muslim Regiment too; if there is a Rajput Regiment, why there not be a Yadav Regiment also; if there is a Jat Regiment, why we should not have other such regiments also. Government's plea about it is that they have just been following an old convention and that there would be

no new caste-based regiments other than those already continuing. In this connection, I suggest that from now onwards, no new caste-based regiments should be formed and in future we should name the regiments after the names of our historical heroes and the martyrs of our struggle for independence. We can have regiments like the Shaheed Bhagat Singh Regiment, Tipu Sultan Regiment, Shivaji Regiment, Maharana Pratap Regiment, and so on.

Ours is a vast country, having various States, various languages and varied cultures. We can christen our regiments after the historical heroes of our various States also. If we can name our five star hotels after Akbar and Ashoka, why can we not use the names of those heroes for our Army regiments too?

My third point is about recruitment. Previously, some people conventionally used to join the Armed Forces. There were some particular areas, castes and communities the people belonging to which usually used to join the Armed Forces, but today people from all over the country are interested in joining the Army. This is good and they should get the opportunity also for recruitment; but it should not be done by ignoring those people who have traditionally been serving the Army and considering it a matter of great pride to serve in the Army.

In this regard, I want to give an example from my Constituency. There are many people in the Army from Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh. There is a village named Gahamad, whose population is 40 thousand, out of which 10 thousand people are serving in the Army and an equal number or even more are ex-servicemen. Earlier, recruitment used to be made there and a team used to come to this village to make recruitment for the Army. But now, for the last five years no team has ever come there for making recruitment. I do agree that opportunities to join the Army should be given to the new people, but adequate opportunity should be given to those people also who have been joining the Army traditionally and who deem it a matter of great pride.

I also want to speak about ex-servicemen. We have got the Central Reserve

Police Force, the Border Security Force, the Indo-Tibetan Border Force and also the National Security Guards created by our present Minister of Defence, who was then holding the portfolio of Minister of Home Affairs. We train the soldiers, commissioned and non-commissioned officers of our Armed Forces inculcating in them a sense of national integration. They are above corruption. I would suggest that they should be sent direct to any one of these Forces when they are due for retirement, instead of retiring them and sending them home and their having to apply for vacancies in those forces in response to your advertisements and facing various types of queries from the police.

All these things should be done away with and on their retirement, they should be instructed by their regiment, company or battalion to report for duty to a particular Force. Similarly, a quota may be fixed for them in the armed police force of the States and they should be directed by their battalion to report for duty there. It will facilitate matters.

Now-a-days, we quite often get complaints of excesses by the police during disturbances, communal riots, etc., sometimes in Bihar, sometimes in U.P. Only yesterday, the police personnel were alleged to have committed excesses in Ahmedabad. I feel if the personnel from the Armed Forces were to be recruited in the para-military forces, we shall be rid of these complaints and they will inspire confidence and faith amongst the people.

[English]

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Sabarkantha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make a few observations on the functioning of the defence organisations. The first point that I would like to make is this. For some reason which it is difficult to understand the Defence Ministry continues to be as secretive as possible. It does not like to give more information than what it is forced to do. I have read for instance the material given in two sides of one page. They have summarised the security situation. That is very good. Because, brevity is not necessarily a bad thing; it is a very good thing. Having sum-

marised the security situation precisely what their impact on the Defence Ministry and Defence organisation is, how the Defence forces propose to counter and cope with that situation—there is hardly anything on these, except to say, as usual,—I think these are the words used in the summary—‘Accordingly our Defence plans aim at ensuring national security and territorial integrity of our country.’

And of course, the usual additional words will be ‘We shall maintain maximum efficiency possible.’ But one would like to know something more. For instance this morning’s newspaper carried a report of the Prime Minister’s observations to the Army Commanders, wherein he said that ‘our neighbours are receiving modern or sophisticated weapons which will necessitate very careful watching and study and ensuring that we can cope with this. Perfectly correct. But what are the details. Are they only to be kept within the secret coffers or the secret confines of the Defence Ministry? In fact somewhere else the Defence Ministry is reported to have said that we have appointed a committee which is preparing our long term defence plan.’ Well, it is what of course they should be doing. They may be doing it continuously. But at what point do they take the general public into confidence? The Defence Organisation’s or the Defence Ministry’s Budget is over Rs. 9,000 crores a very substantial part of the country’s budget. And, I think, the country has at least the right to know something more than merely the assurance that everything is well. And certainly everything is well. Let me make it quite clear that I am not saying this in order to cast any doubt on the functioning or the efficiency of the defence organisation. But I think it is in the interest of the defence organisation itself and of the country that the people are better educated about the defence problems and about the manner in which they should be faced. You consider this. In the same report that I referred to earlier the Prime Minister went on to say—‘I forget now the exact words which he. ‘Our preparedness should be continuous.’

There is no mention anywhere of nuclear weapons. In the summary of the security situation for the first time now the Defence Ministry has said :

'One of the recent developments of grave concern is the likely nuclearisation of the subcontinent. There are two nuclear weapon powers China and the Soviet Union in our neighbourhood and in the waters of the Indian Ocean is deployed the powerful Task Force of a third nuclear power, that is, the United States. Pakistan's relentless pursuit of nuclear weapons capability with the assistance and connivance of certain countries, has added a new dimension to our security environment.'

Perfectly correct. But then what exactly is the impact of this particular summary on the defence organisation? How do they propose to cope with this situation? Do they accept the view that is being propounded by the civil Government that under no circumstances shall we have nuclear weapons? People, supposing that is the case, how with our defence cope with this particular problem?

If Pakistan as your neighbour—and it may easily turn into an unfriendly neighbour—has as many of nuclear weaponry, what exactly is your answer to it? I think we have a right to know about what exactly you propose to do in that eventuality.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Could I have your opinion on this?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly I would say that you should have it. There is not the slightest doubt about it. I am clear on that point, because certainly as long as you have no other answer, you must have nuclear weapons yourself. But just as you have to accept in conventional warfare where great developments that are taking place, you have to ensure that you too have the sophisticated weapons. And mind you, today there is no question of cost because even to be efficient in conventional warfare too, you have to spend fantastic sums of money. One aircraft may cost as much as Rs. 10 or even Rs. 20 crores. Therefore, cost need no longer be an argument against nuclear weaponry, certainly not be more costly than conventional weapons at least. It will. I would certainly say that it is time the Defence Minister took us into confidence and said what exactly they

propose to do and what their thinking was. On that subject, we have a right at least to know. May be, you may not will publicly say, yet or even indicate whether you will go in for nuclear capability or not. But I consider that it is the gravest danger that you would be...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA ROA) : We thought it was time for us to elicit the opinion of enlightend Members in this House and in the other House...

[Interruptions]

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am very glad and I welcome it and I congratulate the Hon. Minister. But, Sir, I would explain one point. If your opponent has nuclear weapons and you don't have, you demoralise your armed forces, no matter how well trained they are, how well-equipped they are. It is not necessary that because if you possess the nuclear weapons, you will need to use them. In fact, it is well known that it is because the USA and the USSR have become more or less balanced in this respect that they have been able to avoid nuclear war. But that has not been the end of the conventional warfare. In fact, there had taken place far more conventional wars since the last world war and indeed the death roll has been very high. It runs into millions. Therefore, not having nuclear weapons would be a mistake. Moreover having the nuclear weapons would mean that you have provided yourself with very efficient, very effective deterrent. It is in the deterrence that their value lies. If you possess it, you will use it only when you have no other course but to use it. And it will be upto your government our diplomats to see that such a situation is avoided. To the maximum extent possible, there should be discussions and negotiations, but those will have a chance of success because it is known that you have the nuclear weapons. I would urge that it is time this country seriously considered the question of providing itself with a nuclear capability and the sooner it so provides itself the better it will be. Mr. Chairman, you should give me some more time.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Sir, he was the Defence Secretary some years back and he should be given time. (Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, there are several points to which I will refer very briefly. I think the other thing that the Prime Minister emphasised was training and discipline.

Now, several speakers who spoke before me, referred to the great services that the armed force did. Whenever law and order breaks down in any part of the country. It is their duty to come to the assistance of the Civil authorities but when? The words quoted from the Ministry's report are: "The assistance of the armed forces is provided only when all other avenues of assistance have already been explored."

I do not know the exact figures, but it is my information that in the last three years the Armed Forces have been called upon to assist the civil authorities to maintain law and order over 400 times. This is not a very good thing. It is not good from two points of view. It means that the law and order machinery of the civil authorities is so inefficient that it needs assistance from the Armed Forces as frequently.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It is because your parties are responsible.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Am I speaking in such a manner as to imply that you are responsible or I am responsible. What I am saying is this as an Indian citizen. Permit me to speak in that way. There is no need for you to think that I am criticising you or anybody else. I am criticising ourselves. Yesterday, for instance I was horrified when I heard the Home Minister's statement two days ago. These words are really to be seriously noted. I am sure he could not have fully recognised their implication. He says, "The death of the head constable compounded by adverse reporting in the Press on an earlier decision of the Judicial Magistrate's Court restraining certain police officers from entering into Raipur and Khadia areas had deeply hurt the feelings of the police force which was clearly demoralised. With this background it would now appear that the visit of the team appointed by the High Court during which the head constable was dastardly attacked and killed led to outburst of pent up feelings in the police force." I may tell you that this is not a correct

piece of information. The head constable was in mufti and he was not with the Court team. Any way that is not very relevant here. The statement further says, "The funeral procession of the deceased head constable was attended by a large number of policemen. As the funeral procession moved on, the policemen got restive and unfortunately, some of them indulged in acts of arson, damage to private property, including vehicles on the road. The premises of the Gujarat Samachar Press and the Indian Express were set on fire. Further, most of the city unarmed police deserted their duties and even the mobile wireless communication system was disrupted."

Now I ask you, whatever may be the pent-up feelings, would any Commander-in-Chief consider this as a sufficient justification for his men going berserk? Never. In fact, the difference between the Armed Forces and the Police Force is precisely this. The same class of persons are recruited. But it is the training, the manner in which they are trained and disciplined instilled into them, that results in what the Armed Forces are and what the police is today. I do not say that it has always been like this with the Police. There was a time when the police force was also a highly disciplined force. But today it is not and that is a danger. What I would like to urge upon the Minister is this. The more you bring the Armed Forces for the maintenance of law and order the more you are exposing them to situation for which they are not trained and you run the risk of infecting them also with this kind of a bug. I think, therefore, it is very necessary that this should be avoided as far as possible. I do not say that the Armed Forces help should not be sought. They will, of course come when called as part of their duty. But it is for the Government to see to it that the number of occasions when they have to send for the Armed Forces is reduced to a minimum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Government as well as the public, more so political parties on this side, and on that side and their leaders are responsible.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : I agree with everything that you say.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up, Mr. Patel. I have given you sufficient time.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Please give me 2 or 3 minutes more. I think it will be worthwhile.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is why I gave you more time. Please wind up.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I would like to make 1 or 2 observations about N.C.C.

N.C.C. is one of our very valuable organizations, but I think the time has come for you to evaluate its working during the last 10 or 20 years since the Mahajani Committee gave its report. The Mahajani Committee did a very useful job, reviewing everything. But since then, many changes have come into being. Situations continuously change, and it is necessary for us to evaluate the kind of training that is given, the purposes for which we can use N.C.C. etc. The decision was taken to this effect, I think over a year ago, to set up such a committee but I do not think any action has been taken I suggest that this may be seriously considered.

The second point I would like to mention regarding NCC is that there are areas in which NCC is functioning, where there is no accommodation. The officers and men, both experience great difficulties in finding accommodation, and I think it is very important that the Defence Ministry should take serious note of this, and provide accommodation in whatever way they can.

The third point regarding NCC to which I would draw your attention is that many difficulties are created by the way in which NCC is funded. The bulk of the expenditure is met by the Centre, but a certain amount is met by the States, and many decisions are taken which cannot be implemented because the matching assistance from the States is not forthcoming or not forthcoming in time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Mr. Aziz Qureshi.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Holy Vedas, it has been stated somewhere :

[English]

"We win over those who dare to fight".

[Translation]

The brave soldiers of the Indian Army have amply proved it by their deeds and they have written the story of their valour in the pages of history with their own blood. At the outset, I pay my respectful homage to the brave soldiers of the Indian Army.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while discussing the defence budget or examining the defence preparedness of our country, first of all it should be seen how much emphasis has been laid in it on the modernisation, self-reliance and induction of a new weapons system. I have risen to support the budget, but I would like to draw the attention of the Defence Minister to the fact that the sophisticated weapons acquired and inducted into their armies by the South Asian and South East Asian countries especially by our neighbours Pakistan and China, particularly F-16, Harpoons and advanced missile system pose a grave danger for us. Taking all these factors into account it is the need of the hour that our Defence Ministry should concentrate on the induction of a new weapons system in our Army. While going through the budget I find that no significant provision has been made for research and development which should have been the most important respect of our defence establishment. Even less than 4 per cent of the total budgetary provision has been allocated under this Head. This amount is 20 to 30 per cent in the U.S.A., 17 to 21 per cent in the Great Britain and about 18 per cent in France. I quite realise that it is not possible for us to provide such a huge amount for research and development but I would like to impress upon the Defence Minister the need to reorganise and restructure the research and development wing in the Defence Ministry. As far as my information goes, its main activities have been directed towards development work and little attention has been

paid to the research side. The required attention not been to it. Besides, I would like to recall that the Research and Development Establishment had decided about ten years ago that an indigenously developed L-60 engine would be fitted in the Vijayanta tank. Ten years have since passed but you could not make available the L-60 engine for the Vijayanta Tank. Two days back, a report appeared in a leading newspaper, *The Hindustan Times*, that it is due to the vested interest of the companies engaged in the manufacture of engine of foreign tanks and that the retired senior officers of the Indian Army, who occupied responsible positions in the Defence Ministry and were responsible for policy-making are now trying their best in collusion with foreign engine manufactures to sabotage the move by India to develop the L-60 engine. Thus, this engine could not be fitted in the Vijayanta tank so far. I would like it to be looked into immediately and appropriate action taken in this regard.

I feel that our defence planners, the functionaries in the Ministry of Defence should have brought about qualitative changes in their planning and strategy befitting the prevailing conditions. But after studying the report, I may humbly submit that I fail to see the requisite qualitative changes in the budget. Percentage of budgetary provision is just the same. It has not been increased. Every year there used to be an average increase of 10 per cent but this year that has not been done. This year 15 per cent of the total budget has been allocated for the Defence Ministry whereas it was 17 per cent during the previous year. In today's atmosphere when there is a threat to our independence and we are surrounded by enemies, against whom the country is to be defended; I do not think that you have made appropriate budgetary provision for the Defence Ministry.

I must congratulate the Hon. Defence Minister for allocating more funds for the Navy, which is the need of the hour. The imperialistic forces are increasing their influence in the Indian Ocean and it was necessary to grant maximum amount of money to the Navy to counter balance their increasing power. In my opinion, this amount should be increased further as it is still on the low

side. A major part of all the funds, all the amounts that have been provided for in the budget for the Navy or for the Air Force or for the Armed Forces, is going to be spent on stores and other related facilities only. You have made no special provision in the budget for modernising the Army, the Air Force and the Navy and for inducting a new weapons system. I would like the Defence Minister to pay special attention to it.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the ex-servicemen. First of all, I would like to refer to your policy of retiring the military personnel on their reaching the age group of 35 to 45 years, and paying them pension. But, in today's conditions, this requires to be changed. I suggest that this period may be increased to 45 to 50 years. Military personnel be retired at the minimum age of 45 years and 50 years at the maximum. You should take a decision in this regard.

Secondly, I would like to say that there is discontentment amongst the ex-servicemen. You have framed schemes for providing them with bank loans at concessional rates of interest to enable them to start their own occupations. I would like to submit that our ex-servicemen too have to face all those difficulties and hurdles in securing loans from the bank which other people face in this respect. If you think that our ex-servicemen get loans easily, your presumption is wrong. I, therefore, suggest that you kindly set up an Ex-servicemen Welfare Finance Corporation for rehabilitating our former military personnel. A person of the rank of General should be appointed as its Chairman. It should have branches in all the States and it should have its agencies in each district on the lines of the Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen board. They should be entrusted with the work of resettling the ex-servicemen and extending to them various facilities. You may kindly take immediate action to allocate at least Rs. 100 crores to the said corporation for the purpose.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that we have to deploy our Army in every State day in and day out for maintaining law and order. In my opinion, this is not a very good or happy thing. I, would, therefore, appeal to the Hon. Minister of Defence to review this policy. You may

kindly create a task force entirely composed of the retired Army personnel to help you in maintaining peace and law and order throughout the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I would like to place before you my last point and request the Hon. Minister of Defence to pay attention to it. The following has been stated at page 16 of the Annual Report of your Ministry for the year 1984-85.

[English]

Para 2 (a) "Two Seaward defence boats built by the Garden Reach ship-builders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta were commissioned on 31st October, 1984 and 26th February, 1985."

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is an old joke.

[English]

Commonsense is uncommon in Armed Forces.

[Translation]

I never thought that the experts of the Indian Army will commission their defence boats on the very day on which the Prime Minister of our country, Smt. Indira Gandhi, was assassinated. They had commissioned the Seaward Defence Boats on that day. I take strong exception to it and request the Hon. Minister of Defence to take a serious view of it.

[English]

You take the matter seriously, because it is totally in human and indecent.

[Translation]

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I must congratulate the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force for defending the honour of India in all minor and major battles, for enhancing the prestige of India and for defending India's independence.

Sir, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the Prime Minister of the country towards the end of the Second World War. The armies of the fascists like Hitler and Mussolini on the one side and the Allied Forces on the other side were engaged in a decisive battle and the world was divided into two blocks. He saw how the world was divided into two blocks and how it faced destruction. Hitler and Mussolini and their supporters did not succeed in their fascist designs but the world had to face destruction. For the first time, atom bombs were dropped over Nagasaki and Hiroshima and lakhs of innocent lives were lost. The scene of that vast devastation was fresh in his memory and so he conceived the idea of a world free from war. He realised that if the countries of Asia and Latin America, which had attained freedom or were going to become independent, involved themselves in war or started manufacturing weapons and joined the arms race, they will not be able to develop and the world will have to face destruction for the third time. So, he tried to create such an atmosphere in the world that there may be no war. With this objective, the Bandung Conference was held in which the great leaders of Asia and Europe took part and the principles of *Panchsheel* and peaceful co-existence were adopted and it was resolved to settle all issues through mutual negotiations. The question of eliminating war was discussed. It was a great idea and a great ideal, and our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, always promoted this great ideal. She repeatedly warned that it was not a question of the security of India. India could defend herself through traditional means. It was only yesterday that the Hon. Minister of Defence said that our country was prepared to meet any challenge and our Army was quite capable of meeting it with conventional arms. It is not the security of India which is at stake today but the very existence of the human race is threatened and India is very much part of it. If the entire human race and all the countries of the world are destroyed, how can India escape?

Sir, I shall now briefly refer to the atmosphere of nuclear war which is there in the world today. At present 60 Atomic tests are being conducted every year by the nuclear powers, by Russia, 46 per cent, by the U.S.A. 30 per cent, 18 per cent by France

and 2 per cent each by Britain, China and other nations. 22 Nations have got one lakh kilogram of Plutonium and explosive material which is being used by them. There are 234 atomic reactors in the world at present and the number is likely to go up to 481 by 2000 AD. These reactors are capable of producing 50,000 atomic bombs similar to that dropped over Nagasaki and also the hydrogen and neutron bombs which will be 10 lakh times more powerful than those dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki. At present, the U.S.A. has a stock-pile of 1070 I. C. B. Ms. and 744 SLVMs; 37 submarines equipped with nuclear power, 411 long range bombers and 9200 nuclear warheads. The USSR has piled up 1180 I. C. B. Ms. 976 S.L.V.M.s, 62 submarines equipped with nuclear power, 90 long range bombers and 6000 nuclear war-heads. One super power is arming the NATO countries and the other is supplying arms to the Warsaw pact countries. While one is providing missiles to the NATO countries, the other is supplying them to the Warsaw Pact countries. Thus, these countries are being made powerful. It is all being done clandestinely and outwardly Geneva talks are going on. Today, 400 million dollars are being spent on the arms race in the world and it is registering a 15 per cent increase every year. Out of the total expenditure on defence in the world, the U.S.A. accounts for 24.7 per cent, the USSR 23.7 per cent, China 9.9 per cent, the countries of the third world 15.3 per cent and other countries 5.4 per cent. In all, 56 countries have joined the race for the purchase of arms and 45 per cent of these arms are being sold to them by the U.S.A. These traders of death are selling weapons worth billions of rupees, some on deferred payment basis and some on cash down basis and are proliferating nuclear arms in the countries all over the world. The U.S.A. is selling 24.7 per cent of the arms manufactured by it, the USSR 23 per cent, China 9.9 per cent, France and Britain etc. 5 and 7 per cent each. Thus, 56 nations are purchasing weapons out of which 24 are from the third world. Atomic bombs were dropped over Nagasaki and Hiroshima. The present bomb is 10 lakh times more powerful and 50,000 such bombs have already been produced. When someone asked Einstein, the inventor of this power, who had witnessed the Second World War, what his view was about the third world war; after a serious pause, he said with dismay

that he could not say how the war would be fought and what would happen to the world; it could not be said whether the world would remain in existence or not. Today, the whole world is sitting on nuclear arms and ammunition, which may destroy it. Our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, spoke of the only way to avoid this disaster, while speaking from the platforms of the United Nations, the Non-aligned Movement and the Commonwealth. She forewarned of the danger to the world and to humanity at large and pleaded for putting an end to the race for nuclear arms, destroying the stockpile of the arms already manufactured and resumption of the Geneva talks. It is a matter of happiness that the Geneva talks, which broke down last year, have been resumed. Mr. Gorbachev, the President of the USSR and President Reagan of the USA will hold talks next year. Today, it is not just a question of saving India, but it is a question of saving the entire world and the entire humanity, as a civilization thousands of years old is threatened to be reduced to ashes. India is playing its appropriate role. We are happy to note that our Hon. Prime Minister, our Defence Minister and our Minister of External Affairs are pursuing the policies enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Our Government are following those very policies which were adopted by them to save the world. It will do good not only to India but also to the world at large and to humanity. This is the only way, otherwise the world will be reduced to ashes. I hope that a universal consensus will be developed and the countries of the Non-aligned Movement, Commonwealth Countries and the people of the world will compel the super powers to stop manufacturing nuclear arms. The stockpile of nuclear arms already manufactured should be destroyed, otherwise the human race will not survive. I congratulate our Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and the Minister of Defence, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, for their endeavours in this direction. I have much to say but since you have rung the bell, I must try to conclude.

There are three types of wars being fought today. One is the conventional war, the other is nuclear war to which I have just referred and the third is the war of espionage. India has become the haven for spying activities. The C.I.A. is active in all the

developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is engaged in creating internal disorder and stirring up communal disturbances. Disintegration and weakening of countries is also the handiwork of the C.I.A. The C.I.A. had its hand in the assassination of many personalities of the world, prominent among them are Patrick Lumumba, Allende of Chile, Szeikh Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh, Martin Luther King and John F. Kennedy of America, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Homi Bhabha. Now India has to be on guard against the C.I.A. They were responsible for the assassination of our Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi.

16.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

She was assassinated with the object of disintegrating the country and gaining control over the developing countries of the world. The big powers were afraid of Hon. Shrimati Gandhi, so she was assassinated. They have their hand behind the disturbances also which are now taking place. The unity and integrity of India will have to be guarded against this war of espionage. With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH (Bulandshahr) : You will have noticed, Sir, that during the course of this debate many things have been said or are likely to be said against the performance of the Ministry of Defence. It is, however, significant to note that not one single Member in this House has said anything against the role of our defence forces personnel. This is because we all and the whole country hold our Jawans, our Airmen and our Naval personnel in the highest esteem and we are proud of their performance. They have done a magnificent work for this country and I can say that as man to man they are second to none in valour, courage, steadfastness and loyalty. And if these fighting men of ours can be given the latest and the best tools of war, I am certain that our fighting men are capable of giving a bloody nose to any army in the world.

This whole debate as about this point : have we been able to provide the necessary

tools of war for our defence forces personnel or not? If not, what has been our difficulties and what we have done to remove all those difficultits? These are vital questions for which we would like to have a reply from the Hon. Minister when he replies to the Debate.

Before we make a proper assessment of our achievements and our failures in the field of defence preparedness it is necessary for us to reflect on our security environments and to identify the directions and the areas from where this country apprehends danger and threat. In my humble opinion the threat to India comes from four different directions or places. Firstly it is the threat from within the country. Second, the threat is from our northern borders, from China. Third, it is from the Indian Ocean and the fourth, it is from our neighbour, Pakistan. These are the four areas from where we apprehend danger.

As far as the danger or the threat from within the country is concerned, I do not want to say very much about it because it is a subject outside the per view of this Ministry. But I would say this much that for defence preparedness, it is absolutely necessary that we in this country have political stability and unity. The Prime Minister himself has said that the best way to defend the country is for us to stay united at home. I am sure what is happening in Punjab, Gujarat and elsewhere will be taken care of by the Ministry of Home Affairs and by the Prime Minister and they would soon find a solution to it in order to bring about normalcy in these areas.

As far as the threat from China is concerned our relations with China are in a way normal because they are not very hostile, at the moment, but the fact remains that we have a few border problems with them about which talks are going on. And I am certain that both the countries would find a solution to those problems and there will be no necessity to go to war on those issues. I feel, if ever a threat comes from China, it will not come from China alone, it will come in combination with threats from some other corner.

The Indian Ocean is quite a different

thing. The real danger to us is from the Indian Ocean and from Pakistan. Developments in the Indian Ocean are really causing concern and anxiety not only to India, but to all the countries in this area. The threat is posed because of the rivalry between the two super powers. We all know what is happening in Diego Garcia and the presence in large numbers and the strength of the US and the Russian Naval units. All these things, I think, are creating a great deal of tension in that area and we from our side feel that with these developments over there, the danger has come to our own doorstep. But we feel rather helpless in this regard. Whatever we may say from the international forum, whatever we may do to defuse the situation or to bring about some kind of a situation in which the two Big Powers may sit together and decide and on these issues we are not succeeding, it will not help. The fact remains that today the whole thing depends on the big powers. If they decide to have normalcy and peace in this area everything will be all right for us. But so long as they keep on brow-beating each other and quarreling among themselves, I doubt very much if we can do anything about it except to raise our voice in the international forums against all this and hope and pray that one day the Resolution of the U.N. Council in regard to the Indian Ocean being a zone of peace will be accepted by the two Big Powers and they call a conference and settle the issue.

After that, I think the main threat to us or the main trouble is from Pakistan. Our relations with that country are relations of what we call love and hate. We have had three aggressions by Pakistan, unprovoked aggressions, and even now we find that on the one hand President Zia is talking of friendship, is inviting our Prime Minister to go over to Pakistan. All these gestures are, of course, welcome, but side by side with that he is making frantic attempts to accumulate and collect the latest lethal weapons from America and elsewhere and these weapons are far in excess of Pakistan's actual military and defence needs. But these weapons will also augment the offensive capability of Pakistan and we would like to know against which country these weapons are likely to be used. Pakistan certainly cannot go to war with China because her relations with them are very friendly. Pakistan cannot

make war on Russia for obvious reasons. The only country against which those weapons are likely to be used or can be used is India, as they had been used in the past. So, that aspect will have to be taken note of and we should prepare ourselves for it. The other fact is that the success of Pakistan in achieving nuclear capability is, I think, another development which has given to a very serious dimension of our already none-too-happy relationship and now we have to decide once and for all as to whether we are going to keep our options open and think in terms of preparing ourselves for this new danger, or not.

All these ominous developments whether they are in Pakistan or in the Indian Ocean, should be taken note of and a time has come now, in my opinion, when we should review and recast our entire defence strategy and we should also change the pattern of our expenditure on our defence forces. In this connection, my first suggestion would be that we should raise the Defence budget from near about 4 per cent as it is now to at least 6 per cent. I say this for the reason that I feel, and it is because of paucity of funds that our Government and the Ministry of Defence are in difficulty in providing the necessary tools and wherewithals and the military hardware for our Armed Forces. This is coming in the way and I am sure this House and this country will not grudge any extra expenditure on the Defence Forces provided we know that the money is being properly utilised and the money is being utilised for preparing our Armed Forces for any eventuality in future.

In this connection, I would like to say that when I was reading the Report, I read in one place where it was mentioned that the expenditure on Defence in India is among the lowest in the world. In my opinion, this has been said rather proudly but I feel that there is nothing to be proud of in it. I would rather say that the Ministry of Defence should spend much more than they are spending now and I am certain that if the expenditure that is being incurred by the Defence Minister is utilised properly and if they are given more money, I am sure our defence preparedness will be accelerated. I am reminded of the words of Mr. Krishna Menon...

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : It has not been said 'proudly', it has been said as a matter of fact and also in possible reply to those who say that we are spending too much.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Sir, my point of view is that we are not spending enough.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is my point of view too.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : And I am almost certain that nobody in this House would grudge any extra expenditure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Both are violently in agreement.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : My second suggestion would be that there is also the need for rationalisation of expenditure on the three wings of the Defence forces also. I am suggesting this in order to bring about a balanced development of all the three wings of the Defence forces. My view is that the expenditure on Army from the present 65 per cent should be reduced to 55 per cent. It is not because the Army's needs are less or there is no need to spend more money there. But the fact remains that so far the emphasis has been all along on the modernisation of the Army and : for providing equipment to Army. I think, though their needs have not been completely saturated, their needs have been met to a very great extent. We can afford to cut the expenditure there in order to help the other two wings which, I think, have suffered due to paucity of funds.

The expenditure on Navy is near about 8 per cent at present. This, in my view, should be raised to 12 per cent. Similarly, the expenditure on Air Force should be increased from 24 per cent to 28 per cent. The expenditure on Defence research and development of 2 per cent or less than 2 per cent is ridiculously low and, I think, it should be raised to 5 per cent.

The third suggestion of mine would be that, I think, the time has now come where we should set up an experts committee to go into the question of our security environment, what our requirements are, what our

needs are, in order to prepare a perspective plan. Merely leaving the things to the hands of civilians will not do. I know, there is a high-powered committee which goes into this question. But I am told that the people who serve on this Committee are all civilians. There is not a single military expert on the committee. That is what has come to my knowledge. I say it subject to correction. Even our Chiefs of Staff are not directly involved in it. So, I want that there should be a body in which you can include experts from outside, from the academic world, and military experts. Of course, we have so many experts in our own country. That body should be responsible for looking into the affairs as to what our needs are, what are the changes coming about over the entire world and, in the context of those changes, what we should do. There should be a long-term perspective plan for that.

Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Amal Datta, mentioned about ad hoc-ism. I am against ad hoc-ism also. I think, the time has now come when we should realise that the danger and the threat to our security will always be there so long as our relations with Pakistan are not normalised, so long as Pakistan remains a part of the U.S. global strategy and so long Pakistan remains the cat's Paw of the Pentagon. So long as that is the position with regard to Pakistan, I do not think in the near future our relations with Pakistan are likely to improve very much and, in the circumstances, we have to prepare our selves.

A word about the Report of the Ministry of Defence. I have read the Report very carefully. The Reports provides a great deal of information about the organisation and structure of our defence organisation. But it does not contain any critical or meaningful appraisal of actual performance in terms of pre-determined targets and objectives. In the absence of that information, we cannot really make an assessment as to whether during the past one year we have moved forward or there has been a slide-back. Things have been mentioned by name but nothing has been said as to when the projects were taken up, how much work has been done, what has been the delay due to and what reasons are there for the delays. All these things have not been explained. So, it is very

difficult for us to know exactly where we are in our defence preparations.

For example, the Report mentions that the Air Defence Ground Environment System (A.D.G.E.S.) plan is progressing satisfactorily. We do not know when the programme was started, how long we have taken over it, what is the time-frame within which it will be completed and other details about it. Similarly, the M.B.T. project was taken up in 1972 and it has not yet been completed. We would like to know why there is delay and due to what reasons there is delay. What about Battle Fields Surveillance Radar? What about 155 mm. Hewitzer gun? This project has taken a very long time. But still we are not able to make up our mind as to whether we should accept the Austrian offer or the French offer or some other offer. In this connection, I may add that this gun has already been accepted and introduced in Pakistan Army. We are still thinking about it. Same is the case with our aircraft. Pakistan has got F-16 with side winder missiles and all that. We have not yet made up our minds as to whether the answer to that plane would be the Mirage or the Jagaur or the MIG-29. It is still undecided what exactly is the matching plane for which we can go in and which we can manufacture without aid from outside. That matter should also be given serious thought. Same is the case with submarines and helicopters. We read about them but we do not know when they are going to come and when we will introduce them in our armed force. (*Interruptions*)

A very valid point was raised by Mr. Rajesh Pilot yesterday about the purchase of arms from outside. He said that we should in future purchase all Military hardware on a Government to Government basis from the country which manufactures it rather than through the agents because most of these Agents belong to either one cartel or the other and these international cartels are under the influence of certain powers and these powers sometimes influence these cartels in such a way that sometimes there is delay in the delivery of the material from outside and sometimes they also misguide us. I think we should be careful about that.

In future when we want to buy, it is better to get into an agreement with the

Government so that we can get our requirements made as early as possible and without delay.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, since Defence and External Affairs are connected matters, probably because of that, here a Chapter on national security environment has been included.

In my opinion, this chapter really does not point out unequivocally from whom the dangers to India from the point of view of defence arise.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is an old story.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It is an old story because old things are continuing. Naturally it has to be. For example, the Indian Ocean. I am hearing that the Indian Ocean is one of the most important zones from which we are threatened. It is necessary to know who is threatening because the ultimate military tactics are related to that. We are not existing in a world of our own. Everybody knows it.

This report says the proposal of declaring the Indian Ocean area as a zone of peace has receded into the background. Who is responsible? Is it not a fact that due to continued United States and NATO obstructions, the United Nations *Adhoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean has been compelled to propose a postponement of the convening of the Conference on converting Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in 1968? This is the fourth postponement which has taken place due to the US insistence on bringing in external conditions. If it is so, the people behind this? People should know it. I think this hide and seek on this chapter will not help us.

While speaking about Pakistan, it is said that Pakistan has taken full advantage of the continuing Soviet presence in Afghanistan and as if it is all because of Soviet presence in Afghanistan that Pakistan is taking advantage. Why this allibi of Pakistan?

Why not make it clear that this military regime in Pakistan had an anti-India drive

always? In that, the United States is the principal factor which gives them the boost; it has to be stated clearly because it is not a question of having love or hatred for a particular country or a particular system. (Interruptions) Of course, it is obvious that it is the United States' global strategy. Pakistan is only a pawn. You may say that Pakistan has taken advantage of it, but that is what is being sought for by the United States. I think, the proper security atmosphere should be described for future direction of our defence preparedness.

I would really express our grave concern at the situation that today 36 littoral States and 11 hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, those who belong to our Non—Aligned Movement, have become virtual hostages of the U. S. global strategy of nuclear war.

Coming to the Defence Budget as such, some have said that it is secretive. But the whole question of the Defence Budget being so secretive makes it difficult for us to participate meaningfully in the debate. We have to read the newspapers to know from whom we are buying arms, who are competing with whom, what under-hand means are going on. These are sometimes mentioned in the open press. Why not take the Parliament into confidence and tell us, if not all at least about the principal things that are really being talked about? I think, that should be done in future if you really want proper suggestions.

After all, I am a poor woman. With this huge weaponry, I have very little to do. I am sure you do not expect me to come out with long lectures on the weaponry. But, as a citizen of this country who is interested in the country's defence, I would like to make a few observations.

About this question of *ad hocism* and long-term plan, I also feel, whatever little I understand of this, that a long-term plan is really very necessary. For example, how will we have our defence? Naturally we do not want to attack anybody. But if others are going to attack us, then how are we going to defend ourselves? (Interruptions) In my opinion the principal stress should be on developing missiles which can neutralise the attack that may come on us. I really do not know what is the position in that regard. We would like to know about it.

Research and Development is, doubtless, one of the most important things if we want to have some sort of self-reliance. It seems to me that this year the allocations to R and D has been increased a little; from Rs. 176 crores it has become Rs. 236 crores. That is what I understand. Even then, I think, R and D has not been given its proper importance. The increase will only cover up the escalation in cost.

Then you have all these talks about engine, Vijayanta tank and what not; I am reading in the newspapers that we are now running after many countries either they are running after us or we are running after them.

I do not know if really with a greater R and D effort we could have surmounted this problem. Like that, I think, in certain areas at least where our technology has already reached a certain height, with a little more effort, we certainly could have made some more achievements. R and D must have a bigger share.

About our Navy everybody has said that this time you have given more money for Navy. As I see, if I am correct, out of this increased money, 85% will go for stores. Then how about modernisation? I think we are not making much modernisation. It seems to be a little confusing. Everybody has said about this manpower planning. At least I think there is a big scope for re-employing our retired persons in some other capacity. We should try to employ them in a work related to their previous work. That should be thought of.

Lastly, I would like to make a suggestion. Recently the NAM Bureau Ministerial Meeting called for military assistance to SWAPO. I would suggest—let the Government of India think of sending a contingent to fight in Namibia side by side with the military forces of SWAPO. There is nothing strange about it. We have known about the International Brigade. Pandit Nehru himself was so inspired about the Spanish International Brigade in Spain. In today's world if we do so, I think it will be consistent with our commitment.

✓ KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :
(Jadavpur) Thank you for giving me a chance to speak.

The Defence Ministry is a very important organisation in our country. Whether it is during war or in peace it is a well-known fact that this Ministry is doing quite well, so well that the House should congratulate the Ministry as well as our Defence forces--the Army, Navy and the Air Force for their good performance. We, the Indian people, always try to enjoy our life. But the jawan who is giving duty at his post does not get any time to take his breakfast or lunch or enjoy the life. He is sacrificing all the 24 hours for the sake of our country. So we are proud that our Defence Ministry is one of the best Ministries of the world because of their efficiency, their honesty, their sincerity, their dedication, their dynamism and also their loyalty and we are grateful to our Defence forces.

Some Hon. Members from the Opposition made a point about Ahmedabad. But I think this is Defence discussion. This is not a discussion on Home Ministry. I think this is the only Ministry which we cannot criticise, because this is not a place for politics, this is a place of unity, this is a place of national integration and this is a place of loyalty. I request all of my friends that let us advance with unity; let us think with unity; let us speak with unity and let us have the same desires and inclinations. Let our prayer be common; let our hearts be united for the common happiness.

Sir, this is an important department. Jawans are sacrificing 24 hours for the sake of our country. Government should take care for all round development of jawans. I would like to say that when the family responsibilities are at the maximum the personnel or jawans of the Army, Navy and Air Force are retired from the service at a fairly young age of 35-40 years. They are then left on footpath or forced to take Class IV jobs. About 60,000 personnel retire from Army, Navy and Air Force every year. Most of them do not get suitable jobs or cannot rehabilitate themselves properly with very meagre and insufficient pension and after-retirement benefits. So, these jawans should be suitably rehabilitated and given jobs.

Sir, our Indian jawans have defeated enemy equipped with better and more sophisticated weapons. Our jawans have

shown their courage and sincerity during the aggression by the Chinese in 1968, by the Pakistanis in 1965 and during 1971 Bangladesh war and also during the Blue Star Operation in Golden temple.

Sir, it is true that the Government in the current budget has raised funds for Defence. I must congratulate the Prime Minister for this. The government should spend the funds for not only the development and modernisation and sophistication of the equipment but also for better facilities and welfare of jawans.

I would like to give some suggestions to the Government :

1. We should produce more sophisticated and latest design weapons. There should be modernisation of high quality aircraft, weapons and equipment so that the personnel and the Jawans are encouraged when they compare our development with that of the advanced countries.
2. Ten per cent posts in Central Government Public Sector Undertakings; State Government organisations and semi-Government services be reserved for ex-servicemen.
3. Recommendations of K. P. Singh Deo High Level Committee for ex-servicemen with regard to reservation of posts should be implemented forthwith.
4. National Cadet Corps should be restored and I will request the Hon. Minister that NCC cadets should be enrolled as second line of defence.
5. There should be better quality of food. The dress should be fire-proof and equipment should be anti-atomic.

Sir, I have no idea about Defence and, as such, I cannot cover everything but I have some proposals which I am placing before the House. Please set up a women's brigade in the name of Indiraji, our great mother, who has sacrificed her life for the sake of our country. We will not be able to

hear her voice, a voice which wanted justice for the masses. To quote: "Generations to come, it may be, will scarcely believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth." A tree is known by its fruit. Indiraji is known by her activities and achievements. So, Indira means national integration; Indira means sacrifice. It will be in the fitness of things if you set-up a women's brigade in the name of Indira brigade. We will be grateful to you. Please set up a women's brigade to give more and more chance to women.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands introduced in this House by the Hon. Minister for Defence.

Sir, the security environment—as has been stated in the Report—requires our attention. We are finding that there is a stockpiling of weapons within a thousand kilometres of the southern tip of our country; Diego Garcia is becoming a base for the activities of the US Navy and Air Force and they have given top priority for the construction of various bases there. It is not only that it is a place for collection of arms but it is a focal point for the manoeuvres of USA in the entire south of Asia. They have drawn up a comprehensive programme for construction of the runways to make it a strong centre for their operations. Pakistan is also causing a grave threat to our security and peace. This is borne out by our previous experience.

Sir, in the expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Defence, we find that 36.7 per cent of the entire expenditure is accounted for by pay and allowances. This item is going to rise further with the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission. So, we should look to this aspect and we should not grudge any extra expenditure due to the salaries and allowances to be given to them.

Then, Sir, I would plead with the Hon. Minister that we should have a Systems Analysis and a coordinated approach. Whenever we purchase weapons or some other items of military ware, we should see that Army, Navy and Air Force have an integrated and a coordinated approach. What is good

for all the three sectors should be given priority and an integrated approach must be adopted rather than having an individual approach by each wing. Some items which may be purchased may be essential for the Army or Navy or Air Force. It may not be so when an integrated approach is adopted. I will give you one concrete example. The Navy may require aircraft and heavy naval force for protecting the oil drilling in the off shore wells. But it may not be necessary when it is suggested that the wells may be closed well in time in periods of war. This Systems Analysis is being adopted in many advanced countries of the world and cost effectiveness is being examined in relation to possible alternatives.

Now, Sir, since my time is limited, I confine myself to certain things about the welfare of ex-servicemen. In the High Level Committee (of which I was a Member) there were six Members of Parliament and an equal number of Ministers with Shri K. P. Singh Deo as the Chairman. They submitted a report on the 27th October 1984, just four days before the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The then Prime Minister may have looked at the report. This report was also presented to this House. Ex-servicemen all over the country are awaiting the decision of the Government on this report. The basic problem about ex-servicemen all over the country is that they are Central Government employees, but the 'Welfare of Ex-servicemen' is in the State List and it is to be administered by the State Governments. The State Governments should be persuaded to ensure the welfare of ex-servicemen by implementing the Central guidelines. The jawans who sacrifice their blooming youth for the sake of their motherland should be looked after well after retirement. They come to our rescue in the hour of peril. The State Governments should not neglect them simply because they are out of uniform. It is with this view that the High Level Committee for the Welfare of Ex-servicemen recommended the setting up of a Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of Ex-servicemen to have supervision over the implementation of various measures for their welfare, with its reflection in the State Legislatures. Sir, it is the responsibility of the Central and State Legislatures to look to the welfare of jawans and their

families after their retirement. It should be ensured that they are not left to the small mercies of the civil administration of the State, at the State level and at the district level and block level. When the man-in-uniform goes out after retirement, whether from the Air Force or the Army or the Navy, he finds that the attitude of respect for him is missing. It should be ensured that if not the salute, at least the grace continues and adequate respect continues, feeling of sympathy continues. Let there be no discrimination and disparity in the payment of pensions. I would request the Hon. Minister to expedite the decision on the report of that Committee. One important thing is about the land which the army men have inherited and that land is taken away by the tenants and is not returned to them when they come back. An amendment to the State tenancy laws in this regard is necessary to exempt the land belonging to the army personnel from the operation of tenancy laws.

Sir, it is quite common now that recruitment to the armed forces is not proving sufficiently attractive, as our friend Mr. Rajesh Pilot was saying yesterday. In the matrimonial columns it is written "servicemen need not apply". We should ensure that the morale of the forces is kept high which is so essential for our national integrity.

Sir, army is being called upon increasingly to assist the civil administration in time of crisis. I must pay my tribute to our jawans for solving the intricate situation in Punjab and I want to be on record that many of the brave sons of our soil had to lay down their lives during the Operation 'Blue Star'. They are the true heroes of the nation. The Government of India deserves congratulations. The Ministry of Defence has done the right thing by giving them gallantry awards like Ashok Chakra, Kirti Chakra and Shaurya Chakra posthumously; Sir, those people who are talking in terms of breaking up the nation are trying to sabotage the unity of the nation. Last year, the army defended our unity and the nation would not have been as it is today, but for their brave action at Amritsar. They responded to the call of the nation and they responded to the call with grace and honour and brought glory to the nation. We should take care that their dependents are not driven from pillar to post.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to my own area, that is, two cantonments at Hamirpur and Una. Our State Government in Himachal Pradesh has been pressing for an Ordnance factory. Our State Government has been doing a bit for the welfare of the Ex-servicemen. I would plead with the Minister of Defence to sanction an ordnance factory as Himachal Pradesh deserves it. It has sacrificed more than one thousand of its sons in the defence of the motherland since independence. Sir, I congratulate the Minister of Defence the Ministry of Defence and the Armed forces for saving the unity of the nation at the time of the greatest peril. Let them have due pride and glory for this noble achievement.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURWEDI (Khajuraho) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak though I had to wait for quite some time. I am afraid of your ringing the bell. I shall complete my speech within the allotted time and you will not have to ring the bell to ask me conclude.

Sir, today a calm and tranquil ocean like the Indian Ocean is being turned into a zone of turbulence and turmoil, the danger signal is ringing there and it is overcast with the clouds of crisis. The U.S.A. has established 30 military bases in Diego Garcia and fighter planes are being amassed there in thousands. 80 war-ships have been moved in there and fleet equipped with three atomic submarines are disturbing our zone peace. We have a very long coast-line and we must pay special attention to provide for its defence. We shall have to take special care to monitor the movements of these submarines as it may not be known which of the atomic submarine is hidden in which corner and when it may pose a danger to us and, for this purpose, we shall have to make our Navy very strong. We should not hesitate to produce atomic power and manufacture such submarines if it is considered necessary for the defence of the country.

I would like to say that our Government needs money mainly for the defence of our country. We want development and

progress but if the freedom of our country is taken away and our country becomes a slave, what would be the use of our development works and plans? Therefore, the prime need is that we must pay the utmost attention to the defence of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the U.S.A. is supplying sophisticated and powerful weapons to Pakistan on a large scale. History is witness to the fact that whenever we extended our hand of friendship to Pakistan, she spurned it. India is a peace-loving country and she believes in the principle of "Live and let live" and she wants friendly and good relations with her neighbouring countries. But, today Pakistan is getting powerful and sophisticated weapons from the U.S.A. We must be vigilant and cautious about it. Keeping in view the above factors we shall have to arm our soldiers and the Armed Forces with powerful and sophisticated weapons.

Our soldiers are guarding our frontiers like a rock and are prepared to sacrifice their lives, be it the peaks of the Himalayas or the scorching heat of the deserts. It would be a blunder on our part if we fail to equip them with powerful and modern weapons. In order to boost their morale and to make them more powerful we must equip them with the latest and best weapons.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I pay my homage to those persons who became Martyrs at Jalianwala Bagh and faced bullets on their chests during the struggle for freedom. In the same Jalianwala Bagh area, some extremists have emerged. Those extremists and disruptive elements have conspired in league with other countries to put our freedom in peril. They tried to destroy our unity and integrity. To curb those elements, our brave soldiers fought with such valour that although they were killed in the process, they did not hurt the sentiments of others. They deserve our praise. I request the Minister that a memorial should be raised in memory of those who sacrificed their lives there so that our future generations may know about their brave deeds and the utmost patience and sacrifice they had displayed.

Sir, I represent Khajuraho constituency.

There is a Research Unit at Navgaon in Chatarpur district. That Unit is very small and very few persons are working there. When some Jawans, who had deserted the Army units with Arms at Patna and were proceeding to help the rebels in the Punjab, reached Naygaon after covering a long distance, the employees of the said Research Unit forced them to surrender and arrested them. I appreciate their deed and thank them. In this connection, I would like to remind you that Navgaon was a big military cantonment some time back. If I am not wrong, our General Thamayya and a Pakistani leader had received training there. They were students there. Today, buildings worth crores of rupees are almost in ruins there. Only a small Research Unit remains. The State Government are ready to offer land as much as they require. I, therefore, request that either one regiment of the artillery or one battalion of the infantry should be moved to Navgaon or some offices be moved there so that the place, which is safe and has a strategic importance, could be utilised for defence purposes. Thereby, employment opportunities would be created for the people of that area and the dacoit menace would be removed.

In this context, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that there is no good school for the children of the employees working there. I request that a Central school be opened there so that the children of those soldiers who are working there may get educational facilities. Ex-servicemen should be provided with all the facilities under the 20-point programme. Similarly, it is the duty of every citizen of the country to see that the widows of the soldiers who sacrificed their husbands for the country and the children who have lost their fathers, do not feel helpless and orphans. Those children should be provided with all the facilities. It is our moral duty to attend to their education, shelter, livelihood, health and all other necessities of life.

In this context, I would also like to request the Hon. Minister that graduation degree be conferred on a student only after he completes one year's military training. In case that is not possible, they should be given training in the Territorial Army. This would infuse in them a spirit of patriotism and a sense of discipline. They would also

serve as a second line of defence. I am sure my suggestion would be considered seriously. At the same time, we must make efforts to defend ourselves and to combat the threat of nuclear war which is looming large. I would suggest that a committee should be constituted in this respect, the deliberations of which should be treated as confidential. The committee should decide which policy we should adopt in this respect. It should also be ensured that the ordnance factories produce defence materials in a proper way. Things are in a bad shape on the Jabalpur Gun Factory. The relations between the workers and the management there are not good and there is no discipline. Attention should be paid to that.

I would again urge the Hon. Minister that all those who laid down their lives in the Operation Bluestar should be honoured and rewarded and memorials should be raised for them. It is said about these martyrs :

*Shahidon ki Chitaoon per lagenge har
baras mele,
Vatan par marne walon ke wahi namo
nishan hoga.*

With these words, I support the Demands of the Defence Ministry.

17.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bana-gara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, our Defence expenditure as percentage of the GNP has oscillated between 3.37 per cent in 1980-81 and 3.75 per cent or so in the current Budget. It is much less than what it is in the USA, USSR or even UK where it is around 5.1 per cent and in Pakistan where it is 7 per cent. But the per capita expenditure on Defence is around 8/8 5 U.S. dollars. While nobody questions the need for a large Defence outlay as a rich country of poor people with one of the lowest *per capita* incomes in the world, we have to ensure that there is economy in our Defence expenditure and absolute cost effectiveness in Defence spending. It is in this context that I view this debate which is of crucial importance and demands for a total Rs. 9216 crores do

represent a major chunk of our Budget and which we dispose of in as little as 6 hours.

That is why I had demanded on a number of occasions setting up of a Parliamentary Standard Committee to scrutinise Defence policies and expenditure which ought to meet at regular intervals and debate these vital issues. I may also recall that this was one of the recommendations of two important Financial Committees of our Parliament, the Public accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee in the recent pass, which have incorporated them in their recommendations.

India finds itself today in a strategic environment which is full of dangerous portents. The protagonists and apologists of 'Star Wars' have posed a basic challenge before all those who cherish disarmament, peace and goodwill. These are not only moral choices but for countries like India, it involves certain basic and compelling questions which affect its very survival. The threats to our national security remain. It need not be under-estimated. That is not to suggest that we should create a war psychosis in the country which is equally dangerous exercise. There has been a massive build-up of offensive capabilities of our neighbour, Pakistan and with acquisition of highly sophisticated weaponry. It poses many basic and fundamental questions and limits our options. Pakistan's pursuit of nuclear capability with assistance and connivance of certain countries inimical to our national interest have also added a new dimension but how is it that you do not want to name some of these countries in your Report? Because silence is golden and there is a story of the proverbial three monkeys.

The developments in the Gulf or the Indian Ocean also add to our security concerns. And then you have our great northern neighbour, China, which is undergoing a rapid modernisation drive of their society, economy and defence capability. As far as China is concerned, we have to evolve a pragmatic approach and our diplomatic efforts must be so designed as to normalise our relations with China and settle our border dispute. In this context, I must recall what late Gen. Thimayya remarked :

"Our basic security interests and national

interests/demand that these problems should be settled diplomatically rather than through military means.”

These security considerations make self-reliance in Defence capabilities a top national priority and necessity.

But I find that increasingly, there is a tendency to go in for foreign collaborations even in technologies which can be improved upon here. There are many cases of duplication of technology also. I do not want to go into details. This happened because there is a hospitable environment in the economy for the import of such technologies.

I know that combat technology is a very dynamic area of development today and also a rapidly changing area of technology and I do concede that we cannot opt out, and we can opt out only at our peril. But it depends upon how we develop our own R & D efforts and we cannot do it with two and a half or three and a half per cent allocation, as pointed by Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

I am also conscious that it would depend also on our emphasis on research and development in the larger context of economy and industry. It is in this context that we must also assess the developments as in the case of a project like the Main Battle Tank—a project of the 'seventies and the 'eighties.

The MBT project which began as early as 1974, had a chequered history. Earlier in 1981, 1982 and 1983, the reports of the Defence Ministry had the same sentence, and I quote :

“Progress continued in the completion of the development work of various sub-systems of the MBT”

and then the prototype of the MBT was promised by your illustrious predecessor, who said that it would be ready by December 1983. Then the earlier General Staff Qualitative Requirements (GSQR) was scrapped and the new one drawn up in 1982. But the engine did not kick off and the project did not take off.

Now, cryptically, this year's Report refers, and I quote :

“Research and Development of Chetak—our planned Main Battle Tank continues.”

I also hear from the Press, which is not shared by the Members in this House through the Report, that it has been rechristened as ARJUN. Is it the same, I would like to know.

Now it appears that it would be based on an imported West German MTU engine. What I would like to know is, what is CVRD that is, Avadi Combat Vehicles Research and Development establishment doing? Parliament is entitled to an answer on the level of self-sufficiency achieved in this project and also whether we would depend on imported content from the NATO countries in this project with all its attendant risks and implications with which the present Defence Minister—who has been handling our External relations with great competence—is only all too familiar.

I am not trying to say anything about our scientists, particularly I have tremendous respect and regard for Dr. Arunachalam and his colleagues, particularly those who are working in the DMRL in Hyderabad who has provided a metallurgical base for our Defence industry and Defence self-reliance. But the truth of the MBT needs to be told.

It is equally true of the project of the Light Combat Aircraft to replace our ageing Gnats. Why, we would like to know, is its development being left to an autonomous society?

And is it true that it is to suit the convenience of a British national who is involved in this society? More than Rs. 600 crores are going to be spent, but by whom and how? Earlier it was said that a Swedish model JAS 39 was identified. Now, I am told a Rolls Royce engine RB 199 which had problems in Tornado aircraft is being chosen and air-frames flown to fix this engine. Are we going to finance the development costs of British Aviation industry and get involved in the problems of RB 199, we would like to know. I want the Defence Minister to go into this question personally.

17.11. hrs.

[MR. SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*]

The Army has played a crucial role, a positive role, not merely in defending our territorial integrity but also as a great factor of national integration. But the political leadership and the nation has to answer certain crucial questions at this juncture. The assertive trend is to rely increasingly on the Army for maintenance of law and order to which my Hon. friend and esteemed elder Mr. H.M. Patel referred to which according to the Minister in a reply given two days ago on 23rd April in the House is an increasing trend. In 1982-83 army assistance was sought on 82 occasions which increased to 96 occasions in 1983-84 and 175 in 1984-85. This unfortunate aspect of the trend has manifested itself in the "Operation Blue Star" where the Army had to go to the assistance of civil authorities. It is a dangerous trend to get the Army involved in such situations and "Operation Blue Star" should be a warning to us. While sympathy ought to go to the victims and the Army which was subjected to heavy casualties in this operation, I must say, it was an unfortunate decision that was taken to decorate some of the officers and men who acquitted themselves creditably in this Operation.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Question.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Such ceremonial decorations and honours should be reserved in future at least for performance in combat with an external enemy.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : I am on a point of order. We are discussing in the House the Grants relating to the Defence Ministry. Now, we all know that the decision to take the Army to the aid of civil authorities is not under the purview of the Ministry of Defence. Is it permissible in the House within the rules to discuss the correctness, the judiciousness of the use of Army in aid of civil authorities in the debate on the Grants for the Defence Ministry ?

MR. CHRIRMAN : He is expressing his views. So, no point of order.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : These are very unwise views.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I do

concede the right to have that opinion to my distinguished leader and doyen of parliamentarians and his friends; but I have my views.

Similarly our procedures for court martial have to be brought in tune with the spirit of the times. There are on an average 2000 court-martial cases in a year. On the procedure of court-martial, Justice William O'Douglas of U. S. Suprem Court had observed :

"Court-martial strikes terror in the heart of the person to be tried by it. While civil trial is held in an atmosphere conducive to the protection of individual rights, a military trial is marked by the age-old manifest destiny of retributive justice."

Even a soldier like Field Marshal Maneckshaw was about to be court-martialled in early 'sixties for an alleged indiscreet remark; and we would have lost this great soldier's services if his career had been cut short.

Army rule 173 explains how a person undreging field punishment must be attached "so as to be standing firmly on his feet which if tied, must not be more than 12 inches apart, and it must be possible for him to move each foot three inches, and so on .. Even the remedies under section 164 of the Army Act have no meaning. Many High Courts have held that fundamental rights cannot be violated. That is why it was decided in the Home Ministry to have Lt. Gen. Hira Committee on 'Appraisal of Officers' Personnel Management.'" It suggested an impartial outside body for considering statutory representations, instead of allowing top brass to sit in judgment on appeals against their own decisions, a practice both unethical and hurtful to the principles of natural justice. I would like to know from the Defence Minister whether this recommendation would be implemented.

It is a highly risky trend to institute court-martials even against Generals on silly and frivolous charges which, under the civil law of the land, will not stand scrutiny. I do not want to mention names but the recurrence of this phenomenon has deprived the country of the services of many a good General. Generals cannot be manufactured overnight as the Military history shows, and all of them, we

have to remember, are human beings.

This is equally true of their pay structure. If many of them find that a job in the private sector or the public sector is better off, then we would be depriving ourselves of the services of better talent. So, our approach and treatment of officers and men have to under a fundamental change, as also that of 60,000 Ex-Servicemen who leave the Services every year. The State Governments are the worst culprits in this. The Nation cannot abdicate its commitment.

I want to refer to a major problem of motivation in our forces. While China has an indoctrinated army, Pakistan forces are motivated by the legacy of hatred. Therefore, it is important to provide motivation for our officers and men based on our nationally accepted goals. How can motivation be provided when a game of favourites is continuously played? I do not want to involve myself in a controversy. The country wants an assurance that the best soldiers do get to the top, as General Katoch in a recent brilliant article said, I quote :

"There are signs that flunkeyism is already growing into a creed and it may soon become part of the standard survival kit."

In the changing landscape of offensive capability, Navy has acquired important dimensions. It cannot be allowed to remain a step child. Allocation for Navy has to be reviewed by a special committee and increased, to which my friend Shri Surendra Pal Singh has referred, and full support given to a massive expansion of our Naval capability. Therefore, while there is a national consensus on the need to exercise utmost vigil and the need to support our Defence Services and production apparatus, it can only be done when the accountability is ensured, and people are made aware of the inter-dependent role of Defence and development and national security.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, 23 Hon. Members have taken part in this debate and I am grateful to them for the very valuable suggestions they have given. I would like to assure them that their suggestions have been

taken note of and wherever we find that there is really some action to be taken on those suggestions, we shall pursue action.

The Report as well as the speeches very aptly started with a description of the security environment. To save the time of the House, I would not like to go into it in any great detail because on that point there is total unanimity in the House and I do not have to repeat it. It is true that the whole world seems to be living on borrowed time. We do not know when it will come to an end, how it is going to survive and who is going to make it survive in a manner which is consistent with the dignity of man. So, in all these uncertainties, it is obvious that every country has to look for itself, fend for itself and see whether its own survival is ensured to the extent it can ensure it, because ultimately survival of the entire humankind can be ensured only by those who are in a position to annihilate it not by others. So, to the extent possible, every nation has to ensure its own survival, its own defence. So far as India is concerned, our objectives are very clear. We are a peace-loving nation, for thousands of years we have stood for peace and we continue to stand for peace. Not only that our concept of peace is vastly different from what we understand by peace these days in modern parlance. Peace, according to us, according to our ancient sages and texts, is not just the absence of war, the absence of conflict; it is a high quality of harmony between man and his surroundings, man and nature, man and God, in the case of those who believe in God. So, that is our concept of peace and, therefore, we have been rightly struggling for peace. For ages we have been doing it and we will continue to do it. Besides, Sir, we are a non-aligned nation and there the rub comes in.

Several Members have asked me why this is not being done, why that is not being done, why our defence preparedness, according to them, is not what it ought to be.

The very reason why we are finding it difficult to get full cooperation in the defence field, is because we are non-aligned. And the reason why we should be vigilant and we should always be prepared is again because we are non-aligned. If we are not non-aligned, we do not have to bother for our defence. That defence would be under-written by somebody else. So, this is a vicious circle. A non-

aligned country which wants to be self-reliant in defence, has to struggle much more than a country which may claim to be non-aligned, but in its own way is able to get whatever it wants from some other country. So, non-alignment in the real sense is the problem, is our strength and also at the sometimes a handicap in getting whatever we want from wherever we want it. That is why our struggle in the defence field as a real non-aligned country, as a leader of the non-aligned world, is going to be much harder than that of many other countries. This is one point which needs to be understood while we are talking of defence.

Our defence outlays, as has been pointed out, have been, I must say, just what is possible under the circumstances. I would not say we are spending much more than we should. That is not my case, at all. We are spending what we can. This is my case, although there may be two opinions. Some one could say that we are spending too much, which is not at all correct, because, as Mr. Unnikrishnan pointed out, not only in relation to many other advanced countries, but even in relation to our neighbours whose preparedness is something which we have to be always noticing and taking note of, we are spending much less in terms of GNP.

At the same time I cannot possibly say that we must spend much more on defence alone, because there are three Ds in the progress of any country or even in the defence matters of any country. One is that Defence should be buttressed by diplomacy. Second Defence should be supported by development. Without development there can be no defence. So, these three Ds are so important and to strike a balance between them could become a matter of opinion, could become a subject of difference of opinion, but what I would like to claim in all humility is that the Government have kept all these three Ds in proper perspective and what we have been able to provide for defence is what can be done under the circumstances. It may be a hundred crores more or a hundred crores less, but it cannot be much much more nor can it be much much less. So, we are within the range of the possible; we are within the range of the desirable and we are within the range of what we think is a good spring-board for future increase wherever necessary for future development wherever

necessary. After all, whatever we provide as an outlay has to be properly spent. This aspect also has been very clearly stated by Members and I agree. When it comes to Navy, I am glad every Member has noted that our Navy has been given more than before. They have also said that it needs still more. Now, I would like to submit that while making these provisions, we have tried to consult, we have tried to find out from them what according to them is reasonable. May be they are not fully satisfied, but I know that they are not totally dissatisfied. So, we have tried to strike a balance between what can be spent, and to what extent we can modernise. And on modernisation we have made an outlay which will be found to be more than what we did last year, there has been a sizeable increase on the aspect of modernisation. For instance, in 1980-81 on the entire programme of modernisation we spent Rs. 621 crores, in 1985-86, five years later the provision is for Rs. 2178 crores. On R and D in 1981-82 we spent Rs. 76 crores which was 1.96 per cent of the budget. In 1985-86 it is proposed to be Rs. 300 crores, which is 3.66 per cent of the budget—still less than what it should be but more than what it was five years ago. In the same way Navy got Rs. 342 crores in 1980-81 which was about 8.83 per cent of the Defence expenditure; this year it gets Rs. 986 crores that is 12.03 per cent which is what one Member said, it should be. So we have come to a level where we can say that what Navy needs has been more or less met. But of course, there is so much to be done in the Navy and we are very conscious of it. (Interruptions) No, Sir. When it comes to modernisation there are several aspects, it cannot be stores or any one point. I shall take up these matters one by one particularly on the aspects of modernisation, and I shall try to show that whatever misconceptions have been there in the minds of Members are not justified.

Sir, for the last two days I have come across one common criticism that we are too secretive, that we are not really giving all the facts to the House. Of course, some Members were careful enough to say that they do not want all the facts, they want a little more than what we have told them Good. I thank them for not wanting to know all the facts. In fact there are some matters on which even I do not know all the

facts. There are some operational matters on which even the Defence Minister is not supposed to know all the facts all the time. So, there are layers of knowledge and ignorance in this. We have to put up with this.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Only the spies will know.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : No. The spies also will not know because it is a question of espionage and counter-espionage going on, it is a battle of wits all the time going on. If you think that what has been taken by somebody or bought by somebody is going to hurt us permanently, this is not the case. It was not good of course, that certain information was bought by somebody. I agree it was bad. But if you think that something irreparable has been done to our Defence or anything here, that is wrong. This happens all the time. When it is a question of war, espionage and counter-espionage are going on by side. In fact there are persons who have been doing it both ways. This is there. This is very evident from the literature of war, war novels, books on war. So, this need not be made a point of debate here. While one has to accept this I would like to assure you that no irreparable damage has been done or will ever be allowed to be done wherever such mishaps occur. But in response to the desire of the Members, in response to the criticism that we are too secretive, I would like to say that since this criticism is becoming in what may be called uniformed criticism. I would like to say that there are many things on which there is no secretiveness on the part of the Government. You want to see the battle tank, I will show you. You want to see the Mazagon Docks, I will show you. You want to see the gas turbine experiment, I will show you.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : You are giving the assurances. You carry them out also.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The assurances are being given with a view to carrying them out. I would like to assure you that there is no question of being unduly secretive I am sure, the Estimates Committee, the Public Undertakings Committee and other Committees must have visited some of these institutions. I am quite sure about it. Where is the secrecy? Whether you are

members of those Committees or not, you can also see. I do not say that there is any need to be secretative in these things. In fact we would like you to see them. You see the *Arjun*, how it performs if you can understand anything of its performance. That is a different story. You can see how it performs. I have seen it. But I have not understood much more you can understand a little more than I could.

We are prepared to take you to these places. We are prepared to show you whatever is being done. If you really want to know the details, we will give you. Instead of just relying on some reports here and there, not based on facts ..

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You have reduced us to that level.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Not me. You have reduced yourselves to that level. If you had written a small six-line letter to me, I would have give you all the details.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : There is no question of approaching you because your predecessor could not give permission to me, nor could he reply to me while replying to the debate.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I would like to tell you that there is a real difference between making an announcement on the floor of the House and giving you the details whenever you want them. This difference has to be understood.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I know there is a difference. That much of intelligence you can afford to us.

SARI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : When you have so much of intelligence, I am wondering why did you not write to me.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I asked your predecessor and I said it on the floor of the House. He could not even give a reply to that. You can show us one or two show-pieces.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is my assurance to you.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We want to see what we want to see, not what you want us to see.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : We are not going to take you on a conducted tour. That is not my desire. You tell me what you want to see. If I can take you, I will immediately take you: But if I cannot take you, I will tell you, that I cannot take you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He wants to see something which is not desirable.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is possible. But I hope that sometime he will ask me to see something which is desirable. I am giving him the option.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I am willing to take him to Ladakh to see Trishul in the month of January.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I would like to meet one particular conceptual point that has been raised-by certain Hon. Members who have worked in the Army, in the Defence forces, and who are knowledgeable in that field. I would certainly like to tell them that while I respect their views in regard to the Chiefs of Joint Staff American system to be introduced in India, it seems to me, Sir that this is a process in which we seem to be denigrating our system and admiring their system. While they are knowledgeable persons among them, those who have worked as Chiefs of Staff, they are denigrating their system and admiring our system. So, it is a question of mutual admiration society and a self-denigrating process. I would like to refer Col. Mushran to some of these very important Generals. General David Jones gave evidence in the Congressional Committee and he said that their system does not work. After having been the Chairman of the Joint Staff Committee himself, he came out and said the system does not work and he catalogued a whole list of defects in the system. So let us not be in a hurry to admire something merely because we think

that it might work better than the system which is working here. Let us go into it with an open mind but until then, there should be no uncertainty about the system. There should be no impression created that we are going to change the system. So, let us be very firm on this that the system which we have here, will stay. In this, coordination is ensured and I can say with my little experience of the last two or three months, that this coordination is excellent at the moment whether it is R and D, whether it is production, whether it is the three Wings of the Defence : Forces, the coordination is being ensured and I may tell the Hon. Members that every week there is one meeting under my presidentship and we thrash out all the problems, all the difficulties and all the reporting is done to me. At other levels, they are also ensuring coordination themselves. Therefore, there is really no problem in the conduct of the three Wings and also their coordination with other Agencies. I would like to say that this point need not be laboured too much. It is true there may be several systems. One can study them in an academic manner. Yes. But, to ask for a change in the system here and now, or to ask for a decision to change the system, I think, would not be proper. Let us study it further and I have no objection on that. But the existing system shall remain until then even if it has seen ups and downs. It has stood the test of time and I do not think that there is anything seriously wrong with the system which would warrant a thinking on the opposite lines, that this system has to be done away with.

There are two things on which lot of semi-informed criticism has been heard, may be because of my so called secretiveness, may be because of other reports coming to the Hon. Members, whatever the reason, this is what has happened.

I would like to inform the House about Arjun, not the Mahabharata one. There is a history to this. I think the Members should know it before judging it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Is it Chetak or Arjun ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is Arjun. Chetak is a whole complex. We do

not have to call everything a Chetak. The helicopter has that name already. It is the whole complex.

This particular tank was named after the report was printed. We could not print another report.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : That is what we want to ask you.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The idea was not to call it Chetak. The whole complex is called, Project Chetak. So, the name seems to have been tagged on to the tank. It was not so. The intention was to find a separate name for the tank right from the beginning. Two or three names were considered and finally Arjun was considered. That is a small point.

The MBT was first sanctioned in 1974 at a cost of Rs. 15.5 crores. It is important to know that the original programme was based on utilising an imported engine. Unfortunately, none was available at that time.

On this point, I must tell you why it was considered not feasible to have an engine of our own in the tank, along with the tank. The reason was simple. A tank can be developed in ten years. The engine will take 25 years. Nowhere else in the world has an engine of this specification, starting from scratch, been developed in less than 20 years. And we were starting from scratch, let us face it. As I said, we were not getting either the technology or the engine itself from any quarter where it was available. Wherever it was available, we took it. That is a different story. That was a different engine, engine with a different specification. We wanted something else and when we wanted that something else, we did not get it. So, it was a challenge to our scientists. The tank was in sight. But the engine was not there. The tank was started in 1974. It was ready. The first prototype was ready in 1983 as was envisaged, but the engine was not there. So, what do you do? Will you wait indefinitely? Should you not really test the tank? Therefore, in the very first instance, considering the fact that it would not be feasible to synchronise the completion of the engine and the tank, the decision was: 'Yes; we will go ahead with the tank, but it will be tested with a foreign engine.' When we were having so

many foreign engines at that time...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Have we to import the gear box, suspension, gun control?

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Wherever you get anything, you take it. The point is, the engine was not available...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You should tell us all these details..

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : We will tell you all the details. I can give you all the information that you want. Whatever I have, I will give now. If I do not have same, I will give it you later. There is no problem about that. And when you go to Avadi to see it; I will put somebody on the job to give you all the information you want.

In 1980 when we revised the project, our scientists came forward to build the engine as well. It was a challenge to our scientists. They started in 1980, not 20 years ago, not 15 years ago, not 12 years ago, but in 1980, just five years ago. The engine will have about 1500 Horse Power. Look at the specification. The engine has to have 1500 Horse Power. If it had been 600, it would have been easy; if it had been 700, it would have been easy. But it is 1500 Horse Power. Why is this over-ambition? Because we want this engine and the tank to be operative and still the state of the art thing in 1995, 1996 until 2000.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Originally it was the MBT of the Eighties.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That is precisely my point. As we went along, we changed the specification. We knew that we could not build another tank in another five years. So, there is nothing to be amused about. This is a very serious matter. I am planning for the Nineteen Nineties, the late Nineties until 2000. And there is no such tank in the world; just one or two at the most. We have got to have an engine of this power. Not too many countries have

produced it. I want to produce it. Now I am able to produce it. This is my second point, the next point. I have come to 500 Horse Power on diesel. With a turbo-charger, the power is raised, two to three times. This is known. This is a scientific fact. I am developing the turbo-charger in Bangalore at the GTRE. I have seen it. I have seen the tank; I have seen the turbo-charger. But the difficulty is, we cannot really run along with Members of Parliament as fast as they want us to, because this turbo-charger needs to be tested for 10,000 Hours. This is a difficult which I cannot help. When I went to see the turbo-charger in CTRE Bangalore, —for your information, I wanted to see it work—it could not work because the electricity was out. So, I had to see it in darkness. I have to go again to see it work. So, you can understand under what conditions this is being developed. One gets hurt sometimes to hear that we have been taking such a long time. In five years the engine has been developed. For another two or three years, not less than two or three years, —10,000 hours, mind you—we are not going to link it, we are not going to couple it, before we are absolutely satisfied that the turbo-charger works well, and it couples well. It is something which is going to remain for the next 25 years. I cannot take any chance on quality. Let me make it clear. Whatever the criticism about delay, I am not going to take any chance on quality. This is the position of MBT. The turbo-charger multiplies the power by 2 or 3 times. No diesel engine of this horsepower can operate without a turbo-charger. Our turbo-charge is being developed in parallel at the Gas Turbine Research and Development Establishment, Bangalore. ICA is also one of the points that has been raised.

I want to tell you that the ICA engine is also under manufacture and is under test. One proto-type has been manufactured already. I am told that in manufacturing another, they made some mistake and it was completely lost. So the third one is being manufactured. All this I am telling you because this is the natural sequence in an R and D process.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Are you buying the Rolls Royce engine ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : No.

There again we are faced with the same problem. You manufacture the fuselage. You manufacture everything of the LCA, but you do not have an engine. How do you test it ? You have to test it on some engine or the other. For that test Rolls Royce has been chosen. It is only for the purpose of testing the engine because you have to test so many other things. In the MBT also we are producing about 6, 7, 8 or 20 proto-types and all the 20 will be put to 20 different tests. 3 are already there. Next week the fourth is coming and by the end of this year, another 2 to 3 will come. All these will not be show-pieces. Each of them will be tested by a different agency and under different circumstances. One will go to the deserts of Rajasthan. Another will go to some mountainous area. The third will go to some other agency. This testing has to be done over a long period. This is inevitable and whether we like it or not this is going to be the process and this shall be the process. No other process is possible.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is a most versatile tank ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is going to be among the most versatile tank in the world. Even the suspension is going to be one which has not been tried too often before.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : West German engine is only for trial ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Yes, it is only for trial.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I want it to go on record.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Is that so ? There is no difficulty in its going on record.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I wanted to have a clarification.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : You have it now.

Something has been said about the Vijayanta tank and the power pack of Vijayanta tank. As you know, for Vijayanta tank power pack we are trying with two

engines. One is Kirloskar and the other is the Rolls Royce. Trials are being conducted. We want a new power pack for Vijayanta Tank. These trials, I am afraid, have not resulted in any definite conclusion so far because one engine has been found wanting in one respect and another found wanting in another respect. So retrials have been ordered. Hopefully by the end of this month or next month we will be able to make up our mind as to which is to be bought. But if both happen to be not acceptable, then we will face some difficulty. But we would like to solve that by seeing whether the MTU German engine can really do the job. This is a question on which I cannot give any definite opinion just now. But this is natural in a process like this. This is what I would like to impress on the Hon. Members.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : How far our technology has gone in this respect ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is what I am telling you. To the extent you can buy technology you have done it. To the extent you are to develop your own technology you are doing it and doing it very well. I would like to tell you in all sincerity that this is not a matter for scoring a point because on Defence there is no question of scoring a point. I am satisfied with the observation I have made during the last 2-3 months that our DRDO is working well. May be there is scope for improvement here and there. Nothing is perfect in the world. But then it is for us to go on finding out whether there is scope for further improvement. If there is one I am doing it myself. This is a continuous process. But let us not impute motives to persons. Even if about persons you have complaints I am here to take these complaints, I am here to look into these complaints. The Aeronautical Development Agency is presided over by me. I am the head of the society and if you feel that there is anything wrong about a person, about what is being done, you are at liberty to tell me. Why is it that it is a registered society and not a department of Defence Production ? For obvious reasons. The Department of Defence Production is hedged in from all sides by so many difficulties and so many rules and regulations. So I have a committee which has more flexibility—we have scientists on it; we have other

people on it; we have all the Wings of Defence services on it; we have people who can be consultants on it in several capacities—we can take the help of these.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Is there a British national on it ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : If you want I will give the whole list of names.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I know the name but I am asking you.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I will tell you the names of all the members. There is no difficulty. Here I get a bit of information. There is no British national working in the Aeronautical Developmental Agency. If you know the name, it means the name you know is not there !

Now, I would like to say a few words about the research and development projects. Field gun is being produced in numbers. Sonars and torpedoes and other special electronic systems have gone into production. I am not going into the details. I can assure the Hon. Members that all these hardwares are as good as any in the world and I would like to congratulate our scientists who are working in all these areas with zeal and enthusiasm. It is the experience of many nations and ours is no exception that R & D spending in defence improves the general technological and quality control consciousness of the country. Thus we have to be able to spearhead development and production of systems based on modern technology in the national sector through our investments and efforts on defence research and development.

About modernisation of the Indian Navy on which many Members have shown such keen interest I would like to say briefly that the endeavour in developing the Navy has been to secure the most sophisticated and modern ships, aircraft and equipment while at the same time catering for the most rapid and complete indigenisation feasible.

You know already that our Mazagaon Docks has embarked not only on the manufacture of frigates of Godavari class and Leander class but also submarines. I would

welcome any Members who would like to go and see what is happening there.

One of the most dramatic achievements has been the establishment of facilities at Mazagaon Docks Ltd. for manufacture of highly sophisticated SSK Submarines.

In terms of the naval capability which is being developed, apart from the induction of available sophistication in platforms weaponry and systems to the extent feasible, particular regard has been paid to its integrated and balanced development, and note has been taken of the reported induction and acquisition programme of littoral countries, in order that the Indian Navy maintained at all times a distinct edge over the capabilities which it may have to counter in the event of a conflict.

I don't think I can be more clear on this.

Now, Sir, about Perspective Planning, a few observations were made. In fact, contrary to what was said, I would like to inform the House that the Services and Departments are working on Perspective Planning. It is not somebody else who is doing it. It is they themselves who are doing it. They are working to—

- (a) Develop military strategic options, based on national security objectives, threat assessment and technological forecasts;
- (b) Forecast the future battlefield environment and guide the framing of matching, operational and logistic support concepts;
- (c) Formulate our future philosophy of weapons systems and major equipment in view of the threat assessment, strategy and technological forecast; and
- (d) Undertake matching planning in the fields of manpower, training and other infrastructures.

—This is the job chart with which Perspective Planning is being made.

The future battlefield environment would

be influenced by induction of modern weapon system into the sub continent. The latest technology weapon systems are available to them from the Western sources at concessional terms. Keeping this in view and the developments in technology that are taking place very fast, our futuristic requirement for weapon system will be intended to cater for more sophisticated battlefield environment with emphasis on the following :

- (a) Provision of greater mobility and fire power;
- (b) Vertical attack and envelopment capabilities integral to ground forces;
- (c) Tanks, infantry combat vehicles and logistic support vehicles with greater versatility and survivability;
- (d) Better, more secure and longer range communication facilities, incorporating futuristic technologies.

—So, all these objectives have been kept in view. I do not want to read the entire list. It is a long list. But what I would like to emphasise is that, what is being done is, what we understand by Perspective Planning. We are planning 15 years or 20 years ahead of our times. That means, if we are planning for something today it has to be operational—and effectively operational—at the end of the century. This is the view; this is the idea; this is the purpose for which our planning is done. Now, who is to be associated with this? At the moment, the experts and those who are in the operations themselves are associated with it. They are doing it themselves. Whether other scientists and certain others have to be associated is a matter of detail. We can go into it later as we go along. It has just started. So, let it go forward a little, after which we can see how it has functioned. We can have an interim report from them of what has been done during the last two years or so and then we can go into it. I am prepared to take the House into confidence at the proper time on this.

I now come to N.C.C. This has figured very prominently in the Debate. So, I think, a word is necessary. As is well-known, the NCC was established in 1948. When it was

established, the following were the objectives :

- (a) Development of leadership, character comradeship and the ideal of service;
- (b) Stimulation of interest in the defence of the country to the widest possible extent; and
- (c) Building up of a reserve of potential officers, to enable the Armed Forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency.

18.00 hrs.

Some very clear-cut objectives were given in 1948. Now what has happened—I do not know why it has happened—is that under Dr. G.S. Mahajani, a Committee was appointed. That Committee made a big change in the objectives. The Committee recommended changes in the objectives of the NCC which were modified as follows and this was in 1974 :

- (a) development of leadership, character, comradeship, spirit of sportsmanship and the ideal of service;
- (b) to create a force of disciplined and trained manpower which in a national emergency would be of assistance to the country; and
- (c) to provide training for students with a view to developing in them officer like quality thus also enabling them to obtain commissions in the Armed Forces.

Now, what has happened ? The net result of the change is stimulation of interest in the defence of the country to the widest possible extent—This has been removed. So, the orientation is changed.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : There is a total dilution.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Well, you may call it a dilution. But I would call it a change. I would be neutral in that. But recently the Prime Minister has decided that the NCC has to be strengthened consid-

ably. We are going to recruit or enroll at the rate of 10,000 additional Cadet each year. Naturally you see that for the last 10 or 12 years we have taken one direction. It may not be possible for us overnight to change the old direction. It will be too much of a strain on everybody. But I would like to assure the Hon. Members that whatever thrust, whatever emphasis is missing, will be restored in course of time and this is the decision. Instructions have already been given. The Director General will come to me with a plan and with that plan, at the appropriate time, I would come to the House and at that time I would seek the cooperation of the Members. Cooperation of the State Governments would be needed. So, I shall certainly come to you when the plan is ready.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the Commission ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : If we go in for a commission, we may take another five years. The point is : where, according to you, the dilution taken place ? We can certainly find out how has that dilution to be removed, how the old emphasis should be restored. But if you find that there are too many complications we can certainly have a Commission or Committee. There is no difficulty about it.

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Can you tell us whether girls will be taken in the NCC and what is the proportion between the boys and girls ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : In the NCC, very merited boys and very talented girls are there.

Sir, I now come to ex-servicemen. Again the topic has very rightly occupied considerable time and attention of the House. I would like to assure the Members that this again is a matter in which we are taking special interest. It is true that a large number of our jawans retire at the age of 35 or 36 or below 40. Now, the question is : if you ask me to keep them until they are 58 or 60 ((*Interruptions*)). It is one of the suggestions that have been made.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I did not make it.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : You did not make it. Somebody else did. That is why I am disposing of the easiest question first.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : The suggestion was that after they have finished the services, there should be a system by which there should be an automatic absorption in the Central Government, public sector undertakings, State Governments and paramilitary units.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Now, as I just now said, there is a demand for their continuation in service. Although one suggestion on those lines was made, all of us are agreed that this cannot be done. They cannot continue upto 58. Do you agree or not? What is to be done after 35 or 36 or below 40, that is the point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : People at 58 cannot be called Jawans.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Yes, Now, Sir, I would like to give some information to the House in this respect. Quick implementation of the High Level Committee's recommendations is being attempted. One of the most important recommendations which Mr. Parashar and others referred to was the setting up of a Finance Corporation for the ex-servicemen. Now, while making this recommendation, I am not quite sure that the Committee was fully convinced of the feasibility of this. But in any case, I am not rejecting it. I shall get this examined and if there is any possibility and without causing too many complications to the ex-servicemen themselves, if this can be done, if it is found useful, we would certainly pursue action on those lines, as on the 68 and odd recommendations which they have made. They are all being examined and I am taking some personal interest in this. But as Mr. Parashar pointed out, all this is not just in the hands of one person. The State Governments come into the picture in a big way. I know at the State level what we did for ex-servicemen when we were in the State Government and how much trouble we have to take in order to protect the ex-servicemen from competing claims. If a piece of land had to be given to an ex-servicemen, there were 20 other categories of people who would come

and say : "We stand a better chance according to the law, according to the rules. So, we should get it and not he." It needs such protective action on the part of the State Government to give the ex-serviceman what is his due. So, this is what we have to do. I would like to call a meeting, if necessary, of the Ministers concerned at the State level and pursue action in whatever lines it is possible, I would like to assure you that this is uppermost in my mind.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Just one point. Whenever this question of preference and priority comes, you rightly said that when the claim is made by ex-servicemen, it should be given. But what is happening very often is that the prominent authorities go to various audiences and when they go to ex-servicemen, they say that ex-servicemen should be given priority; when they go to landless labourers, they say that they must be given priority; and when they go to Harijans, they say that the Harijans should be given priority. Once and for all, decide which is the priority among the priorities.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This is what we told the State Governments; because it is the politician's prerogative. They speak in a forum according to the desires of that forum.

Sir, one thing we have come across and I would like to share it with the Hon. members. It has been our experience that at the age of 36 or 37, whenever we offer the ex-serviceman a job in the CRF or the BSF or in any of these para-military forces, the response is extremely poor. He wants a job, may be somewhere near his village, or in his village if possible. If he has a piece of land, he would like to go and settle there. So, because of this, the response is very poor. Even if you make it automatic, I am not sure that there is going to be better response. We will have to look into it. We will certainly take the suggestions given by the Hon. members. We have tried this. When I was Home Minister, we tried this last year. We found that the response was poor. So, we will have to find out the reasons and in what other manner we can help them. What I would like to say in brief is that I would like to help them in all possible ways. But the numbers are so large. We should not

forget the magnitude of the problem—60,000 people retiring every year. 60,000 is a large number.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much more time the Hon. Minister would like to have ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I think it is flexible, depending upon the patience of the members. I can finish within the next five minutes. (*Interruptions*). I think I have covered all the points. There is only one point which, I think, I should cover, and which needs a little elucidation; and that is about pensions, and whatever is being done in the Defence Audit.

I would like to inform the House that right now—yesterday today, i.e. for the last 2 or 3 days—we have been having a conference of officers of the Defence Audit. I would like to inform the House about some of the recommendations made by three officers. I am sure these are good recommendations; and we are going to accept them.

The present position is this : there are about a lakh of pensioners coming into the fold every year. These pensioners are paid in different ways. They are paid from State Governments' treasuries. The number of those who are paid from State Government treasuries is 6.7 lakhs, or roughly 7 lakhs. Defence pension disbursement offices—about 4.2 lakhs; banks—about 2.4 lakhs, and post offices—about 1.7 lakhs or 2 lakhs. So, different agencies are making these payments.

I have been discussing this with these officers. They agree that it should be possible, with the large network of banks in the country which we have opened, to make over this duty of paying these pensions, to the banks; and also to the post offices. But I am told that the post offices are charging about Rs. 2.5 crores from us for making these payments; and they are making payments once in three months. So, I will have to talk to my colleague, the Minister of Communications and persuade him to persuade his own people, to make use of the post offices, to let us make use of the post offices in a much bigger way, because we have about 5 lakh post offices in this country. There is no reason why this should be centralized, why a pensioner should

go 20, 25 or 30 miles to get his pension, go from pillar to post and face all the rest of it which happens. So, we are going to streamline it.

In Allahabad, where you have this office, I am told that all these individual files are stacked, and it is a job to find any file from that very big heap. (*Interruption*) We have now decided to computerize the whole thing. We will not need any of these big files there; and we have an age-old method of destroying files. Perhaps those of us who have worked in the State Governments know that there is a method of destroying the files. I just do not understand why these files have been retained in their original bulk. Each file could be reduced to one paper. That is what they are going to do when the computers are given to them. Some have been given. The only thing is that so far, I understand that it has not been found possible, because whenever it was attempted, some Members of Parliament had their way. (*Interruption*) My appeal would also be addressed to Hon. Members : This is being done in the interests of the pensioner. We are not going to retrench any staff. There is no question of any retrenchment; there is no danger of any retrenchment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whenever we send suggestions, you always file them. That is why the files become bulky.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Whatever the reason, this is the result. So, what I am saying is that this streamlining is going to be done in a big way, and I hope that after this is done, there will not be too many complaints.

The same thing goes for provident fund payments; and that office is in Meerut. We will have to streamline that office also. We are in the process of taking an appropriate decision on those things. So, I would like the Hon. members to rest assured that all these aspects are engaging our attention; and we will do whatever is possible.

AN HON. MEMBER : There can be procedure of sending the pension by post. That can also be thought of.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : There is some difficulty in payments by post offices.

Post offices are not paying them. What can we do ?

(Interruptions)

The idea is not to make them come; the idea is to pay them pension at a place nearest to their homes or in their own villages, if possible. This is the objective and we are travelling in that direction. I must thank the Hon. members for the patience which they have shown.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will you write to the individual members whose points you have not covered in your reply ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I think that has been my practice. If any important point has not been covered, I would write to the individual member on that point. This is what I would do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence to vote :

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the accounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 18 to 23 relating to the Ministry of Defence.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants for 1985-86 in respect of the Ministry of Defence voted by the House

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March, 1985		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
18.	Ministry of Defence	79,48,33,000	26,91,87,000	3,97,41,66,000	1,34,59,35,000
19.	Defence Pensions	84,74,79,000	...	4,23,73,96,000	...
20.	Defence Services-Army	7,97,84,70,000	...	39,89,23,55,000	...
21.	Defence Services-Navy	1,00,32,50,000	...	5,01,62,50,000	...
22.	Defence Services-Air Force	2,88,32,23,000	...	14,41,61,17,000	...
23.	Capital Outlay on Defences Services	...	1,54,25,33,000		7,71,26,67,000

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

Eleven of the clock on Friday, April 26, 1985/Vaisakha 6,1907 (Saka)

18.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till