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**Thursday, November 06, 1986
Kartika 15, 1908 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Seventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXI Contains No. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, November, 6, 1986/Kartika
15, 1908 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Inchampalli project

*41. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has urged the Union Government to take initiative for convening a conference of all concerned Chief Ministers for reaching an agreement on Inchampalli Project; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Andhra Pradesh Government requested that the Centre may consider convening a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States for approval of the Constitution of a Joint Control Board for the project.

(b) The matter was taken up with the State Governments of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The Maharashtra Government wrote to Andhra Pradesh suggesting constitution of a Task Force of the Chief Engineers of the three

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States for preparing a detailed project report including its ecological profile and also suggested an inter-State meeting at ministerial level for preliminary discussions. The matter is resting with the Andhra Pradesh Government.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, True to the typical style of our Central Government, the ball has been thrown back in the court of the Andhra Pradesh Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Is the ball meant to be kicked ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : As you are fully aware, untold and unprecedented devastation was caused by the floods in Godavari river, and the damage has been assessed, this year alone, at Rs. 1700 crores. This damage and this spate could have been averted if the Inchampalli project and the Polavaram barrage had been constructed.

For the information of the House I may state that an award was given by the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal, following which an accord was reached among the then Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh way back in 1978 for building this Multi-purpose inter-State project. Since 1978, it has been lost in the labyrinth of correspondence. Therefore, as a part of my question, I enquire from the Government of India as to whether it would take any initiative for convening a meeting of the Chief Ministers. According to the Minister, the matter has once again been left to the Chief Ministers. And then again, the matter will continue as part of the unending correspondence.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Inchampalli project was agreed to by the three State Governments, and forms a part of the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal award. The award was given on the basis

of an agreement between the three States. Since then, Central Government has been approached for constituting a Control Board by the three States; and the Central Government has advised the three States to sit together and consider various propositions and difficulties that arise, because having a Control Board without a project report or even basic agreement on the various things involved, would not serve much purpose; and, therefore, whenever this thing has come, we have asked the State Governments to get together; and the suggestion of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra is a very proper one, viz. that a task force at the Chief Engineers' level should be established. They can work out the various technicalities, after which the meeting at the ministerial level could be held, so that things could be sorted out. A meeting at the Chief Ministers' level is very easy to call, but unless some preparatory steps are taken, I do not think many concrete results are going to come out of that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : As I mentioned earlier, eight years have elapsed since the accord. An agreement in regard to details was also entered into way back in 1978. 78 per cent of the cost of the project was to be borne by the Andhra Pradesh Government; Andhra Pradesh Government took the lead in the matter—both the present government and the earlier government which belonged to your own party. But there has not been adequate response coming to us from the Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. I, therefore, urge that the Central Government should take the initiative in the matter. Formation of the Control Board is a *sine quanon* even for conducting a survey. Therefore, will the Government of India take the initiative to see that the Control Board is formed so, that a survey at least can be conducted?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I quote from the letter which the Chief Minister of Maharashtra wrote on 2nd May 1985 to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri N. T. Rama Rao, in which we are in touch with the State Government. Merely calling a meeting would not serve any purpose. Basically, it is an inter-State project. Unless basic things are not agreed at the technical level and the State Ministers' level,

calling a meeting is very easy. We want concrete steps to come out of that meeting.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : It is your point of view, not the point of view of the Minister.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The agreement was entered into way back in 1978.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do more than that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The same is the fate of Polavaram barrage. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : The same is the answer.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why should the Minister hesitate to offer to take an initiative in the matter? I am afraid, he is dragging his feet deliberately.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Not at all. The Government of India is very keen that the three State Governments should at least have some semblance of agreement on the project and its concept.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Even to have a semblance, you need a Control Board.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : One great difficulty that is coming in the way is... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not going to be a debate like this. I cannot help it. ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If the Minister refuses to divulge anything, what to do? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I can't do anything.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Are you satisfied with it ?

MR. SPEAKER : You could draw the attention of the Minister. What you want is that a conference to be held at the initiative of the Central Government. That you have brought it out. You can't pin him down. Please sit down. It is all right. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Since he does not belong to Karnataka, he could show less of antagonism to us.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Chief Minister of Maharashtra wrote as back as 2nd May 1985. No reply has been received from the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to this letter. Why can't he speak to the Chief Minister ? That is the problem.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : That is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER : You can find it out.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I give credit to the Andhra Pradesh Government led by Congress I as well. The Andhra Pradesh Government, whichever party was heading has always taken an initiative in the matter. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order !

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a result of this tussle between the State Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and the Central Government, "Janata" (the people) are suffering.

MR. SPEAKER : Is the Janata Party suffering or the "Janata" (the people) ?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Sir, both the people as well as Janga Reddy are suffering. This Inchampalli Project is not for Andhra Pradesh alone it is a necessity for the entire country. The floods in Godavari

River have caused damage worth crores of rupees. With the commissioning of this project, the water will be stored at one place to facilitate its efficient use for irrigation. Besides, the three Chief Ministers have also agreed to form a joint pool, but still the tussle is going on. Will the Central Government arrange to set up a joint board after taking the three Chief Ministers into confidence ? We have already discussed this issue a number of times in this House as well as in the meeting of the Consultative Committee, but we feel that the Central Government are not taking any initiative in this matter. The State Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh went that their land should not be submerged. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Central Government would take initiative to bring the three Chief Ministers together ?

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This question may be answered by his neighbour, Mr. Vengal Rao, the Minister of Industry. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Shri Vengal Rao was the Chief Minister when the accord was signed.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is of course the former Chief Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : And he is as keen as anybody else that it should come through. There is no problem in that. But there is one big problem which is coming up and that is the submersion of a large area, forest and virgin land. The submersion, totally in all the three States will be more than one lakh hectares. The number of villages displaced will be 2,148 and population to be re-settled 66,300 and all this is forest and virgin land and the people affected are mostly tribals. So, there is lot of resistance against this project and lot of people, very prominent people including Baba Amte have protested against this project that all the fertile, verdant land and the forest would be submerged and they said, "Please do not have this project; have another alternative

project so that the benefits can be had in another way". That is why the Government of India wanted it to be sorted out at the technical level, by the Chief Engineers and others. But I cannot understand why the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh cannot reply to the letter of May 1985, and write back.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You do not know that the people of that area are suffering. Due to the flood waters, large areas of Andhra Pradesh are submerged.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has not been properly informed.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, this is a question of all India importance. The Prime Minister had to visit there twice after the terrible damage that has been caused by the recent floods and the Central Government has to spare Rs. 30 crores and again Rs. 50 crores as interim assistance there. Therefore, the Centre should take a very more live interest in the Inchampalli Project and see whether the damage to nearby areas may be minimised. But then there are two former Chief Ministers of Andhra sitting by the side of my Hon. friend. He should seek their assistance also and their advice. I would like the Government of India to look into this not as an irrigation problem, but as an all India development and protection problem, and themselves take the initiative. They should not depend upon the engineers.

One Irrigation Minister was rather bad in his expression. Therefore he caused lot of annoyance in the House. The present Minister is pleasant. But he must show more result than briefly explaining away what the engineers have already told him. It is not necessary that the engineers alone have to be consulted. The interest of the country as a whole has to be seen. So, I would like my Hon. friend to pay greater attentive to this matter and to take the invitation on the lines suggested by our friend. This is an all party issue; not necessarily a one party issue.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : This is not only one party issue. This is an all India problem.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The two former Chief Ministers sitting by my side are as keen as anybody else in the House about this project. But there should be some keenness or desire on the part of the present Chief Minister to take up this matter and reply to the letter.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : This is not the way to answer. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Both the former Chief Minister are there.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : This is a project which is going to benefit though as a result of this, about 60 villages in my constituency are going to be submerged.

MR. SPEAKER : Oh ! My God !

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : But still people in that area feel that this project should come and is it a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has written to the Government of India in the month of August — in the month of August 1986—that there is no response from Maharashtra, that there is no reply from Madhya Pradesh, that the Government of India should take the initiative and convene a meeting ? Is it a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has also written that some inspired agitations are being launched in the area in Bastar regarding the imaginary damage to ecology and submergence of the tribal area ? And is it also a fact that the Government of India is dragging its feet in this direction simply because the Government of India does not want this project to come up ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of the Government of India not wanting this project. The three State Governments agreed to have this project and it was incorporated in the award of the Godavari River Water Tribunal. So, the

Government of India is prepared and has always been prepared to use its good offices after the consultation with the State Governments have come to a certain stage. So, while there is no problem in calling a meeting at my level, it would serve good and practical purpose only if preliminary talks with Chief Ministers or Irrigation Ministers of respective States take place.

[Translation]

World Bank aided schemes for installing tube-wells

*42. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total State-wise allocations made during the last three years for installing tube-wells under the World Bank aided schemes; and

(b) the allocations made to Uttar Pradesh during the last 3 years and the number of tube-wells put into operation and the number of those still under construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below :—

Statement

(a) The allocations made by Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where there are ongoing Public Tubewell projects with World Bank Assistance, as reported by the States, for installing tube-wells in the last three years are as follows :

(Rs. in Million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Uttar Pradesh	225.00	295.00	415.00
West Bengal	64.20

(b) The amount of additional Central Assistance to Uttar Pradesh on account of the Tubewells Project for the last three years is as follows :

(Rs. in Million)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Phase I	20.93
Phase II	6.86	28.49	141.19

In the Phase I of the project which was completed in June 1983, 559 tubewells were put into operation. In Phase II, 773 tubewells have come into operation upto September, 1986, and 2177 tubewells are under various stages of construction.

[Translation]

SHRI R. P. SUMAN : In reply to part (a) of the question, the figures of the allocations made by Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for installing tubewells with World Bank Assistance have been given, but there is no mention of Madhya Pradesh therein. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the allocations made to Madhya Pradesh during these three years ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The question asked by the Hon. Member was as to how many States were provided assistance through World Bank for the installation of tubewells. Only Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have formulated schemes which have since been approved. Madhya Pradesh has neither submitted any schemes in this regard nor there is any scheme under the consideration of World Bank pertaining to that State. West Bengal had formulated a scheme which is now an ongoing project. Uttar Pradesh had formulated a scheme long back, Phase-I of which is already over and phase-II is currently in progress for which the World Bank has given a large amount of assistance to the State.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Mr. Speaker Sir, my second supplementary is like this. As you know, Uttar Pradesh is a very backward State, especially eastern U. P. is very backward so far as irrigation is concerned. Therefore, there is need to install more tubewells there as a special case. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Central Government would allocate additional funds

to the Uttar Pradesh Government for the installation of more tubewells with a view to removing the backwardness of eastern Uttar Pradesh in the field of irrigation and if so, the time by which it will be done ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, under phase-I of this scheme, the Uttar Pradesh Government have installed tubewells in Azamgarh, Varanasi, Ghazipur and Allahabad districts. Under Phase-II, which is currently in progress, a number of districts of eastern U. P. are being covered. If the Hon. Member want, I shall give him the list. We want this scheme to run very smoothly because the World Bank Team which had visited there have expressed satisfaction over the progress of this scheme and have said that the project is progressing smoothly and will yield benefits. In phase-II there is even some saving of funds and it will facilitate the installation of additional tubewells. I think, a very large part of eastern U. P. will be covered under this phase.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is acute shortage of water in Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts of Rajasthan. The people of that area have been longing for water for centuries. Our Hon. Minister comes from Rajasthan. Has he any scheme to install tubewells in these two districts for the benefit of the farmers ?

MR. SPEAKER : I can tell you this much that data has been completed there in this regard.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, this is a special scheme which was submitted by the Uttar Pradesh Government and West Bengal Government some years back and we had obtained assistance by sending it to the World Bank. The Government of Rajasthan has a number of other schemes and many more can be chalked out, through which tubewells and other means of irrigation can be provided not only in these two districts but in other districts too. But they have not so far submitted any such scheme to the Central Government for its onward submission to the World Bank.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the planning Commission had issued a directive at the State level to set up State Tubewell Organisations in the States to start tube-well schemes. On the basis of that directive, Bihar State Tubewell Corporation was set up in Bihar. But I am sorry to say that that corporation has been wound up due to financial crisis. Now, neither there is any office nor the corporation. I think, not even 10 per cent of the tubewells installed have actually worked. Government funds worth crores of rupees have been spent on them. Mr. Speaker, Sir you had gone to Gaya and you know that that is a rocky area. Irrigation facilities and drinking water to the people of that area can be provided only through State tubewells, but alas, such a big organisation has been wound up. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Central Government are considering to give some financial aid to the Bihar State Tubewell Corporation with a view to reviving it ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of Bihar has formulated a tubewell scheme which has been sent to the World Bank. The scheme has an outlay of 68 million dollars. I am glad to inform the House and the Hon. Member, through you, that the World Bank has approved that scheme and an agreement will be signed soon. Thus, what the Hon. Member wants, would be achieved.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether any amount has been allocated for the current year for construction of tubewells in the States of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, as I have mentioned in my original reply also, Rs. 64.20 million had been provided for West Bengal scheme in 1985-86. I do know how much has been provided for this year, but the scheme is an on-going one. We are, however, experiencing some difficulties and the World Bank's team which visited in June 1986, has expressed concern about the delay in the implementation of the project. The latest information we got was that all the engineers, including the

Chief Engineer, have been on strike for the last three months and not much progress due to that and other reasons is taking place.

**India's performance at Asian Games,
Seoul**

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***43. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :**

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

(a) whether Government have taken note of the overall disappointing performance of India at the Asian Games at Seoul except the performance of Miss P. T. Usha and a few others, gathering only five golds;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a poor performance;

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a high powered Committee to go into the causes of such a performance;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the special steps proposed to be taken to improve India's performance at the next Asiad in 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (e). A detailed report on various aspects of the participation of the Indian contingent in the X Asian Games is expected to be received from the Indian Olympic Association. On receipt of its report, measures required to be taken for the improvement of performance of Indian sports-persons in international tournaments in the future including Assian Games, 1990 will be considered in depth by Government in consultation with experts in the field.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Sir, the only answer given to all the five parts of my ques-

tion is that a report of the Indian Olympic Association is awaited. The team has returned about a month ago and nearly a month ago the Hon. Minister for Human Resource Development, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao in his interview had said the same thing that the Government was awaiting the full report of the members of the contingent and officials who returned here from Seoul.

As far as these Asian Games are concerned, international sporting success is always a legitimate and very important source for nurturing nationalist feeling and pride. This year many have said that even the result is a matter of shame for India. Only five gold medals have been gathered by the country of eight hundred million people and it gathered fifth place whereas China and South Korea have got 94 and 93 gold medals. In these circumstances even the prospects of performance in 1990 also appears to be very bleak. In view of this will the Government take a very serious view of the matter and expedite taking prompt steps to improve our performance significantly in the next Asian games ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I share the concern not only of the Member but also of everybody else who has expressed his opinion. We are not satisfied with what has been done and I can assure the Member that the Government is as much concerned and involved in finding an answer and seeing that our standards improve. I can only say this that IOA was responsible to submit a detailed analysis and report of each one of the events in which we participated. We have reminded them thrice and they have promised that within the next two weeks final report would be ready and only then I can say what the follow up should be immediately.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Some of the ills be setting Indian sports are very obvious viz., inadequate infrastructure at all levels, inadequate incentive to sports men and women and nepotism, if not corruption, among the administrators and selectors. If these are (*Interruptions*). These are obvious ills. Why should the Government wait for the report of the Sports Committee ? Why

should the Government not take immediate steps as far as these matters are concerned.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I must here say that there are various aspects to be gone into. To begin with, sports is still a State subject. We cannot legislate. I have no authority. *(Interruptions)*. We have no right to *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You should not shirk your responsibility. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Let me finish. We cannot, therefore, legislate at the central level or anywhere as far as control of the federations or anything is concerned. The federations are autonomous. They come under the direct control of the Indian Olympic Committee, not of the Government or of the Department of Sports. *(Interruptions)*. This question of various aspects of selection has been raised. The selections are not made by the Government. The selections are made by the federations concerned. The lists for clearance are sent to us with the confirmation of the IOA. We do not have process by which the Government can impose selection. We are only there to clear the team. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Are you a silent spectator ? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : That is the position at the moment. At the moment we are there to finance. I have no authority to legislate.

SHRI PRAG CHALIA : Is the Government helpless in this ?

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Let me be very clear. As far as the selection of athletes is concerned and the actual position in so far as the federations are concerned, the Government is helpless because the federations are autonomous and are responsible only to the IOA.

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to have discussion on this Dr. Rajhans,

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : I want to know from the Hon. Minister what does she mean by infrastructure ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is an important subject.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : We are laymen. We want to be educated on this point. Why was infrastructure not made available so far ?

MR. SPEAKER : We can have full time discussion on this.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : We want half-an-hour discussion.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We want full discussion. Full discussion should be allowed.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Why are you making a noise ? Let her deal with it and cover as much as possible. I shall see to it later on.

[*English*]

I can assure this House that I am myself interested in sports and I know that it means a lot for the Indian morale also and that we must do something. I will go by the consensus. We had a discussion regarding this in the BAC and it was decided that we are going to have a full time discussion on this subject. Is it not ? But let the Minister be prepared with the report also by that time. Then we shall thrash it out.

SHRI T. BASHEER : We are sure that the report will come only after a long time. So, the discussion should be in this Session.

(Interruptions).

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : I want to know what the Hon. Minister means by building infrastructure. We are laymen, we want to be educated about this and we also want to know why the infrastructure was not built so far.

SHRIMATI MARGARAT ALVA : Sir, the National Sports Policy was adopted in 1984. The outlay on sports was very meagre till this plan. It is for the first time in 1985 in this Plan that Rs. 200 crores have been allotted for sports. In the previous plan it was under Rs. 15 crores.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You spent Rs. 2000 crores on ASIAD in Delhi.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : That is why Delhi has the infrastructure, but the same infrastructure is not available throughout the country, which is needed.

Sir, we have now launched a programme of giving increased funds to States, and all of you are aware of it, for the creation of infrastructure in the States. In fact, the grants have been enhanced and many States are now coming up with proposals for increasing it. First, synthetic tracks are not available anywhere in the country as yet, they are to be imported and they are in the process of giving them to the States. Even a State like Kerala as yet does not have a synthetic running track for its athletes to train. These are some of the problems which exist and I would be very grateful if there is a full-fledged discussion because all aspects of sports policy and its implementation need to be placed before Parliament so that we will get more support in changing things which exist.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very happy that in spite of the absence of synthetic track in Kerala, the Keralite girl did a wonderful job and what would have been the condition if we had provided them with that?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : That is why I say, even without the tracks they had done that much; with the tracks they could do better.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now if I allow one, then I will have to allow others also. Do you want that on this question I should take another half-an-hour which is what is remaining with us or do you want to have a discus-

sion? If you want a discussion, that I will allow. I will allow a full discussion later on. Now, next question—Mr. Janga Reddy.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We will allow you a discussion. That is what I agreed.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Please allow me to put a Supplementary.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever is a decision is a decision. Please sit down.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I have a different question connected with this.

MR. SPEAKER : Either you have a discussion or I will allow some more questions. Mr. Kurien, you are a lone person. Why are you wasting my time when I agreed for a discussion?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I am very grateful to you. I want a specific reply...

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. This is not the time. This is not the way. Mr. Kurien, not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kurien, can you take this House for a ride? Please take the seat. It does not behave you. When I agreed for a discussion, why should you rise up again?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I am grateful to you if you allow my Supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : How can you do two things? You are unnecessarily wasting the time of the House. When we are going to discuss fully, then why are you trying to do it now? If I allow you I have to allow all of them. Now, Mr. Janga Reddy.

Hijacking of PAN AM Jet Airliner

*44. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :**
SHRI BHARAT KUMAR

ODEDRA :

**Not recorded.

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of facts in possession of Government of India in regard to the PAN AM Jet Airliner hijacked on 6 September, 1986 from Bombay to Karachi Airport, including the number of passengers killed/injured, their nationality, the version of the passengers about the happening and the circumstances leading to the incident and action taken/proposed in the matter;

(b) the assessment of Government of India about this incident, especially role of Pakistan authorities in handling the situation and whether it has been conveyed to Pakistan Government and if so, their response thereto;

(c) the views of the PAN AM authorities and the US Government in the matter; and

(d) what steps have been taken to ensure adequate compensation to the next of kins of the deceased passengers and to injured passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Sir, actually this question should have been answered by the Ministry of External Affairs and not my Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It has already been discussed yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER . We have already discussed it.

[English]

Mr. C. Janga Reddy, we have already discussed this. Why do we waste the time of the House ? We have already done it yesterday. What more do you want.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : MR. Speaker, Sir, the answer to parts (a), (b),

(c) and (d) has been given in just one line.

MR. SPEAKER : Reply to this question was given yesterday itself.

[English]

It means, unanimity in answers. Please sit down.

Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil—next question.

Proposal to introduce computers in vocational education

*45. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce computers in various types of vocational educational systems according to the local needs; and

(b) if so, that amount provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan period and the allocations made State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHAN SAHI) : (a) The National Policy on Education, 1986 envisages a large programme of vocational education which would include computer related vocational courses also.

(b) Since there was no funding in the Central Sector for vocational education in schools in the Seventh Plan, no State-wise allocation have been made. An adhoc provision of Rs 7 crores for vocational education has however been made in the budge for 1986-87. The Department of Electronics and the Ministry of Labour have jointly initiated computer-related vocational courses in 20 Vocational Training Institutes and Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) with a combined funding of Rs. 1.60 crores.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present education has been kept in the Concurrent List and a lot of assistance is being provided. The New Education Policy has been widely discussed. I am of the view that the Central Government should provide more funds to the States because we talk of computers for entering into the 21st century. This task cannot be completed unless the children in the villages get education in regarding computers and the Government allocates funds for this purpose. Rs. 7 crores have been provided for this purpose in the Seventh Five Year Plan, as stated by the Hon. Minister, but what is the action plan of the Government in this regard? I would also like to know what steps the Government propose to taken to augment the vocational programmes so that more and more people could get employment?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I have already said that no provision for this was made when the Seventh Five Year Plan was being formulated. It was only last year that we approved the new policy and it is for this purpose that a sum of Rs. 7 crores has been provided and schemes in this regard are being formulated. So far as computer is concerned, I would say that there are two things in it, the first is 'class project' which is a project of computer literacy. This project is currently in progress and we want to cover about 500 schools under it this year. From the list which we received from the State Governments earlier, we found that mostly they had recommended the cities for this project. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : You should listen to the answer.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : He should start from the beginning so that he can follow it.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : We are not saying about you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am watching silently because I have not been able to follow what interesting discourse went on between you. I am deprived of it, that is why I am silent.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : You can ask it from the gentleman who has taken a seat behind you.

MR. SPEAKER : The discourse itself has come behind you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I was saying that we have called a list of 500 schools for the 'class project'. From the list which we received earlier, we found that mostly cities had been recommended. That is why we returned that list saying that the names of some rural schools should also be added to it. The revised list is expected to be received soon and I think we shall be able to cover 500-600 or 1000 schools under this 'class project' this year. But so far as vocational education is concerned, a course for computer-based vocational education has been envisaged by N.C.E.R.T. We shall have to see how much we can spare for this programme out of these Rs. 7 crores. We are hopeful of receiving additional funds and from these additional funds also we shall try to utilise some amount for this scheme.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second supplementary is that some of the States and Union Territories have not yet adopted 10+2+3 pattern of education. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government would allocate funds for vocationalisation to such States or are they prepared to allocate these funds to other States?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The funds will have to be utilised for vocationalisation on the pattern which is in vogue there.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA : When the New Education Policy was in the initial stages of discussion, when discussion was held on the challenge of education and also on the last day of that debate, I had said that the impression among the people about the New Education Policy was that it would facilitate imparting of vocational training to the people to earn their livelihood. At that time, I had suggested that somehow a vocational training centre should be set up in each development block in the rural areas either by the Central Government or the State Government or private agencies during the current plan itself, so that the people could feel that something was being done under the new education policy. The second point that I had submitted was that in case the Central Government or the State Governments did not have the funds, instructions should be issued to the Intermediate or High Schools being run in the rural areas and curriculum should be given to them so that they could impart vocational education to their students in their schools. Although the Hon. Minister has told that they are doing something, but are some concrete steps being taken urgently? The Government will be doing something in the Eighth Plan, but what I want to know is what they are doing in the Seventh Plan?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The question relates to computers but see where we have reached now. I do have the answer, but I think, whatever detail the Hon. Member wants, shall be sent to him. The suggestions of the Hon. Members are already with us and we are implementing them.

[English]

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : Regarding the computer that is being introduced for educational purposes, will it also be useful for non-formal education for the rural boys who are not able to attend classes and, if so, what is the programme that is going to be tailored in this direction to see that it is implemented?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The uses of a computer are many and we have not said the last word about it. No one has said that. It is because a computer can be

used for different purposes in different areas in different circumstances. We have finalised a programme called the 'Class Project'. It is in the schools. On the non-formal side also, it is eminently possible to use a computer but it all depends on how many computers we can really afford. So, all this would have to be gone into in course of time. Right now we are starting only that much as we could really manage at the moment and, therefore, this will have to be considered a little later. I would like to assure the Hon. Member that the use of computers in non-formal education is very much on the cards.

SHRI K. S. RAO : Today the crux of the problem of education is that skilled people are not there in the country in different walks of life whether it is trade or industry or anything. If that is so, the importance is not on 10+2+3 or 10+1+4. Vocationalisation takes prominent role in education, As the Hon. Minister says the allocation for vocationalisation is quite less. If that is so, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether they wanted to bring a real change in the new educational system by concentrating on vocationalisation at various levels or they would be just content with the change in the years and all?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have just explained that when the Seventh Five Year Plan was drawn up not much allocation was made for vocationalisation. As a result of the new policy which this august House accepted, we are now pushing for more funds for vocationalisation. This question, however, is concerned with one part of vocationalisation which means that I have to answer only to the extent of computer-based vocational courses, in other words, courses, based on computer literacy or computer skill which will be able to give the boy or the girl a job immediately. That is a very narrow scope of this question. So far as computer education is concerned, I am glad to say that at several levels, computer education is being imparted. I have a long list of institutions where courses are being run, starting with Universities and going down to ITIs. Their number runs into hundreds. So, computer education is really not all that scarce in this country. It is growing at a fast pace.

The question really concerned is with that portion of vocational education which is based on computer, computer use, computer skill, which is immediately able to give him a job. That is the essence of the question. The answer which I have given only pertains to that point.

Reconstitution of Boards of Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines

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*46. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Boards of Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines have been reconstituted recently;

(b) if so, the names and other details of the members of each of these two Boards; and

(c) what are the objectives of adopting an entirely new concept in the reconstitution of these Boards ?

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

(b) A statement giving the names and designations of the members of the Boards of Air India and Indian Airlines, constituted on the 25th September, 1986 is given below.

(c) Keeping in view the latest policy guidelines of the Government to induct scientists, technologists and senior reputed industrialists, members of the Boards include those who have acquired expertise in management, finance and industry. In accordance with the guidelines, there is only one representative of the Ministry in each Board. Airline Management is expected to gain greater efficiency as a result of induction of such persons.

Statement

Air India		Indian Airlines	
1. Shri Ratan Tata Chairman, Tata Group.	— Chairman	1. Shri Rahul Bajaj Chairman, Maharashtra Scooters Ltd.,	— Chairman
2. Shri Sadanand Shetty CMD, Vijaya Bank.	—Non-official Director	2. Shri Rusi Modi Chairman, TISCO.	—Non-official Director
3. Dr. Dharani Sinha, Principal, Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad.		3. Dr. Pratap Reddy Chairman, Applo Hospital.	
4. Shri Vivek Bharam, M.D., DCM Toyota.		4. Shri Y.C. Deveshwar Chairman. Welcome Group.	

Air India	Indian Airlines
5. Shri Arun Nanda, Rediffusion, Bombay.	5. Dr. Francis Meneses, Director, Tata Inst. of Management Training.
6. Financial Advisor, Department of Civil Aviation.	6. Smt. Ritu Nanda, (A Woman Entrepreneur)
7. Managing Director, Air India.	7. Shri Z.G. Rangoonwala.
8. Commercial Director, Air India.	8. Financial Adviser, Department of Civil Aviation.
9. Chairman, International Airports Authority of India.	9. Managing Director Indian Airlines.
10. Managing Director Indian Airlines.	10. Chairman, National Airports Authority.
	11. Managing Director, Air India.
	12. Director General, Tourism.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, after the formation of these two Boards, it has been widely commented that for all practical purposes, the Civil Aviation Industry has been entrusted to the private sector. A question also arises as to whether this is a prelude to privatisation of the public sector. Now, from the answer given—a statement has been laid on the table about the formation of these two Boards—it shows that out of 12 non-official Directors including the two Chairmen and the six people are from

the big industrial houses. The Air India is being chaired by Shri Ratan Tata. The answer says that the Airline Management is expected to gain greater efficiency as a result of induction of such persons. May I know whether it is a fact that Shri Ratan Tata of the Tatas, that Company, has actually almost liquidated the famous Empress Mill, which was one of the earliest mills in the country by throwing out 11000 workers—Do you mean that that is the greater efficiency? Then the—NELCO headed by

the same Tatas almost went the same way. So, if this is the person who has been put in charge of the Air India, then is it a fact that the greater efficiency will be guaranteed by the induction of such persons? You have gone so far. Not only you have taken 6 persons from the big industrial houses, even the woman entrepreneur you have taken is related to another Monopoly house Escorts—of course, I have nothing personal against her. But she also has become an entrepreneur by virtue of being connected with the Escorts. May I know what are the criteria on the basis of which these persons have been taken, particularly Mr. Ratan Tata?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I would, first of all, like to answer the first query that the Hon. Member asked. There is no question of privatisation. Secondly, in the Board of Air India there are two industrialists. Besides them, there is one banker, one management specialist, one advertising—cum-publicity expert. Out of the total of ten members on the Board of Air India, there are five non-official members, while the remaining five are experts in civil aviation. I would like to answer about Indian Airlines also. In the Board of Indian Airlines, there are two industrialists. Again, besides them, there are two professionals in management who are chief executives, one is a medical specialist who is also incorporated in professional management of a service industry. Out of the twelve members of the Board, of the Indian Airlines, five are experts in civil aviation, including the two chief executives of I.A. and A.I. who are reputed fliers. As far as handing over everything to the Board is concerned, it is not true. I am still the Minister. Every thing must pass through me... (*Interruptions*). Let me answer. The Minister is ultimately responsible. It is the Civil Aviation Ministry which is to decide. We have got these people in strictly on the basis of the guidelines which were given by the Government of India.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Your guidelines are very interesting. Your guidelines do not mention even the name of workers. Despite all your loud talk about workers' participation, in the management, may I say that your guidelines are minus

the workers because none of their representatives is on the two Boards.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : That is something that I could consider.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : What is that?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Representation of workers. This has been brought to my notice. Next time I will keep this in view. The workers should be represented. I am with them.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : By that time, Air India will have become sick.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Air India is doing better.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Like NELCO of Tatas, Air India also will go sick.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I am not interested in anything else. I am interested in Air India, and as long as Air India runs, it is all right. And I will make sure that Air India runs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is not the first time that the Chairmanship of Air India or Indian Airlines is entrusted to some representative of big business houses. I remember the days when Shri Bharat Ram was Chairman of the Indian Airlines and, of course, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, for many many years, was Chairman of the Air India. We have not been told anything about the experience at that time, whether having such people there obviously raised the efficiency and performance of these Airlines. We do not know anything about it. Later on, they were dropped. But now they are being brought back again, the other people from the same category. What I want to know is this. I do not know whether my young friend is competent to answer this. At least when they make a particular selection—of course, I am totally opposed to this idea of wholesale privatisation of the management of public sector undertakings—should they not be careful to see that at least they are

not such persons who are connected with companies which have literally been accused of large scale evasion of taxes and where raids have been carried out by the enforcement agencies of the Finance Ministry. Both Mr. Rahul Bajaj and Mr. Ratan Tata are involved. If Government go on doing this kind of thing, will it not have a demoralising effect on their own administration? One wing, one department, is carrying out raids against these people for violation of tax laws and another department of the same Government is rewarding those people by making them Chairmen of public sector enterprises. What kind of guidelines did you have? You may say that there is some specific expertise and so on which will help them to work well. They must have some specific expertise in evading tax also for which they have been caught. At last make your selection with some consideration for your colleagues in the Ministry and other Departments who are taking action against them while you are rewarding them by giving them important public sector enterprises to manage. Don't you think that this is a strange thing? Kindly tell us why your choice was particularly attracted by this type of people. Otherwise tomorrow Mr. L. M. Thapar will be rewarded by making him the Chairman of some bigger public sector undertaking. What is your idea? You have to tell us this and convince the country and the public.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I have already answered that.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Why double standard is being followed?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I am prepared to answer you. It is the Government's choice and nobody else's choice. I have followed strictly the guidelines which have been laid down. I again insist on it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What are the guidelines?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : In my first answer I had just read out the guidelines

of the Government. According to that we have taken these people in the Board.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I did not challenge the guidelines at this stage. I said, even within the framework of these guidelines, whether one agrees on them or not—you have said that it is your Ministry's choice—why must your choice fall on people who are manifestly not honest, in their business dealings? You must reply to that.. (Interruptions).

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I don't know what they are referring to, they are just saying it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You ask Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the Finance Minister. He will tell you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : How can I take your accusations to be right?

The court is to decide. Let the court decide what they want to decide.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You allow a Half-an-Hour discussion on this subject Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now an Hon. Member has told that Shri Tata and Shri Bharat Ram had been the Chairmen of these Undertakings earlier too. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether Air India and Indian Airlines earned profit or sustained loss during their tenures?

According to my information, the Undertakings suffered loss during their tenures and it was because of this that they were dropped. Why then have you offered them these important posts when a number of companies are today running in loss due to their mismanagement and are on the verge of closure? Why have you handed over the

management of these reputed undertakings to these people who are already known for mismanagement ?

My third supplementary is whether some irregularities have come to notice after they took over the management of these undertakings or are they running as before ?

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH : He has not replied. You please allow half-an-hour discussion.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Has the reply been given ?

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, I have said that I have strictly followed the guidelines and I stick to it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I could not hear.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You allow half-an-hour discussion on this.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, the Minister must at least answer the question. It is a major issue concerning the public sector undertakings.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the Minister has not been able to hear the question properly. Will he repeat the question ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard the question but I have not heard the answer.

[Translation]

Let him give the answer.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Vyasji, put your question again.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I have already put my question. Let him reply to it.

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You allow half-an-hour discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us hear the answer.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, I have already answered that I have followed strictly the Government guidelines.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Proposal to set up sports schools and colleges

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up sports colleges and sports schools in some parts of the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the places in various States where such institutions will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). Although there is no scheme under the consideration of the Government of India for the setting up of sports schools and colleges as such in the country, some States have already set up Sports Schools and are supporting them. The Central Government has, however, in operation certain other schemes for spotting and nurturing of talent among students in the field of sports which are as under :

(i) The scheme of Sports Authority of India of adoption of schools for sports training.

- (ii) The National coaching scheme implemented by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports which operates 25 regional coaching centres in different States under the scheme.
- (iii) The scheme of setting up of Sports Hostels in the country initiated by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports.
- (iv) The scheme of Sports Talent Search Scholarships of the Department implemented by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports.
- (v) The scheme of setting up of Field Stations of the Society for National Institute of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES) in universities implemented by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports.

[English]

Proposal for 'Honoured Citizen Card' scheme

*48. SHRI H.B. PATIL :
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

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

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a 'Honoured Citizen Card' scheme to give incentive to acceptors of terminal methods of Family Planning; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). 'Honoured Citizen Card' Scheme has not yet been finalised.

Findings of Commission on Kanishka Crash

*49 SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kirpal Inquiry Commission which was set up to inquire into Kanishka Air India Boeing 747 crash has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the findings of the Commission;

(c) whether the findings have since been considered by Government; and

(d) if so, with what results ?

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

(b) The Court has concluded that the accident was due to explosion of a bomb in the forward cargo hold of the aircraft.

(c) and (d). The Government has considered and accepted the findings of the 'Court'.

New long distance mail/express trains

*51 SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce new long distance mail/express passenger trains in future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the routes where these trains are proposed to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Proposals for new trains are considered twice a year by the Inter-Railway Time-Table Coordination Committee in their meeting held before the finalisation of the Railways' summer and winter time tables. At present, there are no specific proposals.

Tamluk-Digha Railway Project

***52 SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :**
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently cleared the Tamluk-Digha Railway Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the project viz. its estimated cost, year-wise expenditure proposed, starting of the construction works and the completion of the said project ?

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

(b) The project was provisionally included in Railway Budget 1984-85. It has been finally cleared for construction in September, 1986.

(c) The length of Tamluk-Digha new Broad Gauge Railway line is 87 Kms. Its present estimated cost is Rs. 75 crores. For starting the construction work, an outlay of Rs. 1 crore has been provided by reappropriation during the current year. The allocations for New Line works are decided while framing each Annual Plan in consultation with the Planning Commission. Hence it is not possible to give the details of year-wise allocation and date of completion. The project will get its due priority when this exercise is done.

Plans for protection of ancient monuments

***53. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :**
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has plans for restoration, chemical preservation and scientific protection of important ancient monuments in various

parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Union Government have sanctioned funds for the preservation of ancient monuments in Bihar State; if so, the names of monuments;

(c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India also proposes to take up reconstruction work of a few notable ancient buildings in the State;

(d) whether any exhaustive survey had been done of these ancient monuments in various parts of Bihar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The Archaeological Survey of India is undertaking upkeep, maintenance and repairs of 3521 Centrally protected monuments/sites in the country. The Circlewise distribution of these is given in Statement-I below. Of these, 101 monuments/sites have been identified for special attention in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) Yes, sir. Besides allocation of funds for annual upkeep, maintenance and repairs of 78 Centrally protected monuments/sites in Bihar, funds have also been provided for taking up special repairs of 17 selected monuments/sites. The names of these 17 monuments/sites are indicated in Statement-II given below.

(c) Restoration/reconstruction of Centrally protected monuments/sites, as needed, forms part of the conservation and preservation functions of the ASI.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The monuments/sites in various parts of Bihar have been surveyed for over a century. A list of most important monuments/sites is given in Statement III below.

Statement-I

S. No.	Name of Circle	State	No. of Monuments	Total
1.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	306	306
2.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra & Goa	283 & 22	305
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	488	488
4.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa & Madhya Pradesh	66 & 45	111
5.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	273 & 19	292
6.	Calcutta	West Bengal	109	109
7.	Chandigarh	Haryana	86	
		Himachal Pradesh	33	143
		Punjab	24	
8.	Delhi	Union Territory of Delhi	163	163
9.	Gauhati	Assam	49	
		Arunachal Pradesh	5	
		Manipur	1	71
		Meghalaya	8	
		Nagaland	4	
		Tripura	4	
10.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	134	
		Karnataka	15	149
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	150	150
12.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	341	341
13.	Madras	Tamil Nadu	402	
		Kerala	28	438
		Union Territory of Pondicherry	8	
14.	Patna	Bihar	76	188
		Uttar Pradesh	112	
15.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	61	61
16.	Vadodara	Gujarat	196	
		Union Territory of Diu & Daman	10	206

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the monument
1.	Sbershab Suri Tomb, Sassaram.
2.	Hassan Shah Suri Tomb, Sassaram.
3.	Excavated remains, Votive Stupa, Tibetan Temple Antichak, Bhagalpur.
4.	Rock Cut Temple, Colgong, Bhagalpur.
5.	Pathway and main gate, Antichak, Bhagalpur.
6.	Palace complex in Fort, Rohtas.
7.	Pathway from gateway to Temple No. 2, Nalanda.
8.	Excavated remains, Kumrahar, Patna.
9.	Monastery No. 7, Nalanda.
10.	Bimbisar Jail, Rajgir, Nalanda.
11.	Northern Monastery Antichak, Bhagalpur.
12.	Pavillion and northern side wall at the tank of Maner, Patna.
13.	Relic Stupa at Vaishali.
14.	Stops in between 1st and 2nd Terrace of Chaurasi Muni Caves at Pathargatta, Bhagalpur.
15.	Buddhist Stupa at Kolhua, Vaishali.
16.	Stucco figures in Temple No. 3, Nalanda.
17.	Colossal Stupa, Nandangarh.

Statement-III

The results of the earlier surveys of the monuments and other antiquarian remains in Bihar are published in various journals, books including the under mentioned publications :

(1) M. Hamid, Kuraishi List of ancient monuments protected under Act VII of 1904 in the province of Bihar and Orissa (Archaeological Survey of India, New Imperial Series. Vol. (L1), 1933.

(2) D. R. Patil The Antiquarian remains in Bihar, Patna, 1983.

The details of more recent work in regard to Archaeological explorations and Archaeological discoveries pertaining to Bihar are published in various issues of *Indian Archaeology-A Review*, an annual publication of the Archaeological Survey of India, besides other scholarly journals and books. Out of over 500 monuments/sites, the important ones are as below:

- (1) Apsad, District Gaya.
- (2) Antichak, District Bhagalpur.
- (3) Buddha Vihar at Pastan, Distt. Madhubani.
- (4) Chachar, District Vaishali.
- (5) Champa, District Bhagalpur.
- (6) Chillorgarh, District Gaya.
- (7) Chirand, District Saran.
- (8) Dugagarh, District Gaya.
- (9) Habidih, District Ranchi.
- (10) Jaimangalagarh, District Begu Sarai
- (11) Jaipuragarh, District Gaya.
- (12) Naulagarh, District Begu Sarai.
- (13) Nawagarh, District Gaya.
- (14) Taradih, District Gaya.

Termination of pregnancies by un-qualified personnel

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

(a) whether Government have seen the report in the 'Statesman' of 15 October, 1986 that in Delhi unqualified personnel are undertaking to do medical termination of pregnancies resulting in grave damage to the women undergoing this; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken or proposed in this regard ?

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

(b) Steps have been taken by way of increasing the facilities and availability of trained man power to attend to abortion services under the purview of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 as a health measure. Availability of facilities for such safe, hygienic and legal abortion services is being made known to the public.

Measures to improve catering on I.A. Flights

*55. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the quality of food/refreshment served on Indian Airlines flights has been deteriorating over a period of time; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken to improve the catering service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). It would be incorrect to say that the quality of food and refreshments served on Indian Airlines flights has deteriorated. There may be isolated complaints in this regard which are attended to promptly by the airline management. It is the constant endeavour of Indian Airlines to provide good quality in-flight catering.

Maldah-Balarghat Railway Project

*56. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any firm decision has been taken for the construction of Maldah-Balarghat Railway Project or for construction of any other new railway project in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether necessary financial provisions have been made therefor;

(d) when the work on these projects is expected to commence; and

(e) the approximate time to be taken for its completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

Statement

Details of five new rail line projects in West Bengal included in Railway Budget are indicated below :

- (i) *Malda Town-Eklakhi-Balarghat* : Work included in Railway Budget 83-84. Length 110 kms. Present day cost is Rs. 70 crores. Work is in progress. Expenditure upto 31.3.86 was Rs. 3.36 crores. Outlay provided for 1986-87 is Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (ii) *Howrah-Amta/Champadanga* : The work was included in Railway Budget in 1974-75. A length of 24 kms from Santragachit Barga-chia has been opened in 1984. Total length is 74 kms. and present day cost Rs. 60 crores. Expenditure upto 31.3.86 was Rs. 15.56 crores and a provision of Rs. 1000 has been made in 1986-87.
- (iii) *Tamluk-Digha* : The work was included in Railway Budget in

1983-84. The length is 87 kms and present day cost is Rs. 75 crores. Expenditure upto 31.3.86 was Rs. 30 lakhs. It has been cleared for construction by Planning Commission in September '86 and work is being taken up. Rs. 1 crore has been provided during 1986-87.

- (iv) *Lakshmikantapur-Namkhana* : A proposal for new line from Budge-Budge to Namkhana including Lakshmikantapur and Kulpi (length 100 kms) was provisionally included in 1981-82 Budget.

The provision made upto 31.3.86 was Rs. 3000 and Rs. 1000 has been provided during 1986-87. It is now proposed to construct only Lakshmikantapur-Namkhana, 47 kms long, for which a survey has been taken up.

- (v) *Howrah-Sheakhala* : The work was included in 1972-73 Railway Budget. The length is 17 Kms and present day cost is Rs. 12 crores. Expenditure upto 31.3.86 is Rs. 3000 and only Rs. 1000 has been provided for 1986-87.

Further progress and completion of these lines will depend on availability of funds in the coming years.

[Translation]

Central takeover of SYL canal

*57. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Haryana Government has requested the Union Government to takeover the construction of Sutlej-Yamuna link canal;

(b) if so, the steps so far take by Union Government to ensure that this link canal is completed within a specified time frame say six months;

(c) whether Haryana Government also urged the Union Government to get the damaged portion of the canal bank repaired;

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of the total expenditure incurred on it so far ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :
(a) and (b). The Government of Haryana have requested that the construction of the Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal be taken over by the Central Government for its early completion. The progress on the Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal is being monitored by the Ministry of Water Resources and a number of measures have been suggested to the Punjab Government for expediting the work on this canal.

(c) to (e). The canal is still under construction. No damage to the canal bank has been reported and the question of action taken in this regard or expenditure incurred on it does not arise.

[English]

Passenger amenities at railway stations on Kolhapur-Mirage Bombay line

*58. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that at railway stations on Kolhapur-Mirage-Bombay railway line, facilities of tea stalls, sheds at platforms, sufficient accommodation for Station Masters, ladies waiting rooms and safaiwalas have not been adequately provided; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a). The pas-

senger amenities at stations on Bombay VT-Pune-Miraj-Kolhapur section are generally adequate.

(b) Passenger amenities like sheds over platforms, etc. are provided on a programmed basis taking into consideration the availability of funds and comparative needs of various stations.

Payment to U. K. on account of boycott of Commonwealth Games

*59. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN :

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

(a) whether India has been called upon to pay some amount for having boycotted the Thirteenth Commonwealth Games held in Edinburgh in July, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Government in the matter; and

(c) which other Commonwealth Countries having boycotted the games have been asked by the U. K. Government to pay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The Indian Olympic Association has indicated that it has not received any claim in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information sought concerns transactions among foreign Governments and is not available.

[Translation]

Central Schools in Delhi

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

(a) the number of Central School in rural Delhi;

(b) whether the children in rural Delhi find it difficult to get admission in Central Schools; and

(c) the number of Central Schools now proposed to be opened in Delhi and the locations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) 6 (Six).

(b) The Central Schools are meant basically to cater either to the wards of transferable central government servants or the children of employees of public sector and other central institutions which provide for full expenditure for these Central Schools. Only a few children of Rural Delhi who apply for admission get it in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(c) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has one proposal for opening a new Kendriya Vidyalaya in Paschim Vihar.

[English]

Central Financial Assistance to Dr. P. V. Mandlik Memorial Hospital

340. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has already recommended to the Union Health Ministry that Central financial assistance may be given to the 'Dr. P. V. Mandlik' Memorial Hospital' at Oni in the Rajapur Taluka of the Ratnagiri district of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra under the 'Special Scheme'; and

(b) if so, when the financial Central grant would be given to the hospital in view of its financial difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). While forwarding the application of 'Dr. P. V. Mandlik Memorial Hospital' on 23rd July, 1986, the Government of Maharashtra had declined to bear their share in respect of the construction of the hospital building on the plea that the health care needs of the area are already being met by a Primary Health Centre and a rural hospital. However, a communication has now been received from the State Government on 3.11.1986 wherein they have expressed willingness to bear their share of expenditure. The recommendation of the State Government is however, not in the prescribed proforma. Under the scheme, 40 per cent of total expenditure in respect of construction of hospital building is to be borne by the State Government. Since initially the State Government had expressed inability to bear their own share of construction, it was not possible to give financial assistance to the institution. However, in view of the latest communication of the State Government wherein they have agreed to bear their share of expenditure, the request of the institution will be re-examined with reference to the provisions of the relevant grant-in-aid rules.

Major ports facing dredging problem

341. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) The amount earmarked for the development of major ports during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the amount allocated to Paradip Port for the above purpose;

(c) the major ports which are facing acute dredging problem; and

(d) the details of the steps taken to overcome the dredging problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The approved outlay for the major ports in the 7th plan is Rs.955 crores. The Port-wise break-up of the outlay is as follows :

Name of Port	Approved outlay (Rs. in crores)
1. (a) Calcutta	47.00
(b) Haldia	62.00
(c) Bhagirati Hooghly River Training Works	30.00
2. Bombay	106.00
3. Madras	68.00
4. Cochin	56.00
5. Visakhapatnam	51.00
6. Kandla	28.00
7. Mormugao	25.00
8. Paradip	42.50
9. New Mangalore	18.50
10. Tuticorin	19.00
11. Nhava Sheva	402.00
Total :	955.00

(b) The amount allocated to Paradip Port during the 7th plan is Rs. 42.50 crores.

(c) and (d). The Ports of Calcutta, Paradip and Cochin face serious dredging problems. At Calcutta Port, the Port's annual dredging capacity is not adequate to meet the requirements. To meet the shortfall, port deploys DCI dredgers regularly. DCI has formulated a proposal to procure a dredger in replacement of one existing dredger 'Mohana' of the Calcutta Port Trust.

At Paradip Port, the port does not have dredger of its own. Hence, the port deploys DCI dredger every year, to clear the siltation and maintain the requisite draft.

At Cochin, the Port's dredging capacity is not adequate. Hence to is being supplemented by the dredgers of DCI. A scheme for acquisition of a new dredger in replacement of the port dredger 'Lady Willingdon' has been included in the 7th Plan and the proposal has also been sanctioned.

Besides, a scheme for acquisition of two trailer suction dredgers of 4500M³ capacity

and one cutter suction dredger of 2250 M³ capacity by DCI has been included in the 7th Five Year Plan. The dredgers which are intended as replacements will also add to the capacity of the DCI. A total outlay of Rs. 95 crores has been made for acquisition of these dredgers and related plant and equipments in the 7th Plan for DCI.

Drip irrigation schemes

342. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Baroda, presented a report on Drip irrigation in the country;

(b) if so, what are the details of this scheme;

(c) whether this scheme has been introduced in the country, if so, the name of the States and the results thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to introduce this scheme in such areas which are facing scarcity of water ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). At the instance of the National Committee on the use of plastics in agriculture the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd. commissioned a pilot study on techno-economic feasibility for introducing drip irrigation for the States of Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Rajasthan. The project reports which have been presented to the respective State Governments give the advantages of drip irrigation system, project area, project components, costs and benefits and possible funding and financing for the project. The State Governments have accepted these reports in principle and agreed to implement them.

(d) To popularise drip irrigation, the Ministry of Water Resources is operating a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which subsidies are given to the small and marginal farmers and are shared on 50.50 basis between the Centre and the States.

Wagons and coaches in Indian Railways

343. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wagons and coaches required for Indian Railways now;

(b) the number of wagons and coaches available for use;

(c) the number of old wagons and coaches in the country which need immediate replacement;

(d) whether there is any gap between requirement and availability;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to remove the gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The additional requirements of wagons and coaches, both on additional and replacement account are estimated for 1986-87 as under :-

*Wagons	—	20,000
*Coaches & EMUs	—	1,282

(b) Holdings of wagons and coaches (as on 31-3-1986) were as follows :-

*Wagons	—	5,33,142 (Prov.)
*Coaches & EMUs	—	38,232 (Prov.)

(c) Replacement of wagons and coaches is done on age-cum-condition basis. The number of wagons and coaches which have exceeded their codal life as on 31-3-1986 is as under :

*Wagons	—	22,573
*Coaches & EMUs	—	5,379

(d) to (f). By and large, the rail transport targets for 1986-87 are expected to be achieved with the existing fleet of wagons and coaches and proposed acquisition.

* All figures of wagons mentioned are in '4-wheeler units' and of coaches and EMUs in 'vehicle units.'

New contraceptive methods

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

(a) whether doctors have identified several new contraceptive methods to make birth control an easier task for women and Family Planning Programme more effective;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b): Several new contraceptive devices like development of a birth control vaccine, sub-dermal implant Norplant medicated IUD's and long acting injectables are in different phases of clinical trials on women. Depending on the results of these trials and their efficacy and acceptability under Indian conditions these methods may be introduced in the Programme.

Survey for new railway line between Nadakudi-Gudur-Kalahasti

345. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South Central Railway has conducted any survey to start new railway line between Nadakudi-Gudur-Kalahasti in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the survey and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Survey has been completed for new BG line Nadikudi-Rapur-Venkatagiri/Gudur. The cost of Nadikudi-Venkatagiri line (346 kms.) is estimated at Rs. 187 crore. The Survey Report is being examined in Railway Board.

Construction of building at Uppaluru Railway Station

346. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from the people of Uppaluru village for construction of a building at Uppaluru Railway Station; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the probable time by which the construction of the Station building will be taken up ?

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

(b) A proposal for construction of Assistant Station Master's office at Uppaluru has been finalised and the same is being constructed during 1986-87. The proposal for a full station building at Uppaluru will be considered for inclusion in Railway's future Works Programme subject to availability of funds.

Proposal for a new superfast train between Delhi, New Delhi and Howrah

347. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce new super-fast passenger train between Delhi/New Delhi and Howrah;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). Seven pairs of Mail/Express trains, including 2 pairs of superfast trains, are available between Delhi/New Delhi and Howrah. Besides, the frequency of Howrah-New Delhi Rajdhani expresses has been increased from 4 to 5 days a week from 1-10-1986. These are considered adequate for the present level of traffic.

National Conference of Principals of Central Board of Secondary Education Schools

348. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH ;

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

(a) whether a National Conference of the Principals of Central Board of Secondary Education Schools was held in Delhi in October, 1986;

(b) if so, the main conclusions of the Conference; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by Government ?

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

(b) The main conclusions of the Conference are as follows :

- (i) CBSE would held external examinations for classes X and XII, making classes IX and XI completely internal to be conducted by schools. To help schools, CBSE would provide sample Question Papers and Learning Objectives.
- (ii) 'School Complexes', to be designated as 'Sahodaya School Complexes', would be set up by CBSE Schools to promote mutual professional and academic interests.
- (iii) New assessment system would be formulated, so that the process of education was duly reflected.
- (iv) Special efforts would be initiated to introduce relevant vocational courses with a view that at least 10 per cent

of schools offer these courses within a period of three years.

(c) The CBSE has constituted a Task Force Committee to prepare three-year action plan to implement the New Education Policy. The Board has decided that examinations of classes IX and XI will be conducted internally from the academic session 1987.

Small irrigation schemes of North-Eastern region

349. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether many small irrigation schemes of North-Eastern Region are not getting technological assistance from the Central Water Commission; .

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the names of the schemes received by Central Water Commission and when those schemes were received and from which State ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). Irrigation schemes are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments themselves. Schemes with a Cultural Command Area (CCA) upto 2000 hectares do not require any clearance from the Central Government. Schemes with CCA of more than 2000 hectares are looked after by the Central Water Commission and technological assistance is rendered when requested by the States. Four medium schemes with CCA between 2000 to 10,000 hectares received from North-Eastern Region are currently under examination by the C.W.C. The names of the schemes with their present position is given in the statement below.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Name of Scheme	Date of receipt in CWC	Present Position
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of multipurpose Sisri Irrigation-cum-Micro Hydel Scheme	15.3.79	Modified report based on the C.W.C. comments of 1980 is still awaited from the State.
2.	Assam	Kharmuzha Lift Irrigation Scheme.	10.5.82	The report has been placed before the TAC in its meeting held on 15th and 16th October 1986.
3.	Manipur	Dolai-Thabi Barrage Project.	15.5.85	Examination of the scheme has been completed which will be placed before the TAC shortly.
4.	Meghalaya	Rongai Valley Irrigation Scheme.	12.10.79	Replies to C.W.C. comments on Flood Control, Hydrology, Barrage and Canals sent to the States during 11/85 to 6/85 are still awaited.

Electrification of Krishna Canal-Guntur-Tenali Circular Railway (A. P.)

350. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South Central Railway has started the electrification of Railway line between Krishna Canal-Guntur-Tenali Circular railway line in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the work and the amount released for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Preliminary works connected with electrifica-

tion; are in progress. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided during the current year.

Swan Channelisation Project

351. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether details of the Swan Channelisation Project covered under the Larger Shivalik Project have been received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the brief outline of the two projects and the action taken by Government for their early construction; and

(c) whether the international financing agencies viz., World Bank, I.D.A., would be approached for financial assistance for the completion of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :
(a) The Government of Himachal Pradesh forwarded to the Central Water Commission in May 1984 a brief proposal for an integrated Area Development Project in Una District for channelisation of Swan Nadi and irrigation estimated to cost Rs. 225 crores. The State Government was requested by the Central Water Commission in July 1984 to formulate the detailed scheme according to the guidelines of Central Water Commission. The detailed project report has not been received from the State Government so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise as the detailed project report has not been received from the State Government.

Improvement of capacity of container handling equipment at Haldia Dock Complex

**352. SHRI PURAN CHAND MALIK :
SHRI SYED MASUDAL
HUSSAIN :**

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve and increase the capacity of container handling equipment at Haldia Dock Complex;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). Due to a resources constraint, a token provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made in the Seventh Plan for augmenting the container handling facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.25 crores. The scheme has been projected for possible financial assistance under the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund from Japan.

The scheme as projected comprises the addition of the following equipments :—

(1) Portainer	1 No.
(2) Transtainer	1 No.
(3) (a) Tractor	5 Nos.
(b) Chassis	10 Nos.

Number of passengers travelled between Delhi/New Delhi and Madras, Bombay, Howrah and Bangalore

353 DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of passengers travelled between Delhi/New Delhi and Madras, New Delhi/Delhi and Bombay, New Delhi/Delhi and Howrah, New Delhi/Delhi and Bangalore during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Number of passengers travelled during 1985-86 between Delhi/New Delhi and the following stations is given below :—

Madras	260
Bombay	1,144
Howrah	643
Bangalore	219

(Figures in thousands)

Use of Shipping Corporation of India's Ships by smugglers

354. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large scale use of Shipping Corporation of India's Ships by smugglers have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details in this regard in so far as the question of detection of ships is concerned;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the composition and guidelines to its members issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). During the period March 1985 to July 1986, 43 cases of smuggling in SCI's ships have been reported. Of these, the only major case is the seizure of contraband goods worth Rs. 1.19 crores from the vessel m. v. Samrat Ashok at Visakhapatnam on 28/29th June 1986. The contraband goods seized were 581 packages comprising of 917 VCRs/VCPs, some textiles and other electronic goods.

(c) and (d). In addition to the disciplinary action initiated by SCI, a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General (Shipping) with representatives of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and Department of Revenue has been constituted by the Government. The Committee inter-alia will look into :—

- (i) The pattern and size of contraband carriage in SCI vessels in the last five years.
- (ii) Steps to evolve a system both on—board SCI vessels and within the administrative Ministry for preventive vigilance as well as to check the misuse of SCI vessels for smuggling of contraband.
- (iii) How the legal and administrative responsibility in regard to contraband is to be fixed.
- (iv) Action taken against the crew members who were held either directly or indirectly responsible for the economic offences by way of recovery of fines imposed or disciplinary action taken against them.

Functioning of blood banks and voluntary agencies

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

(a) the number of blood banks functioning at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of Voluntary agencies functioning to help the hospitals in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether Government are giving encouragement in the highest blood donation among the institutions in the country, and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement-I below.

(b) The list of Voluntary agencies engaged in promotion of voluntary blood donation is given in the Statement-II below.

(c) and (d). Encouragement to Voluntary blood donation is an integral component of the Scheme for strengthening and modernisation of blood banking and transfusion services during the Seventh Plan. Government also have a scheme for giving grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations engaged in propagation of voluntary blood donation programme.

Statement-I

*Total number of blood banks in the country
(As per available information)*

No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Total No. of Blood Banks
1	2	3
1.	Assam	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	73
3.	Bihar	29
4.	Gujarat	10
5.	Haryana	12
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1

1	2	3	1	2	3
8.	Karnataka	57	22.	Chandigarh	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	56	23.	Delhi (Govt. & Hospital)	17
10.	Maharashtra	116	24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1
11.	Kerala	53	25.	Pandicherry	2
12.	Manipur	2	26.	Mizoram	2
13.	Meghalaya	3	27.	Nagaland	(No blood banks)
14.	Orissa	38	28.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	—do—
15.	Punjab	22	29.	Arunachal Pradesh	—do—
16.	Rajasthan	15	30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—do—
17.	Sikkim	1	31.	Lakshadweep Islands	—do—
18.	Tamil Nadu	80			
19.	Tripura	2			
20.	Uttar Pradesh	82		Total	720
21.	West Bengal	33			

Statement-II

List of Voluntary Organisations engaged in Voluntary blood donation programme

(As per available information)

1. Karnataka	1. Indian Red Cross Society, Karnataka State Branch, Bangalore.
2. Gujarat	2. Rajkot Voluntary Blood Bank, Rajkot.
	3. Gramya Jeevan Vikas Mandal, Jamnagar.
3. Jammu & Kashmir	4. Indian Red Cross Society, Jammu Region, Jammu.
4. Madhya Pradesh	5. Nagrik Raktadan Samiti, Indore.
5. Maharashtra	6. Federation of Bombay Blood Banks, Bombay.
	7. Indian Red Cross Society, Pandarpur Sub-branch, Maharashtra.
	8. Indian Red Cross Society, Solapur District Branch.
	9. Pune Red Cross Blood Bank, Indian Red Cross Society, Pune.
6. West Bengal	10. Association of Voluntary Blood Donors, West Bengal, Calcutta.
7. Rajasthan	11. Shree Kalyan Arogya Sadan, 7. B. Hospital & Medical Research Centre, Sikar.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 8. Chandigarh | 12. Blood Bank Society, P.G.I. Chandigarh. |
| 9. Tamil Nadu | 13. Blood Diseases Hospital Society, Chandigarh. |
| 10. Kerala | 14. Indian Red Cross Society, Tamil Nadu
Branch, Madras. |
| 11. Punjab | 15. I.M.A. Voluntary Donor Blood Bank,
Cochin, Kerala. |
| 12. Uttar Pradesh | 16. Blood Donors Council,
Rampuraphul, Punjab. |
| 13. Delhi | 17. Indira Gandhi National Blood Bank,
Lucknow. |
| 14. Bihar | 18. Blood Bank, Indian Red Cross Society,
New Delhi. |
| 15. Orissa | 19. Jamshedpur Blood Bank, Jamshedpur. |
| | 20. Orissa Red Cross Blood Bank, Cuttack. |

(All Red Cross Blood Banks)

- | | |
|--------------------|------|
| 21. Sampalpur | —do— |
| 22. Puri | —do— |
| 23. Balasore | —do— |
| 24. Koraput | —do— |
| 25. Dhenkanal | —do— |
| 26. Sudergarh | —do— |
| 27. Bolangir | —do— |
| 28. Kalahandi | —do— |
| 29. Beripada | —do— |
| 30. Phulbani | —do— |
| 31. Keonjhar | —do— |
| 32. Angul | —do— |
| 33. Bhanjanagar | —do— |
| 34. Paralakhemendi | —do— |
| 35. Bhubaneswar | —do— |
| 36. —do— | —do— |
| 37. Rairangpur | —do— |
| 38. Jaypore | —do— |
-

U.G.C. scheme to encourage teachers participation in conferences etc.

356. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether provision has been made by the University Grants Commission to encourage college teachers to participate in International Conferences/Seminars especially those belonging to humanities/social sciences;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission is releasing far greater funds to Universities than Colleges for attending International Conferences and Seminars; and

(c) if so, when this discriminating policy is to be dispensed with ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission has instituted a scheme of travel grants to college teachers for presenting their research papers at international conferences abroad. The Scheme covers College Teachers in all subjects including the humanities and Social Sciences.

(b) and (c). Travel grants to University teachers for this purpose are sanctioned by the Universities themselves from the unassigned grants placed at their disposal by the UGC every year. In the case of college teachers, such grants are sanctioned directly by the UGC. There is no discrimination between University and college teachers in this matter. According to information available, the number of University teachers who are invited to attend such Conferences and therefore are able to avail of the travel grants is larger than those in colleges.

Inter-State water disputes

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

(a) how many inter-State water disputes are pending for solution;

(b) what are the major issues in the dispute amongst several States; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to solve these disputes ?

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

(a) At present, there are three inter-State river water disputes pending solution, relating to sharing of the waters of Cauvery river, Yamuna river upto Okhla and Ravi-Beas rivers.

(b) The major issue in the disputes relates to utilisation of waters on an equitable basis.

(c) The Centre has been assisting the concerned States in arriving at a negotiated settlement. In respect of Ravi-Beas, a Tribunal has been set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1956. In respect of Cauvery a reference has been received from Tamilnadu to constitute a Tribunal.

Jeypore-Malkangiri rail link (Orissa)

358. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up the construction of Jeypore-Malkangiri rail link in Orissa;

(b) if so, the progress made so far; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constraint of resources and heavy commitments already in hand for on-going projects.

[Translation]

Timely payment of pension to employees of Western Railway

359. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of Western Railway are not paid Pension; Gratuity and other benefits within the stipulated period after their retirement;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of those employees who retired after 1 January, 1985 and who have not been paid their dues so far and the reasons for not making payment of their dues, in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Zonal Railway concerned and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

[English]

Passenger amenities at Gwalior, Datia, Jhansi and Hoshangabad Railway stations

360. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide adequate passenger amenities at Gwalior, Datia, Jhansi and Hoshangabad railway stations;

(b) whether survey was conducted on these stations and estimate was prepared by the Chief Engineer, Central Railway and submitted to Railways long ago; and

(c) how much time the Department will take to sanction the funds needed for Hoshangabad Railway station and when the work will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Some passenger amenity works have been sanctioned for Gwalior, Datia, Jhansi and Hoshangabad stations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A work in connection with improvement to the circulating area at Hoshangabad station was sanctioned and the same has been completed recently.

Change in timings of Trivandrum Delhi flight

361. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any complaints about the present timing of the direct flight operating between Trivandrum and Delhi via Goa and Cochin; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to revise the present timing so as to enable the passengers to start from Trivandrum in the morning and reach Delhi by noon ?

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

(b) The present capacity constraints and the scheduling pattern make it difficult for Indian Airlines to operate this service in the morning hours.

Import of spares for aircrafts

362. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines Management is purchasing aircraft spares/components against foreign exchange;

(b) whether Indian Airlines management has purchased spares/components worth lakhs

of rupees in foreign currency and these have remained unutilised due to lack of proper functioning/control;

(c) if so, what would be the value of these spares/components which are now lying in non-moving stores; and

(d) the reasons therefor and steps under consideration to avoid such recurrence in future?

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

(b) to (d). It would be incorrect to say that spare parts/components purchased by Indian Airlines have remained unutilised due to lack of proper functioning/control. The spare parts are purchased after taking into account aircraft utilisation planned for, anticipated overhauls and lead time required for procurement. The procurement of spares and components is kept at the minimum. Certain insurance items are required to be procured as their non-availability in the hour of need can lead to grounding of aircraft and consequential loss of revenue and cancellation of services. Some of these items procured for emergency use become non-moving/slow moving. At present out of the total inventory of Indian Airlines of Rs. 80.60 crores, the value of non-moving/slow-moving stores are estimated at Rs. 10.13 crores.

Gandhiji University, Kottayam, Kerala

363. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of universities in Kerala recognised by the University Grants Commission for giving financial assistance;

(b) whether the Gandhiji University at Kottayam has not been recognised by the University Grants Commission for giving financial aid;

(c) whether Government of Kerala has made a request in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). There are at present five universities in Kerala. These are :

(i) Kerala University, Trivandrum.

(ii) Cochin University of Science and Technology, Cochin.

(iii) Calicut University, Calicut.

(iv) Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur.

(v) Gandhiji University, Kottayam.

All these universities are functioning under Acts of the Kerala Legislature and they do not require any formal recognition from the UGC. However, any University established after June 17, 1972 requires to be declared fit by the UGC for financial assistance from Central sources. The Gandhiji University, which was established in 1983, has not so far been declared fit for assistance from UGC.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The UGC has examined the proposal of the Government of Kerala to declare Gandhiji University fit for Central assistance under Section 12B of the UGC Act. The Commission has suggested certain amendments to the Act under which the University was established. The State Government was also requested to indicate the details of the physical facilities created for the University, including the faculty positions filled up. These matters were also discussed at a meeting between the Chairman, UGC and the Education Minister, Kerala in July, 1986. The detailed information required by the Commission has not yet been received.

Non-Installation of imported equipments in AIIMS

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

(a) whether costly imported equipments purchased by All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for its various deart departments have not been installed or commissioned so far; and

(b) if so, the value of such equipments and the date of purchase and the reasons for not commissioning these equipments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). All the imported equipments purchased by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences from time to time for its various departments had been installed/commissioned. However, one Monochrometer which was purchased in June, 1975 and installed/commissioned, went out of order and became non-functional subsequently due to non-availability of spare parts. Efforts are being made by the Institute to get it recommissioned. The following equipments purchased in August, 1986 have been installed and would be commissioned very soon.

1. Bear ZE Ventilator
2. Pulmosystem S-11 Respirate
3. Central Monitoring System
4. BP 2000 infant Ventilator.

Bomb disposal squads for airports

365. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to form bomb disposal squads for airports is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the major airports will have such squads; and

(d) if not, whether Government would consider providing such squads to all the airports in future ?

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

(b) and (c). Trained staff will be inducted to detect and dispose off bombs/explosives at all the four International airports, to start with.

(d) The airport security staff will handle the situation at other airports.

Reviewing system of holding enquiries into air accidents

366. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to review the system of holding enquiries into the air accidents in the country to make flying safer; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Integrated relief package to shipping industry

367. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to offer an integrated relief package to the recession ridden shipping industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). New institutional arrangements for ship financing which would include management of existing loans granted by Shipping Development Fund Committee and financial reliefs to shipping companies, where warranted, are under consideration of the Government.

**Delay in service to passengers at
Delhi Airport**

368. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION
be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey has been conducted by the International Airports Authority of India at Indira Gandhi Airport Terminal-2 for checking the delay of service for passengers at different stages;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the report of the survey so conducted; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide better service to passengers who have to wait for longer period to clear all formalities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Time
Motion Survey was conducted from 5th to
12th July, 86 of international passengers at
Indira Gandhi International Airport.

(b) The survey reveals that on an average, an arriving international passengers takes 129 minutes for being cleared through all the processing points in the case of Red Channel and 68 minutes in the case of Green Channel. The survey indicates that a longer time is required to clear passengers who arrive from Gulf, Singapore, Honkong etc. with lots of dutiable items compared to passengers from European countries. In the case of international departures, the average time taken after a passenger checks in till he goes to the security hold area was found to be 69 minutes.

(c) The Customs and Immigration Authorities have been requested to man more counters to facilitate early clearance of passengers.

[Translation]

News item Captioned 'Her Sal
Badete hain 17 lakh Viklang

369. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in Janasatta dated 29 September, 1986 under the caption "Her Sal Badete Hain 17 lakh Viklang";

(b) the estimated number of handicapped persons in the country at present; and

(c) the arrangements made by the Department of Health to ensure that children are not born handicapped and the time by which it is likely to produce results ?

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

(b) No Country-wide data is available to indicate the exact extent of handicapped persons. According to a survey conducted by the National Sample Survey in 1981 it was estimated that there were about 12 million persons having at least one or other disabilities at that point of time.

(c) Prevention of birth defects leading to handicaps receives significant support from general MCH measures taken by the government which include provision of good ante-natal care, delivery by a trained birth attendant, improving the nutritional status of the mother, prophylaxis against nutritional anemia etc. These measures are expected to produce a perceptible impact over a period of 5-10 years.

[English]

**Storage of coking coal and imported
chemicals at Visakhapatnam port
Causing pollution**

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

(a) whether the proposal for using the cargo berth in the outer harbour at Visakhapatnam for unloading the coking coal which is proposed to be transported by the exist-

ing conveyor belt and stacked in front of the Port Administrative Office will be posing enormous problem of pollution;

(b) whether it is also proposed to provide for massive storage of imported ammonia and phosphoric acid in the inner harbour which may cause great pollution problem; and

(c) whether the question of avoiding the handling of enormous quantities of coking coal and its transport to the residential areas and Naval Base is proposed to be considered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) A proposal for using the general cargo berth for handling coking coal has been received and this proposal will be subject to clearance by the concerned agencies in the State for pollution control.

(b) An area of 2.75 hectares in inner harbour has been allotted to Godavari Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited for storage of ammonia and phosphoric acid after obtaining clearance from the Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board.

(c) It will not be possible for the port to avoid the handling of coking coal. Such handling with adequate safeguards against pollution will minimise the possibility of injury to public health.

Grievance redressal system at AIIMS

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

(a) whether a new grievance redressal system is being created at AIIMS, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Institute has constituted a Grievances Committee consisting of five members with Prof. B. Ramachandra Rao, Member of Parliament, as Chairman to deal with public grievances in regard to treatment at the Hospital attached to the Institute. The Committee is also expected to suggest corrective measures for further improvement of the patient care services.

Navodaya Schools in Timal Nadu

372. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of places where Navodaya Schools are proposed to be opened in Timal Nadu State; and

(b) the grounds on which these places were selected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Locations for Navodaya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu State have not so far been decided. Under the scheme for establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas it is proposed to set up one Navodaya Vidyalaya in every district of all the States/UTs in the country during the 7th Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Recovery of loans from shipping companies

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

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are concerned over the mounting arrears from defaulting shipping companies;

(b) if so, whether in view of the low recovery of loans. Government are contemplating certain legislative measures for speedier and effective recoveries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the total loan amount paid to various shipping companies during the last ten years, and to what extent the recovery has been slow;

(e) the shipping companies which have been found defaulters and the action taken against them; and

(f) the further steps taken for speedier recovery of loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Necessary information is given in statements I and II laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3194/86]

(e) Necessary information is given in statement-III laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 3194/86]

(f) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Performance of Indian Cricket and Hockey Teams

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the dismal performance of Indian Cricket team since 1983 in international competitions and if so, the reaction of Government;

(b) whether our performance in hockey game at Seoul has indicated the dramatic decline of the standard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND

SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The Indian Cricket team has very recently won the One-day International series against the Australian Cricket team. It would not be fair to call this performance dismal, which in fact has been quite good.

(b) and (c). It is a fact that the Indian Hockey team won a bronze medal at the X Asian Games as compared to a silver medal in the IX Asian Games. There has thus been a decline in performance. It would be necessary for concerned organisations to analyse the causes of this and to take remedial steps.

IIT Graduates' taking up employment abroad

376. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of graduates under different disciplines, passing out of the IITs each year;

(b) whether a good number of them take up employment abroad and settle down there; and

(c) if so, the annual loss due to such brain drain and what steps Government propose to take to check the brain drain ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The approximate number of students passing out of various undergraduate disciplines, each year, are given in the statement below.

(b) The exact number of the IIT graduates going abroad is not maintained. However, according to the available information the number of such graduates is of the order of 20 per cent on an average.

(c) A large number of engineers who go abroad return after varying periods of time

after acquiring advanced skills and valuable experience. Since precise figures of those going out or returning at any point are not available and it is difficult to quantify the value of the skills and experience acquired abroad, it is difficult to estimate any loss that might be involved in the process.

Apart from arranging industrial training for the students during their pre-final year, the Training and Placement Section of each IIT keeps close and constant liaison with Indian industries/organisations to ensure that the students get not only a job but a place where their talents would be best utilised. Through these efforts large number of students are selected by the Indian industries/organisations, every year, through Campus interviews.

Statement

<i>Approximate number of students graduating from IITs each year in different disciplines :</i>	
1. Aeronautical Engineering	40
2. Agricultural Engineering	15
3. Architecture	8
4. Chemical Engineering	200
5. Civil Engineering	165
6. Computer Science and Engineering	70
7. Electrical Engineering/ Electronic etc.	300
8. Mechanical Engineering	300
9. Metallurgical Engineering	115
10. Mining Engineering	10
11. Naval Architecture	17
12. Engineering Physics	10
13. Textile Technology	25
14. M.Sc. (Physics/Chemistry/ Mathematics etc.)	285

Increase in incidence of Polio

377. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :
SHRI R. P. DAS :

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

(a) the reasons for the increase in incidence of polio in the country; and

(b) the remedial measures being taken to check polio in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Actually there is a decrease of Poliomyelitis cases during 1984 and 1985 as compared to 1982 and 1983. But there is a slight increase of cases during 1985, as compared to 1984, which might be due to the increased awareness of the disease and, detection of cases. The number of cases of Poliomyelitis reported to the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) by medical institutions during the past four years is as under :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>
1982	21469
1983	21310
1984	18040
1985	19733

The above given figures reflect only the reported cases by the various Medical Institutions.

(b) To reduce the morbidity and mortality due to Poliomyelitis, Polio vaccination has been included under the Expanded Programme on Immunization from 1979-80. The coverage of Polio Vaccination has been steadily increasing from 16.10 lakh infants in 1980-81 to 119.08 lakh infants in 1985-86. It is planned to cover 183.00 lakh infants in 1989-90. The Universal Immunisation Programme started in 1985-86 also involves immunization against Poliomyelitis and, by 1990, 85 per cent of infants would be covered under this Programme. This percentage of coverage, it is expected, would be enough to provide the 'herd immunity' against the disease.

Proposals on new education policy discussed at National Integration Council

378. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some proposals on education policy were discussed at the recently held National Integration Council; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard by Government especially in the context of the new policy of Government on Navodaya Schools ?

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

(b) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages migration of 20 per cent of students from each Navodaya Vidyalaya to another Navodaya Vidyalaya in a different linguistic region. The migration will be, approximately speaking, between Hindi-speaking and non-Hindi speaking districts. In the Hindi-speaking districts, the third language taught in a Navodaya Vidyalaya would be language of the 20 per cent students migrating to that Vidyalaya from a Non-Hindi region. This language will be compulsory. In the non-Hindi regions, Navodaya Vidyalays will follow the normal Three Language Formula, viz., regional language, Hindi and English with Hindi/English as medium from class VIII or IX.

Further, the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages that National integration should inform the activity of the Government and the people alike. One way of bringing this about is to orient the education of boys and girls towards National integration at an early age. One important vehicle of integration is the core curriculum adumbrated in the new Education Policy. The core curriculum would naturally and inevitably contain, Cultural, social and historical inputs from all regions of the country and contribution from the States in ample measure. Another important measure is the opportunity afforded to students, at an impressionable age, to live and learn along with their peers from States other than their own and to get acquainted with, and motivated by, experiences of national integration in action. In higher and technical education, mobility of students across the country is another crucial factor.

[Translation]

Rerouting of D.T.C. Buses

379. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Transport Corporation had changed the routes of their buses in the Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi in the recent past;

(b) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the new routes were not convenient to the local commuters and the Corporation has restored the old routes;

(d) if so, the shortcomings found in this new experiment; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred by the Delhi Transport Corporation on chalking out this new scheme indicating the payment made to the private Company entrusted with the work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The changes on some routes were a part of route rationalisation undertaken by DTC in Trans-Yamuna area.

(c) and (d). The majority of the residents of Trans-Yamuna area did not respond favourably to the new pattern of bus routes. The principal short-comings as observed from public reaction were either the shifting of starting point of bus routes, or changing via.

(e) Out of total agreed charges of Rs. 1.61 lakhs (Rs. 1.45 lakhs as consultancy fee and Rs. 0.16 lakhs as cost of computer time) a sum of Rs. 67,000/- has been paid to National Council of Applied Economics and Research to whom the study had been entrusted by Delhi Transport Corporation,

[English]

(c) No, Sir.

Unregistered antiquities in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether a large number of Private Trusts in Rajasthan have not got registered antiquities in their possession/custody;

(b) if so, the action that has been taken against the Trustees for violation of mandatory provisions of the Registration of Antiquities Act; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Vayudoot service from Madras to Bangalore via Vellore

381. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN :
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start Vayudoot service from Madras to Bangalore via Vellore;

(b) if so, when would this scheme be implemented so that the Vayudoot Service is provided to the people of that area; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to introduce one such service touching Vellore which is an important place in North Arcot district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) At present, there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Missing of artefacts at Festival of India in France and U.S.A.

382. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain valuable artefacts sent for the Festival of India in the U.S.A. and France last year were found missing;

(b) if so, the details of the art objects found missing stating the approximate value of each of the art pieces;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter to fix responsibility for the gross negligence in handling the valuable artefacts; if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the measures which have been taken by Government to remove the loopholes, if any, in the norms laid down to ensure the safety of such valuable pieces of art ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No, Sir. However a tiny mouth piece of a Hookah called 'Munal' was found missing before despatch to the Festival of India while in the custody of the National Museum, New Delhi.

(b) This 18th Century Hookah, in seven parts, was insured for Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The value of the tiny piece of 'Munal' is to be assessed by the Evaluation Committee.

(c) Action to fix responsibility is in progress.

(d) Apparently, there are no professional loopholes in ensuring the safety of such art objects. However, in exceptional circumstances which cannot always be foreseen, such incidents could occur.

**Irregularity and misuse of pipe
purchased at Cochin Shipyard**

383. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is irregularity and misuse of the pipe purchased at Cochin Shipyard; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). A Committee has been constituted by Chairman and Managing Director, Cochin Shipyard Ltd. to investigate into the alleged excessive indenting and procurement of pipes and submit a report on lapses, if any, and persons responsible therefor.

[Translation]

**Rare idols found while repairing
Qutab Minar, Delhi**

384. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether, while carrying out repairs to the Qutab Minar at Delhi, some rare idols have been found engraved in its walls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to exercise more vigilance while carrying out repairs to it keeping in view the possibility of more such idols coming to light; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) While carrying out structural repairs to Qutab Minar, two partially damaged sculptures were found from inner core of masonry.

(b) The male figure is four armed and depicted standing in *Tribhanga* posture holding a pot in his lower left hand, while the lower right hand rests on right knee. The objects hold in upper right and left hands are not distinct. The figure wears a garland, a sacred thread and necklace. The female figure is also depicted standing in '*Tribhanga*' posture and wearing ear ornaments, necklace and armlets.

(c) and (d). All possible care is being taken by proper supervision during the course of repairs to ensure that sculptures if any, found in the core of masonry are retrieved carefully and preserved.

[English]

**Foot overbridges at Vangani, Vasind,
Kasara and Kadavali**

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

(a) whether there is a demand for construction of foot-over bridges at Vangani, Vasind, Kasara and Kadavali of Central Railway, Bombay Division; and

(b) if so, the action taken and the time by which the work is likely to be taken over ?

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

(b) A foot-over bridge already exists at Vasind which connects both Up and Down platforms. At other stations namely Vangani, Kasara and Kadavali, the proposal for providing foot over bridges will be considered for inclusion in Railway's future Works Programme subject to availability of funds.

**Job-linked courses in Senior Secondary
Schools and Colleges**

386. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to provide more job-linked courses in Senior Secondary Schools and Colleges, keeping in view the increasing trend in educated unemployed;

(b) the number of students admitted to such courses and since when; and

(c) whether it is proposed to restrict admission of students to general courses in colleges with a view to reducing unemployment in future among the educated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The National Policy on Education 1986 envisages that vocational courses would cover 10 per cent of higher secondary students by 1990. The policy also visualises organisation of tertiary level courses for those who complete the higher secondary courses of the academic stream.

The Programme of Action for the implementation of the policy approved by Parliament in August, 1986 outlines the steps proposed to be taken in this matter. These include the establishment and development of district, state and national level agencies for assessment of vocational manpower, design of courses and development of curriculum and instructional resources, planning and coordination of vocational education programmes, and monitoring and evaluation of their progress. The details of the programmes have not yet been finalised.

(b) According to information available, during 1985-86, out of an estimated 25 lakhs students seeking admission to the +2 stage, about 72,000 were covered by vocational courses.

(c) No such proposal is under Government's consideration at present.

Proposal to write off losses of Mogul Line

387. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to write off Rs. 106.5 crore losses incurred by Mogul Line; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Government have decided to write off the loans and interest of Mogul Line Ltd. outstanding towards Shipping Development Fund Committee to the extent of Rs. 106.73 crores so as to enable Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. to take over MLL with minimum liabilities.

Maintenance of Bala Qila

388. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV ; Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ancient historical fort known as "Bala Qila" is under the supervision, control, and maintenance of Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) whether the main gates, boundary walls and important apartments of the fort campus are in a dilapidated condition;

(c) whether old guns and weapons are also preserved in the fort complex; and

(d) whether the Union Government propose to preserve and protect the twelfth century Alwar Fort (Bala Qila) by providing adequate funds for its repairs, renovation and maintenance through Archaeological Survey of India ?

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

(b) The fort is under the State Government and is partly in a dilapidated condition.

(c) A few cannons are lying within the fort.

(d) The preservation and protection of the fort and provision of funds therefor is the responsibility of the State Government.

Decline in sterilisation programme

389. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the over-all performance of the sterilisation programme to curb the population explosion in the country has suffered a decline during the first four months of the current financial year as compared to the corresponding period of the last year;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of sterilisations carried out and the targets fixed for the current year; and

(c) what steps are being taken to fulfil the targets set for sterilisation during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). As against the plan target of 60 lac sterilisations fixed for the year, 1986-87 at the National level 7.94 lac (provisional) sterilisations were reported to have been performed by the states during the first 4 months, i.e. April to July, 1986, as compared to 9.43 lac sterilisations performed by the States during the corresponding period of last year i.e. April to July 1985. This performance works out to an achievement of 63 per cent of the proportionate target fixed for the period in the current year.

(c) Intensive efforts are being made to achieve the targets set under the Family Welfare Programme through close monitoring and supervision, improvement and strengthening of services, inter-departmental co-ordination, involvement of non Governmental/voluntary organisations and increased communication and media activities. The States have been advised to organise camps for sterilisation on one fixed day every week in each block level PHC from September, 1986 onwards.

Efforts to develop anti-cobra serum

390. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made in the country to develop anti-cobra serum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that an institute in Japan is also developing this anti-cobra serum;

(d) whether Government have investigated into its effectiveness; and

(e) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Anti cobra Vecom Serum was developed in the country about 80 years ago and is manufactured in several institutions now.

(c) Government is not aware of this.

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

Derailment of 31 UP Danapur Express

391. SHRI SALAHUDDIN :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons killed, and injured as a result of derailment of 31 UP Danapur Express on September 7, 1986 in Asansol Division on Eastern Railway between Mathurapur and Shankarpur Stations;

(b) the causes of the derailment;

(c) the action taken against the persons found responsible if any; and

(d) the steps taken to check recurrence of such type of accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There was no loss of life or injury to anybody in this accident.

(b) and (c). This accident occurred due to removal of permanent way fittings by miscreants. No railway staff has been held responsible.

(d) Important steps taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents are :—

- (i) patrolling of track;
- (ii) burring of fish bolts whereby after the nuts are tightened on the bolts, the threads on the bolts are destroyed and the bolt cannot be removed without using chisel;
- (iii) reducing the number of fish-plated joints by welding of rail joints; and
- (iv) State Government has been requested to take effective steps to prevent miscreant's activity affecting railway assets and operations.

Fire safety at Indira Gandhi International Airport

392. **SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO** : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a report submitted by senior officials of the Fire Engineering Division to the Chairman of the International Airports Authority of India almost all fire safety systems, worth over Rs. 70 lakhs at Indira Gandhi International Airport Terminal are in a pathetic condition;

(b) if so, whether investigations have been made and responsibility fixed for it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) During routine inspections at the time of installation, certain deficiencies were noticed in the new Fire Fighting System being installed at the Indira

Gandhi International Airport, which have been pointed out to the contractors for rectification. The system will be taken over by the I. A. A. I. only after a detailed demonstration and acceptance test. Till then, the existing system will continue to be used for meeting any emergencies.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Setting up of Central Port Authority and Ports Development Fund

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

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to set up a Central Port Authority and Ports Development Fund to streamline the functioning of the various ports in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Merger of AI and IA

394. **SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH** :
SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of the proposal for the merger of Air India and Indian Airlines; and

(b) what action plan has been drawn up to implement the proposal if finally decided by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI

JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The proposal for the merger of Air India and Indian Airlines is under examination. The question of drawing action plan will depend upon Government decision in this behalf.

Water-shed programme

395. SHRI NARSING SURYA WANSHI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) in view of the poor ground water utilisation in the State of Karnataka, whether Union Government or State Government have any plan for 'water shed programme' for preservation of water; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled "National Water Shed Development Programme" covering an area of 36,000 hectares annually during VIIth plan period in 13 districts of the State has been approved. A World Bank assisted project on "Water Shed Development in Rainfed Areas" is also under implementation in parts of Bangalore and Mysore districts in Karnataka.

The State Government has also proposed taking up of schemes for prospecting and development of ground water on Water Shed basis during 1986-87.

Barefoot doctors programme

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

(a) whether the programme of barefoot doctors for bringing low cost medical care to villages has been brought on a full fledged scale;

(b) whether barefoot doctors have achieved success in other countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the bare-foot doctors programme had been assured support by the foreign international development agencies and if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) There is no scheme of Bare-foot doctors in the country.

(b) Bare-foot doctors are working in China and according to the report available it has been successful in the pronative and preventive aspects of health care. Important contribution have been made in the field of obstetrics and family planning.

(c) Question does not arise.

Proposal to form a consortium of shipping companies

397. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to form a consortium of three shipping companies viz Scindia Steam and Navigation Company, India Shipping Company and the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) whether these three shipping companies have enough capacity for break-bulk cargo and containerisation; and

(c) whether Government have provided enough funds for the purchase of or to revamp their fleet ?

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

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

Transportation of goods through coastal shipping vis-a-vis rail and road

398. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether transportation of goods through coastal shipping is costlier/cheaper than their transportation through rail or road;

(b) if cheaper, whether Government have any scheme to increase carriage of goods through ships instead of rail or road; and

(c) if costlier, the steps which are being taken to make it cheaper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Coastal shipping has cost advantages on long leads and for bulk haulage where cargo traffic is available for both directions.

(b) and (c). Coordination of coastal operation, modernisation of coastal fleet, improvement of port facilities, rationalisation of custom and port procedure for fixation/revision of freight rates etc. are some of the steps being taken to develop coastal shipping. Also specific proposals to start cargo/passenger service on certain routes have been suggested by some shipping companies.

Coaching facilities for tribal boys and girls in sports

399. **SHRI SIMON TIGGA :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India has trained 13 tribal boys and girls in Archery under its special area games schemes;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes;

(c) whether there is any proposal to coach tribal girls and boys in the games of hockey, football etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND

CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :

(a) 72 tribal boys and girls were trained by the Sports Authority of India in Archery under its Special Area Games Scheme.

(b) The scheme of Special Area Games aims at spotting natural sports talent in any special area of the country such as tribal areas, hills, coastal areas, etc. The scheme envisages development of sports talent, scientifically into excellence, in the respective sports disciplines.

(c) to (e). While there is no proposal at present under the scheme to coach tribal girls and boys in hockey and football, the scheme is not confined to any specific sports discipline. The scheme is in its infancy and will grow in course of time to cover a number of sports disciplines.

Common Core Curriculum in Navodaya Schools

400. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Common Core Curriculum is proposed to be introduced in Navodaya Schools; and

(b) if so, the details of subjects proposed to be included in the Common Core Curriculum ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The National Policy on Education, 1986 envisages a notional system of education based on a national curricular framework which contains a common core along with other components that are flexible. The Navodaya Vidyalayas like all other schools in the country will implement this curriculum.

(b) The National Policy envisages that the elements of the common core will cut across subject areas. The National Council of Educational Research and Training has

designed a framework for curriculum at the school stage and this along with curricular guidelines and draft syllabi in different subjects have been sent to States.

Air services from Trivandrum to Gulf Countries

**401. PROF. P. J. KURIEN :
SHRI K. MOHAN DAS :**

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the countries in the Gulf region to which direct air services are being operated from Trivandrum at present;

(b) whether there is any demand for extension of direct air services to more countries in this region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) From Trivandrum, Air India is currently operating direct air services to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah and Ras-al-Khaymah (United Arab Emirates).

(b) and (c). Requests have been received for introduction of direct air services from Trivandrum to Bahrain, Doha and Muscat. This is being pursued with the concerned authorities of these countries.

[Translation]

Complaint against serving meals and breakfast in aluminium packets in railways

402. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received from people, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies and Journalists against switching over to the practice of serving meals and breakfast in aluminium packets in various railways by giving up the

old practice and the action taken on these complaints;

(b) whether the meal and breakfast served in aluminium packets cost more than that which used to be served under the old system and at the same time both the quantity and quality thereof have been reduced and the food is provided in unhygienic packets; and

(c) the agencies which are supplying these aluminium packets and the price of each packet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) About 96 complaints were received about meals served in casseroles since its inception, i.e. from 1.6.85 to 30.9.86. During this period, about 70.91 lakh casserole meals were served. Thus the percentage of complaints is very *minimal*. The opinion polls conducted to ascertain the reaction of the passengers have revealed that an overwhelming majority of passengers appreciate this service. Suitable penal action has been taken against the staff found responsible for the complaints, and various measures have also been taken to further improve the service.

(b) The quantity in casseroles is slightly less as compared to that in thali meals, but this is basically due to reduction in water content. The calorific value is almost the same and quality is better. The price of meals in casserole is slightly higher but the overall advantages of casserole service, viz., high degree of hygiene, capacity to retain warmth, better quality, etc. out-weighs other factors. The casseroles are very much hygienic when compared to Thali meals, which were open to dust and flies.

(c) The agencies which are supplying aluminium foils to the Railways are M/s. India Foils, M/s. Metalex Association, M/s. Honey Comb India Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Crockery Centre and M/s. Indian Aluminium Co. The price of smaller sized aluminium casseroles ranges between 53 paise to 68 paise, and that of bigger sized casseroles between 83 paise to 99 paise; excluding sales tax.

[English]

Guidelines to detect loading of explosives in baggages

404. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any new guidelines to detect loading of explosives in baggages following the Kanishka crash enquiry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure that these guidelines are followed in all international airports where Air India flies ?

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

(b) Air India have been directed to ensure that :—

(i) The registered baggage is matched with the passengers and interline baggage is not accepted without identification by the passenger.

(ii) The registered baggage is screened through X-ray and a given percentage checked physically with the help of sniffers; and

(iii) Cargo/unaccompanied baggage is cooled off suitably.

(c) Supervisory officers of Air India have been directed to hold frequent checks to ensure compliance

Dropping of irrigation schemes of Madhya Pradesh

405. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Water Commission had dropped from consideration as many as 21 irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) in what other ways Centre propose to help Madhya Pradesh in this regard ?

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

(a) to (c). 19 major and medium irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh have been deleted from the list of projects under examination in the Central Water Commission during July 1981 to September 1986 due to non-receipt of replies to the comments sent to the State Governments. The projects can be examined for clearance on receipt of modified reports incorporating the observations of Central Water Commission.

Archaeological Excavation at Ayodhya

406. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any archaeological excavation has been undertaken in Ayodhya by the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the results and conclusions thereof; and

(c) whether these excavations have led to any consequences regarding the earliest period of demand occupation of this site of present day Ayodhya ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The Archaeological Survey of India undertook excavations at Ayodhya, District Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, jointly with the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla during the last decade.

(b) and (c). As a result of these excavations remains, antiquities including pottery from early seventh century B.C. to later periods have been brought to light.

**Demand for railway line between
Thiruvella and Trivandrum**

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

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the people in South Eastern Kerala for construction of a new railway line between Thiruvella-Trivandrum via Pathanathitta-Punallur-Nedwandum etc. and

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

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

(b) The Southern Railway has examined the suggested alignment vis-a-vis survey in progress for doubling between Kayankulam and Trivandrum including the alternative route via Kottarakara. The Railway is of the opinion that this alignment cannot be considered in lieu of doubling and has to be separately considered as a New Line for which there is severe constraint of resources.

**Restructure of Family Welfare
Department**

408. SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :
SHRI SHIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to restructure the Department of Family welfare shortly to enable it to cope with the new demands and thrust areas under the revised family planning strategy; and

(b) if so, by when the revised family planning strategy is to be adopted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ
KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The Draft Revised

Strategy for the National Family Welfare Programme is in the process of finalisation. However, appropriate, restructuring of the Departmental set up and implementation machinery is undertaken as and when considered necessary, depending upon the needs of the programme.

**Decision taken in Conference of
Cooperation and Family
Welfare**

409. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

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

(a) whether one day Conference of the Co-operation and Family Welfare had been convened by him during September, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the main purpose of the conference; and

(c) what are the decisions taken in the conference and to what extent these decisions will help in improving the Family planning programmes in India ?

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

(b) To interact with the representatives of the Co-operative Institutions with a view to increase their involvement in the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme.

(c) It was decided that all the Co-operative Units at the National, State, District and Primary levels would be fully involved in the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme in all its spheres of activities; and would intensify efforts aimed at bringing about a planned parenthood and extend fullest cooperation to all Governmental activities on the Family Welfare and population stabilisation front. With about 35000 co-operatives in the country, covering 95 per cent of villages and almost 50 per cent of the rural population, and with their appeal

to the masses, it is expected that their involvement would go a long way in making the various activities under the Family Welfare Programme readily acceptable and thus ensuring its achieving the avowed objectives.

Shifting of emphasis from permanent methods to non-permanent methods of family planning

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift emphasis from permanent methods of family planning like tubectomy and vasectomy to non-permanent methods;

(b) how far frequent changes have been successful in the working of family planning and whether it resulted in harm to the users and wastage of expenditure to the exchequer;

(c) the details of the permanent methods and non-permanent methods introduced by Government, stating the reasons for frequent changes;

(d) whether the change in policy would result in encouragement of cases of abortions; and

(e) if so, the measures Government propose to take to face the situation ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) to (e). The present Family Planning programme is based on the cafeteria approach under which a number of contraceptive options are available to the eligible couples. Couples who have achieved the desired level of family size generally opt for permanent methods whereas younger group of couples opt for spacing methods. The Government Policy is to pursue family planning programme on a purely voluntary basis as a peoples' own programme and choice of method is left to the choice of acceptor.

New system to check air baggage

411. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new system of checking the baggage of air passengers is being introduced;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases in which unclaimed baggages were found in International flights landing in Delhi during the past one year; and

(d) what special steps have been taken to eliminate the possibility of unclaimed baggages being loaded into the aircraft ?

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

(b) Steps are under way to ensure that Operators providing service to or from India do not place the baggage of such passengers who have registered but have not reported for embarkation on board the aircraft.

(c) From September, 1985 to September, 1986 there was one reported case where some items of baggage remained unclaimed at the time of baggage identification at Delhi.

(d) Since airlines are required to match the baggage with the passengers, the possibility of unclaimed baggages being loaded in the aircraft may not arise.

Conference of Central Councils of Health and Family Welfare

412. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

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

(a) whether a Joint Conference of the Central Councils of Health and Family Welfare has approved the revised family welfare strategy in September, 1986; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

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

(a) The Joint Conference of the Central Councils of Health and Family Welfare held

in September, 1986 has endorsed the various approaches and specific initiatives developed in the draft New Strategy for population stabilisation and Family Welfare.

(b) Some of the major components forming part of the draft strategy and the latest position of action taken thereon is indicated in the statement given below.

Statement

Important components of the draft revised strategy and the latest position of the action taken

Component	Action Taken
1	2

1. Beyond Family Planning measures :

It was recommended that certain socio-economic co-relates such as mean age at marriage of women, status of women, female literacy, enhancing child survival, old age security and linkages with poverty alleviation programmes should be monitored.

For raising the age of marriage and for giving a higher status to women as equal partners in decision making, the nodal responsibility falls on the Department of Women Welfare.

For economic linkages with programmes of other Ministries/Departments inter-sectoral Coordination Committees are proposed to be set up.

2. Infrastructure

Steps have to be taken to ensure that inadequacies relating to poor quality of services, non-availability of staff, poor quality of management resulting in suboptimal utilization of existing infrastructure are removed.

States/UTs have been advised to fill up all vacant posts, to set up Cabinet Committees to monitor the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme. For strengthening the structure, a revised staffing pattern has been formulated and the State Governments have been given sufficient flexibility to suggest their own requirements of staff with an upper budgetary ceiling of 7.5 per cent for expenses on Direction and Administration.

1

2

3. Upgrading technical services

The technical quality of services will have to be improved, all Block-level PHCs will have to be equipped to render family welfare services, training of medical officers will be taken up on a continuing basis, the existing curriculum for medical and paramedical courses to be suitably augmented to give more emphasis to family welfare component with special reference to techniques and social and demographic implications of population.

4. Voluntary Action

Promotion of non-Governmental sector, including the organised sector, industrial sector, cooperatives, etc.

Laparoscopic training facilities are being extended and sanctions for four laparoscopic training centres for the year 1986-87 have been issued. A proposal for training of all PHC doctors in tubectomy, mini-lap and vasectomy is under consideration.

A number of meetings have been held to work out the modalities for involving the industrial sector, cooperative sector, non-governmental organisations, trade unions, various ministries of the Government of India in the Family Welfare Programme. As a result of the discussion held, action points have been identified and action initiated thereon.

5. Community Participation

Setting up of popular Committees and the Village level Women Volunteer Corps.

Instructions for setting up of popular Committees have already been issued and we are now following up with the State in regard to the implementation of the Scheme. A Scheme for setting up of women volunteer corps on a pilot basis is under consideration.

9. Improving mobility, Streamlining supplies and equipments.

The proposal for providing vehicles for new PHCs is being examined keeping in view the constraint of resources. The data on vehicles under the Family Welfare Programme is being progressively computerised.

8. Eligible Couple Register

A revised scheme is under consideration.

7. Programme Coordination

Coordinating mechanisms are under consideration.

1

2

9. Research, Management and Evaluation

—Family Planning Research Priority to be given to operational research etc.

The available data as a result of psychosocial research is proposed to be consolidated.

—Management Information System.

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Adviser, Planning Commission, has been constituted to study the implementation of Integrated Health Information System and recommend steps required for its successful implementation. This Committee had held its first meeting in Shillong to review the system in North Eastern part of the country.

—Concurrent Evaluation of Programme.

A scheme to involve selected independent institutes to undertake evaluation of Family Welfare Programme both on qualitative and quantitative aspects on the lines of IRDP evaluation is under consideration.

—Spacing methods.

A Committee for working out a short-term and long-term strategy for promoting spacing methods was constituted under the Chairmanship of Director, National Institute of Health and Family Welfare. The report of the Committee is being processed further. All efforts are being made to achieve a higher level of performance under Spacing Methods over the plan targets.

—10. Restructuring Structures.

A model staffing pattern has been finalised and States/UTs have been requested to formulate their proposals for staff for direction and administration for the programme, keeping in view their requirements and local conditions and guidelines issued by the this Ministry.

[Translation]

Lack of facilities in Dr. R. M. L. Hospital

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of facilities in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital;

(b) if so, whether in emergency ward, two to three patients are made to share the same bed;

(c) whether there is a danger of spreading of disease as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by Government to improve this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Being a Central Government Hospital admission is not refused to any patient who comes for treatment and needs indoor admission. Patients flock to this Hospital not only from Delhi but even from the neighbouring States. This results in over-crowding which is the primary cause for any observed shortages of facilities. However after the recent re-organization of the Emergency Department, there has been considerable improvement in the situation. Priority is now given to Emergency cases in the matter of admissions of in-patients over routine and non-emergency admissions.

(c) There is no reliable data on cross infection as a result of sharing of beds. However improvements made recently should lower such infection, if any.

(d) To provide better care round the clock, special services have been arranged. A Cleanliness Committee has been supervising the hospital services with particular reference to emergency department where cleanliness has been considerably improved.

[English]

Recommendations of Mehrotra Committee on pay scales of University teachers

414. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Mehrotra Committee on revised pay scales of University teachers;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Committee and Government's decision in respect of each;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking prompt action on the recommendations; and

(d) how do these recommendations compare with those of the National Commission on Teachers set up by Government in 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The recommendations of the Mehrotra Committee are under the consideration of an Empowered Committee constituted by the Government for examination of the report.

(d) The National Commission on Teachers of Higher Education set up in 1983 had not recommended the pay scales of teachers in Universities and Colleges. Any comparison of the pay scales recommended by this Commission with those of the Mehrotra Committee does not, therefore, arise.

New alignment of National Highway No. 17

415. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to take up the new alignment of National Highway No. 17 urgently as the

reach from Pudukonani to Edapally (Kerala) will be subjected to heavy traffic with the completion of Varapuzha Bridge; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to approve the alignment and sanction the estimate expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the current Five Year Plan only certain stretches are proposed to be realigned for which a provision of Rs. 330 lakhs has been made. The route alignment in general in certain sections has been approved. The work of land acquisition for the approaches to Varapuzha bridge for connecting to the existing National Highway has already been sanctioned.

Recruitment of highly trained scientific personnel by multinationals

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that several multinationals from USA, Japan and Sweden dealing in electronics, drugs etc. are recruiting highly trained scientific personnel by paying higher salaries than offered by National Laboratories and Universities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to see that highly talented scientific personnel get sufficient attraction from country's own National Laboratories and Universities instead of going abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No such recruitment in India by multinationals has come to the notice of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) Any comparison of salaries and other benefits offered by multinational cor-

porations of the developed countries to their scientific personnel with those available to the scientists working in the research laboratories and universities in India would be unrealistic. The salaries and other conditions of service of scientists in our laboratories and universities are broadly comparable with those of the organised services under the Government.

Upgradation of Air Traffic Control at Bombay and Delhi airports

417. **SHRI D. N. REDDY :** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals to upgrade the air traffic control and air navigation facilities at the international airports at Delhi and Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this will be done in collaboration with any advance foreign country?

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

(b) At both places the proposal involves construction of technical blocks and procurement and installation of equipment listed below :—

- (i) Modern long range and Airport Surveillance Radars co-located with Secondary Surveillance Radars;
- (ii) Airport Surface Detection Equipment (ASDE);
- (iii) Terminal Very High Frequency Omni Range (VORs) co-located with Distance Measuring Equipment (DMEs)
- (iv) Category-II Instrument Landing Systems (ILS) with associated Visual Guidance Systems;
- (v) Radio Data Processing, Flight Data Processing and Voice Control Communication Systems. Additionally,

taxiways and high speed exits are also proposed to be constructed at Bombay. At Delhi airport, Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Range, Category-III Instrument Landing System with associated Visual Guidance System. Automatic Message Switching System and Fog Dispersal and related equipment are also proposed to be installed.

(c) No decision has been taken so far.

Suspension of metro railway services due to derailment

418. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Metro railway services in Calcutta were suspended due to derailment on 1 September, 1986;

(b) if so, the causes of the derailment; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents ?

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

(b) and (c). A high level Enquiry Committee has been constituted to go into the causes of the derailment and suggest preventive measures.

Irregularities in Delhi University examinations

419. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether 50,000 students of Delhi University have asked for revaluation of their papers against 7000 such requests last year;

(b) whether some other irregularities in the conduct of examinations by Delhi University have also come to the notice of Government and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been any demand for a Central Bureau of Investigation inquiry into the matter; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No, Sir. According to Delhi University, approximately 7300 applications have been received for revaluation of their papers this year as against about 6000 applications received last year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Appointment of Chairman, N.B.T.

420. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Book Trust is functioning without a Chairman;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have decided about the new Chairman and if so, his name and when he is to take over ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Shri Krishna Kriplani is functioning as Chairman of the National Book Trust.

(c) The appointment of a new Chairman is under consideration of the Government.

Activities of Nehru Yuvak Kendras in Bihar

421. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) the details of the activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras of Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Singhbhum and Palamau districts of Bihar; and

(b) the details of the amount spent in the above districts, district-wise during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The Nehru Yuva Kendras in Ranchi and Palamau districts have been undertaking different activities for the rural youth as per guidelines issued to the Kendras for conducting their programmes. These activities include organisation of Youth Leadership Training Camps; Work Camps for repairing roads and cleaning village ponds etc.; Vocational Training Centres for tailoring, embroidery and cycle repairing etc.; Tribal Folk Culture presentation; Sports and games like Volley-Ball, Kabaddi etc.; Promotion of Youth Clubs and observance of National Youth Day/Week etc. The Nehru Yuva Kendra in Dhanbad has started functioning only recently and the Kendras in Hazaribagh and Singhbhum districts are yet to be made operational.

(b) The details of the amount spent on the Nehru Yuva Kendras in Ranchi and Palamau districts during the last three years is given below :

Year	District	Amount spent
1983-84	Palamau	Rs. 1,19,500
	Ranchi	Rs. 94,200
1984-85	Palamau	Rs. 1,59,400
	Ranchi	Rs. 67,100
1985-86	Palamau	Rs. 1,81,300
	Ranchi	Rs. 1,88,800

An amount of Rs. 2.00 Lakh has been allocated to the newly established Nehru Yuva Kendra in Dhanbad for meeting the requirements of the Kendra during the year 1986-87.

Pre-matric Scholarship to SC/ST students

422. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
SHRI KATURI NARAYANA
SWAMY :

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

(a) the rate at which pre-matric Scholarship is given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in different States;

(b) whether there is a need to increase the pre-matric scholarship to these students; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal to enhance the amount of scholarship awarded to SC and ST students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) According to information available with the Ministry, rates of pre-matric scholarship given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students by Central Government and by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as reported for 1984-85 is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). The Programme of Action has proposed that rates and amount of scholarship will be revised to make them adequate from the point of view of helping to ensure universal enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Statement

*Rate of scholarship to Scheduled Caste/
Scheduled Tribe students at
pre-matric level*

1. By Central Government :

(a) Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education operates two schemes wherein scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students, among others are given scholarship at pre-matric level. They are :

- (i) National Scholarships at secondary stage for talented children from rural areas. The rates are Rs. 30 p.m. for students of classes VII to X and Rs. 60/- p.m. in classes XI and XII. Hostellers are given a uniform rate of Rs. 100 p.m.
- (ii) Scholarships in approved residential secondary schools. The scheme covers entire expenses of selected scholars including fees, mess charges,

pocket allowance, dearness and travel allowances.

(b) Ministry of Welfare operates a pre-matric scholarship scheme for students whose parents are engaged in 'unclean' occupations like scavenging, flaying, tanning etc. A scholarship of Rs. 200/- to Rs. 250/- p.m. for ten months a year is given to cover boarding and lodging tuition fees and other expenses. The scheme covers students from class VI to X.

II. By State Governments/Union Territory Administrations

Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 20/- p.a. in class I to Rs. 70/- p.a. in class X.
Assam	Rs. 5/- p.m. in class I to Rs. 7.50 p.m. in class X.
Bihar	Rs. 6/- p.m. in class I to Rs. 24/- p.m. in class X.
Gujarat	Rs. 40/- p.a. in class V to Rs. 100/- p.a. in class X
Haryana	Rs. 20/- p.m. in class IX to XI.
Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 2/- p.m. in class I to Rs. 10/- p.m. in class X.
Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 10/- p.m. in class IV to Rs. 28/- p.m. in class X.
Karnataka	Rs. 75/- p.a. in class V to Rs. 100/- p.a. in class X.
Kerala	Rs. 30/- p.a. in class I to Rs. 105/- p.a. in class X.
Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 150/- p.a. in class VI to Rs. 225/- p.a. in class X.
Maharashtra	Rs. 15/- p.a. in class I to Rs. 10/- p.m. in class X.
Manipur	Rs. 5/- p.m. in class III to Rs. 20/- p.m. in class X.
Meghalaya	Rs. 5/- p.m. in class IV to Rs. 7/- p.m. in class X.
Nagaland	Rs. 15/- p.m. in class III to Rs. 20/- p.m. in class X.
Orissa	Rs. 55/- p.a. in class VI to Rs. 75/- p.m. in class X.
Punjab	Rs. 5/- p.m. in class VI to Rs. 25/- p.m. in class XI.
Rajasthan	Rs. 15/- p.m. in class VI to Rs. 30/- p.m. in class X.
Sikkim	Rs. 8.50 p.m. from class I to X.
Tripura	Rs. 10/- p.a. in class I to Rs. 30/- p.m. in class X.
Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 5/- p.m. in class I to Rs. 8/- p.m. in class VIII.
West Bengal	Rs. 20/- p.m. from class V to class X.
Andman & Nicobar Islands	Rs. 10/- p.m. from class I to class VIII.
Arunachal Pradesh	Merit scholarship of Rs. 50/- p.m. in classes IX and X.

Chandigarh	Rs. 10/- p.m. from class I to class VIII.
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 20/- p.a. from class V to VII.
Delhi	Rs. 30/- p.a. from class V to Rs. 50/- p.a. in class X.
Goa, Daman & Diu	Rs. 40/- p.a. in class V to Rs. 60/- p.a. in class X.
Lakshadweep	Rs. 40. to Rs. 75/- p.m. in classes VIII to X.
Mizoram	Rs. 12/- p.m. in class VI to Rs. 25/- p.m. in class X.
Pondicherry	Rs. 150/- p.a. in class VI to Rs. 200/- p.a. in class X.

Note : The rates are not strictly comparable. Apart from these scholarships the State Governments also provide additional scholarships to hostellers, merit scholarships, special scholarships to disadvantaged sections among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, attendance scholarships, uniforms mid-day meals, additional scholarships to girls etc.

Development of Inland Waterways in States during Seventh Plan

Wise ?

423. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development/improvement of Inland Waterways in States during Seventh Plan, alongwith their length in kilometres and financial allocations State-

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : Details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development/improvement of Inland Waterways in different States in the 7th Five-Year Plan, lengths of the waterways in kilometres and the financial allocations made are as follows :—

Name of the scheme	Length in kms.	Financial allocations (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
<i>Ongoing Schemes</i>		
Assam		
1. Preparation of project report for the construction of slipway at Pandu.	...	0.02
2. Construction of slipway at Pandu.	...	0.98
Goa		
3. Provision of navigational aids.	...	0.06
Karnataka		
4. Modernisation of ferries by new mechanised boats.	...	0.06

	1	2	3
Kerala			
5. Improvement of Neendakara-Cheri-Yazhikal Waterways.		14.00	0.21
<i>New Schemes</i>			
Andhra Pradesh			
1. Improvement of Buckingham Canal Stretch between Tamil Nadu Border and Peddaganjam lock.		258.00	
2. Improvement of Commamur Canal.		113.05	3.00
3. Improvement of Eluru Canal		141.74	
4. Improvement of Kakinada Canal.		47.22	
Bihar			
5. Hydrographic survey on river Gandak and Kosi.		300 160	0.20
Goa			
6. Capital dredging of Mandovi Zuari and Mapusa		41 18 64	1.60
Kerala			
7. Improvement of Udyogamandal Canal.		23	0.95
8. Procurement of Dredger and Water-hyacinth harvester.		...	1.45
9. Improvement of Champakara Canal Phase-II.		14.17	1.00
Tamil Nadu			
10. Improvement of Buckingham Canal-Stretch between Ennore to AP Border		58	2.00
Uttar Pradesh			
11. Hydrographic surveys and feasibility studies for the development of feeder routes Gangal especially Ghaghra.		...	1.00
West Bengal			
12. Construction of terminals for ferry across the river Hoogly at selected sites (Ghitra-Bouria, Achipur-Uloberia).		...	0.80

Obstruction to aircrafts due to T. V. Tower at Panaji, Goa

424. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new T. V. Tower at Panaji, Goa is causing obstruction to the planes flying between Goa and Bombay in the late evenings;

(b) if so, whether any safety measures have been contemplated/executed;

(c) whether Doordarshan authorities were required to take no objection Certificate from the Department of Civil Aviation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Doordarshan authorities had applied for a No Objection Certificate for the installation of a T. V. antenna. The application was cleared and necessary No Objection Certificate given by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

Proposal to revise three language formula

425. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will, the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to revise the existing three language formula under the new education policy;

(b) if so, the details of the new proposal to be implemented in this regard; and

(c) how the new proposal would work for the encouragement of the National Language ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No Sir. The National Policy on Education, 1986 has reiterated the need for effective implementation of the Three Language Formula.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up Western Zonal Centre of National Institute of Sports

426. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government had submitted a proposal for setting up the Western Zonal Centre of the National Institute of Sports (Patiala) at Gandhinagar some time in September, 1983;

(b) whether Government are aware that a large sports complex with play grounds for various games like football, hockey, basketball, cricket, tennis and facilities like an Olympic swimming pool and the track are available in the sports complex at Gandhinagar;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in setting up the Western Zonal Centre of N.I.S. at Gandhinagar; and

(d) whether any other State has also made a claim for the same ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A decision has been already taken to set up a Regional Centre of NIS at Gandhinagar. The Gujarat Government have not yet transferred the Sports Complex at Gandhinagar to the Society for the National

Institutes of Physical Education and Sports (SNIPES). As soon as this is done the N.I.S. Centre will start functioning.

(d) Maharashtra Government also proposed in August, 1985 the location of the N.I.S. West Centre in Maharashtra. The Government of India has since decided to set up a N.I.S. Training Centre at Aurangabad.

Private buses under DTC operation

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

(a) the number of benami owners of private buses under DTC operations identified;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether DTC has ensured the deployment of two drivers in every private buses plying under DTC and under STA permits on DTC routes;

(d) whether private buses under DTC operation are still using pressure horns and play cassettes and radio in the buses and the condition of their vehicles is far from satisfactory particularly in the matter of non-cushioned seats, dirty seat backs and removal of handle bars; and

(e) if so, the corrective steps taken to check the irregularities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). No benami owner of private buses under DTC operation has been so far identified.

(c) Section 65 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, stipulates that no driver of Transport vehicle is allowed to work more than 8 hours in one day. As per terms of the agreement between DTC and the private bus operators, the latter are required to abide by all the statutory provisions. At the time of engagement of private bus, the operator

is required to furnish particulars and copies of photographs of two drivers employed by him.

Action is taken against the bus owners in case of violations of these conditions.

Delhi Administration also take appropriate action against the owners of buses operating under STA permits in case of violations of these statutory provisions.

(d) and (e). The owners of private buses under DTC operation have standing instructions not to use pressure horns, musical instruments etc. in these buses. The DTC's checking staff has been instructed to keep strict watch on this aspect and to take action against the violators.

Two days workshop organised by Indian Association of Leprologists

428. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts which have maximum number of leprosy patients;

(b) whether the Indian Association of Leprologists has organised a two-day workshop recently and if so, the number of leprologists from India who attended the workshop and the names of other countries whose representative also attended; and

(c) the details of suggestions made to treat this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) 76 districts.

(b) Yes Sir, 25 Indian experts attended the workshop. No experts from foreign countries attended the workshop.

(c) The details of suggestions are given in statement below.

Statement

*Recommendations of workshop on
"Reactions in Leprosy"*

1. Management of Reactions

1. It was resolved that reactions should be classified in two groups :
 - (a) ENL Syndrome (earlier type II reactions) as seen in lepromatous patients.
 - (b) Reversal reactions (earlier type I reactions) as observed in borderline patients.
2. Reactions are to be diagnosed by the PMW in the field who should also initiate the treatment.
3. Reversal reactions to be graded as mild or severe. All these reversal reactions accompanied with nerve pain or nerve deficit are to be taken as severe reactions. Mild reactions are to be managed in the field with use of Chloroquine in 300-500 mg dose per day. Simple nerve function tests are to be recorded. If no improvement found in 5-7 days, or in cases with severe reversal reactions, patients to be referred to the Medical Officer immediately after giving necessary first aid comprising of analgesic and rest to the part. Medical Officer is required to start steroids, giving a high initial dose alongwith sling/splint and/or cotton bandage to keep the part in rest. If no improvement is found in a weeks' time patient should be referred to the leprosy hospital (Temporary Hospitalization Ward) or specialised leprosy institutions. On discharge from the hospital PMW would supervise steroid tapering as instructed by the hospital doctors.
4. The so called late reactions which occur after stoppage of the treatment to be taken as disease relapse and treatment started afresh,

5. ENL syndrome to be graded as mild and moderate/severe.
6. Mild ENL to be treated in the field using analgesic and chloroquine. Patients with moderate and severe ENL to be referred to the Medical Officer for short course of steroids. This include those cases of mild ENL who do not improve within 5-7 days treatment in the field. Cases with severe ENL or those with nerve and eye problems to be immediately referred to the doctor who in turn may send them to the doctor who in turn may send them to the temporary hospitalization ward.
7. A write-up on use of 'steriod in leprosy' to be prepared for wide distribution to leprosy medical officer. Also guidelines should be made available to the training centres on use of steroids. Orientation course on field man management of reaction need to be organised.

Recommendations relating to motor
vehicle taxation laws

429. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have asked the States to effect necessary amendments in their motor vehicle taxation laws keeping in view the recommendations made by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the recommendations made by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). To rationalise payment of Road Tax and monitoring of its recovery, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has suggested recovery of road tax in lumpsum at the time of purchase of vehicles.

After unanimous approval in a special meeting of a Transport Ministers, this Ministry have requested the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement the decision for collection of one time tax in respect of personalised vehicles like car, Motor cycle, scooter, moped etc. after effecting necessary amendments in their respective Motor Vehicle Taxation Acts/Rules.

Electrification of Bombay-Delhi rail line

430. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to electrify Bombay-Delhi rail line by 1987;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes chalked out by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether work in this regard has been started and if so, the details of the progress made thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). Electrification of Bombay-Delhi rail line via Western Railway route only is targetted for completion by 1987. Bombay-Ratlam section from Bombay end and Delhi-Mathura-Bayana section from Delhi end have already been energised.

[Translation]

Gandhiji university in Motihari, Bihar

431. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state; whether Government propose to set-up an university after the name of Gandhiji in Motihari (Bihar), where Gandhiji had actively worked and if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :

The Central Government has no such proposal under consideration.

Inadequate passenger amenities on railway stations in Sonpur Division

432. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether sale of tickets at various stations in the Sonpur Division of North Eastern Railway is decreasing every year due to poor maintenance of sheds, shortage of drinking water and inadequate light and mismanagement at ticket counters causing inconvenience to the passengers;

(b) whether Government propose to provide proper railway services by improving the situation there; and

(c) if so, by what time and the outlines of the scheme for improving the situation there ?

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

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

[English]

Insurance scheme for sportsmen

433. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for insurance of the sportsmen is under consideration of Government with a view to help them in case of death or serious physical injuries; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and when the same is likely to come into operation ?

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

ALVA) : (a) According to information furnished by General Insurance Corporation of India, a scheme of personal accident insurance cover and limited medical expenses has been formulated covering sportspersons.

(b) The details of the scheme accepted for sportspersons for Asian Games, 1986 are as follows :

The Policy covers sportspersons included in the National Coaching Camps and sportspersons who are finally selected to represent the country in an approved International Sports Event for a capital sum insurance of Rupees one lakh each.

Benefits are as follows :-

For death, loss of two limbs or eyes, one limb and one eye and other type of permanent total disablement. 100 percentage of CSI.

For loss of one limb or : one eye. 50 per cent of CSI.

Permanent partial disablement. Varying percentage of CSI depending on types of injury.

Temporary total disablement. 1 per cent of CSI per week up to a maximum of 104 weeks but not exceeding the CSI.

Medical expenses for treatment of injuries arising out of accidents. 10 per cent of CSI or 25 per cent of admissible claim whichever is less.

Shuttle service between Kolhapur and Miraj

434. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to introduce a shuttle service between

Kolhapur and Miraj in the interest of students and vendors; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be introduced ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Additional seats in Mahalaxmi and Sahyadri Express

435. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the long standing demand for additional seats of 1st class and 2nd class in Mahalaxmi and Sahyadri Express on all stations between Kolhapur and Miraj railway lines; and

(b) if so, by what time the same will be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Due to lack of adequate terminal facilities at Bombay VT, it is not feasible to increase the number of coaches on Mahalaxmi and Sahyadri Express trains. As such, it is not possible to provide additional seats for stations between Kolhapur and Miraj stations by these trains at present.

Navodaya Schools in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) the total number of Navodaya Schools already started functioning in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of Navodaya Schools to be opened in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the amount earmarked in the Seventh Plan for the Navodaya Schools in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT. (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Four Navodaya Vidyalayas, one each in the districts of Nalgonda, Chittoor, Nizamabad and Kareem Nagar, have been sanctioned to be started during the year 1986-87 and seven, one each in the districts of East Godavari, Adilabad, Ananthpur, Medak, Prakasam, Vizag and Kurnool, have been sanctioned for the year 1987-88. The Navodaya Vidyalayas sanctioned for 1986-87 are expected to commence functioning from November/December, 1986.

(b) One Navodaya Vidyalaya will be established in each district of the State during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) No Statewise allocation of funds has been earmarked.

Railway line between Kachiguda and Nizamabad

437. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to have Broad Gauge line between Kachiguda to Nizamabad, Andhra Pradesh (South Central Railway); and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the probable date by which the work will start ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO

438. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO has since been constituted;

(b) if so, the main functions of the Commission along with the names of the Members and date of its constitution; and

(c) the resume of activities of the previous Commission during the past three years including the publications, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The term of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco, which is for a period of four years, expired towards the end of 1985. The membership of the Commission is of two categories : (i) individual; and (ii) institutional. The fresh membership of the Commission is being finalised and it is expected that the Commission would be reconstituted, shortly.

The main functions of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco are given in the statement below.

(c) The Charter of National Commissions for Unesco emphasise two essential aspects of these bodies : "to involve in Unesco's activities, various Ministerial Departments, agencies, institutions, organisations and individuals working for the advancement of education, science, culture and information", "to collaborate with each other and with Unesco's Regional Offices and Centres fostering regional, sub-regional and bilateral cooperation in education, science, culture and information, particularly through the joint formulation and execution of programmes". Both these functions were fully kept in view by the Indian National Commission while undertaking its varied activities. The Commission performed its role not only as a coordinating agency at the national level but also collaborated with the National Commissions of Asia and the Pacific and with Unesco's Regional Offices in fostering the regional and sub-regional cooperation and for bringing about better understanding of

Unesco projects and activities. As the liaison body at the national level, the Indian National Commission continued to undertake activities to stimulate individuals and institutions belonging to different disciplines into joint thinking and joint action by nominating experts to participate in national, regional and international meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, etc. convened by, or held under the auspices of Unesco. It also helped Unesco in identification and recommendations of candidates for various vacancies notified by Unesco, placement of Unesco fellows from Member States in various universities, institutions, laboratories etc. in India and in handling of contracts offered by Unesco to experts and institutions in India for undertaking specific studies of specialised nature as well as administration of funds allocated under the participation programmes of Unesco.

Some of the more notable activities of the Indian National Commission undertaken during the last three years related to participation in (i) 22nd and 23rd Sessions of the General Conference of Unesco held in 1983 and in 1985 in Paris and Sofia respectively, (ii) 36th Session of the Governing Board of Unesco Institute for Education, Hamburg, (iii) Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for Development of Communication, (iv) Multilateral Consultation regarding education for international understanding, (v) 39th Session of the International Conference on Education, (vi) 9th Regional Consultation meeting of the Asian Programme of Educational Innovation for Development, (vii) 8th Regional Conference of National Commission for Unesco of Asia and the Pacific, (viii) 5th Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and those responsible for economic planning in Asia and the Pacific and (ix) 3rd Session of the Advisory Committee on Regional Cooperation. During this period, the Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, at the invitation of the Director General of Unesco, paid a visit to Unesco Headquarters in Paris in June, 1985.

The Indian National Commission also undertook executive functions like promotion of Unesco Coupons programme, public information activities, coordination of Unesco Clubs' Movement and Associated Schools Project in the country.

The Commission also brought out the following publications :

- (1) Report of the Secretary General, Indian National Commission for Cooperation with Unesco.
- (2) Hindi and Tamil editions of Unesco monthly journal "Courier".
- (3) Indian National Commission's Newsletter".

Statement

Functions of the Indian National Commission for Co-operation with Unesco

- (a) To promote understanding of the objects and purposes of UNESCO among the people of the Republic of India :
- (b) To serve as a liaison agency between the Government of India and the institutions concerned with the working for the advancement of education, science and culture;
- (c) To co operate with the Government departments and with services, organisations and institutions concerned with questions within UNESCO's competence;
- (d) To encourage participation of national, governmental and non-governmental institutions and various individuals in the formulation and execution of UNESCO's programmes so as to secure for UNESCO all the intellectual, scientific, artistic or administrative assistance that it may require;
- (e) To collaborate with the National Commissions of Asia and the Pacific and with UNESCO's Regional Offices and centres in fostering regional, sub-regional and bilateral co-operation in education, the sciences, culture and information, particularly through the joint for-

mulation and execution of programmes;

- (f) To disseminate information on the objectives, programmes and activities of UNESCO and endeavour to arouse public interest in them; and
- (g) To advise the Government of India on matters relating to UNESCO.

Structure and Functions of Zonal Cultural Centres

439. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Seven Zonal Cultural Centres set up recently have taken any decision regarding the structure and functions of these Centres, especially with relation to the promotion of culture in the constituent States/Union Territories;

(b) if so, the exact territorial jurisdiction of each such Centre along with the structure and functions in each case, as also the pattern of financing by the concerned State and the Union Government;

(c) whether it has been decided by any of the Centres to publish magazines/news letters in the regional languages of the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT : (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The Seventh Zonal Cultural Centres, set up recently for creative development of Indian culture are autonomous bodies registered under Societies Registration Act. Each Centre has its own Memorandum of Association and Rules and Regulations which have broadly laid down the objects of the Society, its authority to carry out these objects and functions to be performed by it.

(b) The main objective of these Centres is to emphasise cultural linkages that extend beyond territorial and linguistic boundaries and would reflect not only the uniqueness of forms and styles of different States but will also represent jointly the composite Indian Culture. Any State can join more than one Centre. As regards financial pattern the Central Government will provide for the non-recurring expenditure on building, equipment and infrastructure etc. The participating States are expected to contribute Rs. 1 crore each towards an Endowment Fund to be created for meeting the recurring costs.

(c) and (d). Only the North Central Zone Cultural Centre has indicated in its Calendar of activities for 1986-87 that it proposes to undertake publication of magazines on plastic and performing arts. The language in which the magazines are to be brought out by the Centre has not been indicated.

Shortage of AC sleeper coaches

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of AC sleeper coaches on Metre Gauge lines in the country;

(b) if so, the exact number of such coaches available with the Railways as on date;

(c) whether any fresh orders for manufacture of such coaches have been placed so as to eliminate the shortage; and

(d) if so, the exact number for which the orders have been placed and the likely dates by which these are expected to be available ?

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

(b) 10.

(c) and (d). 20 Metro-Gauge A.C. 2-tier Sleeper coaches have been planned to be manufactured during the year 1986-87.

Expansion of irrigational facilities in North-Eastern region

441. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create and expand new irrigational facilities to increase production in North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the proposal would be materialised?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). An additional irrigation potential of about 3.83 lakh hectares is proposed to be created in the North-Eastern region during the VIIIth Plan through on-going and new irrigation schemes, which will provide irrigation facilities to increase agricultural production.

Allotment of sites for storage of Hazardous chemicals in inner and outer harbour areas of Visakhapatnam Port

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

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that the Vishakhapatnam Port Trust Authorities have been allotting sites in the inner and outer harbour areas to Private and Public Sector Undertakings for handling the storage of hazardous chemicals;

(b) the number of such units allotted sites and the details thereof;

(c) whether these hazardous chemical handling and storage units are in close proximity to the residential areas occupied by civil population and Naval Defence forces;

(d) whether the Port Authorities are proposing to allot sites to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation for transport of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) by cargo ships; and

(e) what remedial action is proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The Visakhapatnam Port Trust has allotted sites to two units which are engaged in the processing or manufacture of petroleum products/chemicals and to two units which propose to manufacture chemicals but are yet to be commissioned. These are—

(i) M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited—511.03 acres for 99 years lease.

(ii) M/s. Coromandel Fertilizers Limited—490.52 acres for 50 years lease.

(iii) M/s. Andhra Petro Chemicals Limited—75 acres for 30 years lease. This unit is yet to be commissioned.

(iv) M/s. Godavari Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited—4.1104 hectares for 30 years lease. This unit is yet to be commissioned.

Irrespective of whether these units are near residential areas or not all these units are required to conform strictly to the existing laws and regulations regarding safety precautions.

(d) No proposal for allotment of site for this purpose has been received by the Port Authorities.

(e) Does not arise.

Polavaram project

443. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has received all the clarification from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in regard to Polavaram Project; and

(b) if so, what is the time frame within which final clearance for Polavaram Project is expected to be given?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Damage to sculptures exhibited at the festival of India in France and U.S.A.

444. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about seven of the invaluable paintings and sculptures including the Didarganj Yakshi sent for exposition at the Festival of India in France and the U.S.A. have been damaged;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a gold-covered hookah has not yet been returned to the Museum at Calcutta;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered/made to determine the causes of the damage; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Twenty-six art objects including Didarganj Yakshi sent to the Festival of India exhibitions in U.S.A. and France have suffered some damage. One item viz. Munal of Hookah was missing before despatch to the Festival of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Orders have been conveyed to the National Museum to inquire into the circumstances leading to the damages and to fix responsibility. Action is in progress.

Appointment of new G.S.A.

445. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India has decided to appoint a new general sales agency within six months of terminating the previous one; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With a view to augment revenue of Air India which was declining. Air India took a conscious decision to revert to the system of appointing a G.S.A.

[Translation]

New suggestions to make family welfare a mass movement

446. SHRI R. P. SUMAN :
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

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

(a) the State-wise details of the progress made in regard to family welfare programmes during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to take any effective measures to check the rapidly increasing population and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have considered or are considering any new suggestions/strategies to make the family welfare a mass movement and if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) A statement showing the State-wise performance of Family Welfare Programmes during the last three years is laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3195/86]

(b) and (c). To check the increase of the population, a well defined strategy for Family Welfare Programme in the country is already in operation. The main features of the existing strategy are : increasing demand for contraception through improved communication approaches; expanding and improving the quality of out-reach services; promoting greater community participation through the involvement of voluntary organisations; intensifying population education, enhancing child survival rates and improving programme management.

A draft revised strategy for the National Family Welfare Programme has been developed which includes, interalia;

- (1) developing multi-sectoral linkages between the Family Welfare and other socio-economic developmental programmes,
- (2) professionalising the Information, Education and Communication activities,
- (3) ensuring full community participation by constitution of popular committees,
- (4) improving programme management and adopting differential area and group specific approaches, and
- (5) improving technical quality of services.

Inspection of Railway Stations of Faizabad district

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

(a) whether inspection of some of the railway stations of Faizabad district was recently conducted by Divisional Railway Manager, Lucknow and if so, the names of the stations inspected and the deficiencies found at the time of inspection;

(b) whether those deficiencies have since been removed and if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether keeping in view the problems of railway stations Government propose to take some effective remedial steps on a long term basis soon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Three railway stations of Faizabad District, namely Akbarpur, Malipur and Jafarganj were recently inspected by the Divisional Railway Manager, Lucknow. The details of the inspection and the action taken thereon are being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[English]

Progress regarding opening of Navodaya Schools

448. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALIK :
SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

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

(a) the progress made upto date in establishing Navodaya Schools, State-wise;

(b) the expected time within which these schools will start enrolment; and

(c) the reasons for delay in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO) : (a). Two Navodaya Vidyalayas, one at Jhajjar (Haryana) and the other at Amravati (Maharashtra), were set up in the year 1985-86. 81 Vidyalayas have been sanctioned for the year 1986-87 and 29 for the year 1987-88 are already sanctioned. It is proposed to start 120 to 150 Navodaya Vidyalayas in the year 1987-88, as per the statement given below.

(b) The Vidyalayas sanctioned in 1986-87 are likely to start in the months of November and December, 1986.

(c) An autonomous organisation as a society came into being after registration in February, 1986. The revised scheme for setting up Navodaya Vidyalayas was finalised in April, 1986. Opening of 81 schools, as

is being attempted this year, requires a great deal of preparatory work including procurement of land, building for schools and dormitories, recruitment of principals and teachers and procurement of school furniture, etc. Since these actions could be initiated only after the organisation was set up and the scheme was finalised, there has been some delay in opening the schools this year.

Statement

Statewise breakup of the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas to be set up in 1986-87 and 1987-88 and further

State/UT	Nos. sanctioned		Nos. sanctioned	Min. & Max. No. of NVs that may be opened further in 87-88
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	...	4	7	4 to 5
Assam	...	0	0	2 to 3
Bihar	...	7	2	8 to 10
Gujarat	...	2	...	3 to 5
Haryana	...	2	...	2 to 3
Himachal Pradesh	...	4	1	2 to 3
Jammu & Kashmir	...	7	7	NIL
Karnataka	...	6	2	4 to 6
Kerala	...	4	...	4 to 6
Madhya Pradesh	...	7	...	8 to 10
Maharashtra	1	6	...	8 to 10
Manipur	1	1 to 2
Meghalaya	...	3	...	1 to 2
Nagaland	1 to 2
Orissa	...	5	...	4 to 5
Punjab	...	3	...	4 to 5
Rajasthan	...	5	...	5 to 7
Sikkim	2 to 4
Tamil Nadu	2 to 6

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	...	10	5	12 to 15
West Bengal	4 to 6
A. & N. Islands	...	1	...	1
Arunachal Pradesh	...	1	4	2 to 4
Chandigarh	1
Delhi	2
Goa, Daman & Diu	...	1	...	2
Daḍra, & Nagar Haveli	...	1
Lakshadweep	1
Mizoram	1
Pondicherry	...	2	...	1 to 2
	2	81		

Airbus mishap at Madras Airport

449. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
 SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
 SHRI YASHWANTRAO
 GADAKH PATIL :
 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :
 SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
 REDDY :
 SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
 SINGH :
 SHRI MANIK REDDY :
 SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
 MALIK :
 SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :
 SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
 KHAN :
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
 SHRI SARAFRAZ AHMAD :
 DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any investigation has been made regarding the cause of the recent

mishap to Bombay bound Airbus during take-off at Madras airport;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) what steps have been taken pursuant to these findings; and

(d) the amount of loss suffered by the Indian Airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). An Inspector of Accident, under the Aircraft Rules, has been appointed to investigate the accident. The investigation has not yet been completed.

(d) The aircraft has been irreparably damaged and treated as a total loss. The aircraft was insured for \$ 20 million.

Scheme for joint fleet planning and operations by Air India and Indian Airlines

450. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of a group appointed by them on July 16, 1986 to prepare a scheme for joint fleet planning, integrated route scheduling, common inventory, management and utilisation of available engineering and maintenance facilities of Air India and Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the main points in the report; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the scheme ?

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

(b) and (c). The group appointed for the purpose has made certain suggestions. These mainly pertain to comprehensive study for better utilisation of spare capacity, joint scheduling exercises, common utilisation of each others facilities, pooling of ground support equipment, access to each other's computers, increased cooperation between the two airlines in the fields of reservations/sales/marketing and Security etc.

The suggestions made are under consideration.

Revenue and expenditure on Asiad Stadia

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

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

(a) the revenue earned and expenditure incurred on each of the Asiad Stadia during each of the last three years and the current year so far; and

(b) the outlines of the proposals, if any to increase the usage of each of these stadia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) A statement is given below on the basis of information received from the Sports Authority of India.

(b) The Sports Authority of India has under consideration the following proposals to increase the usage of each of the Asiad Stadia :

- (i) Creation of more facilities in the stadia where space is available;
- (ii) Motivating Delhi schools to send more students for regular training in the stadia; and
- (iii) Operating special programmes including *inter-alia* special coaching camps in Gymnastics, Volleyball, Basketball, Badminton and Table-tennis for junior/sub-junior sports-persons, in collaboration with the concerned sports federations, in the Indira Gandhi Stadium during Winter when the operational cost is minimum.

Statement

Revenue earned and expenditure incurred on each of the Asiad Stadia during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto September, 1986) :

Sl. No.	Stadium	Revenue			Expenditure		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (upto Sept. 1986)	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (upto Sept. 1986)
(Rs. in lakhs)							
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	7.53	7.59	2.67	67.33	100.64	57.72
2.	Talkatora Swimming Pool	1.69	1.74	0.78	32.70	36.41	18.81
3.	Hauz Khas Lawn Tennis Stadium	0.04	0.13	0.09	0.92	2.44	0.36@
4.	Yamuna Velodrome	1.90	0.65	0.55	3.88	10.40	7.04
5.	Tughlakabad Shooting Ranges	0.04	0.02	0.008	9.29	14.01	6.22
6.	National Stadium	0.22	0.28	0.15	7.67	19.42	2.8@
7.	<i>I. G. Stadium</i>						
	(i) By Delhi Development Authority	6.48	5.60	2.32	101.38	160.14	59.85
	(ii) By Sports Authority of India	0.52	0.35	0.12	1.11
	Total	18.42	16.36	6.688	224.28	343.46	152.81

In addition an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs had been paid during 1984-85 to MCD towards Property Tax/Service Charges, in respect of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, Hauz Khas Lawn Tennis Stadium, Yamuna Velodrome & Tughlakabad Shooting Ranges.

* Includes maintenance grant for National & Hauz Khas Lawn Tennis Stadium.

@ Does not include Maintenance Grant.

Study regarding rate of road accidents

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

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a study by the National Transportation Planning and Research Centre, rate of road-accidents in India has already been one of the highest in the world and now has increased by 9 per cent a year during the 23 years from 1960 to 1983 and fatalities by 22 per cent, resulting in an annual loss presently of about Rs. 350 crores and further more that the rate of accidents is likely to increase by about 4 times in the next 15 years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) the State in India which leads in accident rate resulting in fatalities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for road accidents are :

- (1) Human failure i.e. drivers fault;
- (2) Bad roads;
- (3) Mechanical defects in the vehicles; and
- (4) Increasing number of vehicle population.

The Steps being taken by the Government include tightening of rules and regulations for issue of driving licences, strict medical tests, vehicle certification tests, enforcement of safe axle weights, geometric inter-section improvements. Highway patrolling on selected sectors of National Highways and driver training schools are the other schemes suggested to State Governments for implementation.

(c) Nagaland.

Administration of Banaras Hindu University

453. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Banaras Hindu University is being administered for more than last 17 years through ad-hoc arrangements and there is wide-spread resentment on this account; and

(b) if so, details of the early steps envisaged to make regular arrangements in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The Banaras Hindu University is functioning under an Act of Parliament which was enacted in 1915, and was last amended in 1969. There have been suggestions that the provisions of the existing BHU Act, especially those relating to its governance, should be further amended so that they conform to the general pattern of University governance. The Government is seized of the matter.

Introduction of 10+2+3 formula by States

454. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the measures Government are going to take to enforce 10+2+3 formula in all the States in the light of new education policy and the fact that 'Education' is a Concurrent subject;

(b) if some States and Union Territories are reluctant to introduce 10+2+3 formula, what action is going to be initiated in their financial allocations; and

(c) the names of States which are yet to adopt 10+2+3 formula ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) All the States/Union Territories have agreed in principle to the adoption of 10+2 pattern of school education. For degree level the University Grants Commission has also issued regulations with effect from 1.6.1986 laying down that no student shall be eligible for the award of the first degree unless he has successfully completed a 3-year course after 12 years of schooling.

(b) No States have, so far, expressed any reluctance to follow these regulations. However, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan have sought extension of time beyond 1.6.1986, which has been agreed to by the U.G.C.

(c) According to information available, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have not switched over to the three-year degree course.

Steps taken to eliminate scarcity of water

455. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) after the visit of the Prime Minister to the drought prone and desert areas in various States, what steps Government have taken for water resources development and to eliminate drinking water scarcity and scarcity of water for agricultural purposes;

(b) the details of the new National Water Policy document; and

(c) when the new policy is likely to be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :
(a) A total Central assistance of Rs. 402.12 crores was approved for State Governments for drought relief during 1986-87 so far, out of which an amount of Rs. 157.77 crores was earmarked for drinking water programmes.

(b) and (c). The draft of the National Water Policy document will be placed before the next meeting of the National Water Resources Council for consideration.

High incidence of leprosy in Calcutta

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

(a) whether Calcutta has the highest concentration of leprosy cases; and

(b) if so, the number of cases registered ?

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

(b) The number of registered leprosy cases in Calcutta as on 1.3.85 is 13878.

Shipping deal of Shipping Corporation of India with South Korean ship builder

457. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Fishy ship purchase deal by SCI aborted" appearing in the Patriot dated 23 September, 1986 wherein it has been reported that some of the top brass in the Shipping Corporation of India are alleged to have conspired to make money in a ship purchase deal with a South Korean ship-builder and that the timely action by the Ministry saved the country of drainage of Rs 100 crores in foreign exchange;

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) the action, if any, initiated by Government against the concerned officers to check recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Committee has been constituted to have a fresh appraisal of the ship acquisition procedures of the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. The Committee will inter-alia look into the orders placed by SCI on a South Korean Ship Yard for 12 bulk carriers to ascertain whether the orders placed were on competitive rates, and were on realistic estimate of freight earnings and will also comment on the future course of action alongwith financial implications on this specific acquisition. Further action if any would be initiated after the Committee submits its report.

Quitting of post by Ken Bosen-India's chief athletics coach

458. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
Will the minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Bosen quits in disgust to coach in Taiwan" appearing in the patriot dated 30 September, 1986, wherein it is inter alia mentioned about development of Sports that "the problem in India is not that we are following the wrong system, but that we have no system"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon ?

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

(b) Although the working of many national sports federations and other agencies engaged in the promotion of sports needs improvement. it is difficult to share the view that there is no sports system in the country. According to information furnished by the Director-General, Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala, Shri Bosen has refused for "all time to come" the offer of employment made to him by the Taiwan Athletic Federation. Shri Bosen continues in his present job in the Institute.

Care available to patients in All India Institute of Medical Sciences

459. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50 per cent of the patients of Neuro-surgery who come to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, die before they get an appointment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what measures are proposed to be taken to improve the situation ?

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

(b) The AIIMS Hospital provides adequate medical care within the constraints of space and finance to all patients including those needing consultations with Neuro Surgeons. The Neuro-surgery OPD, which functioned once a week in the past, has started functioning three times a week in view of the increased workload. The bed strength of the Neuro-surgery Department is at present 39. The expansion programme of Neuro Sciences Centre is already in progress in a phased manner. When the Centre is commissioned fully, it will have 180 beds for Neuro-surgery including 15 to 20 intensive care beds.

Proposal to declare P. T. Usha as National athlete

460. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY
RAMACHANDRAN :

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government has recommended to Union Government to

declare Miss P. T. Usha, India's Star performer at the Seoul Asiad, as a National athlete as the Brazilian Government did in the case of legendary foot-baller Pele; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). Kerala State Government have recommended that Km. P. T. Usha be adopted by Government of India as a national athlete as was done by Brazil in the case of legendary footballer Pele. The position in this regard has been ascertained from our Embassy in Brazil, who after contacting the authorities of the National Confederation of Sports, Brazil have indicated that neither Pele nor any other sportsperson in Brazil has been declared as a national asset. Km. P. T. Usha had, however, been already given a special status as an outstanding athlete by providing the following special facilities to her until 31st October, 1986, which have now been extended till 31st October, 1988 :

- (i) Provision of a coach for exclusive training, and
- (ii) training at her place of choice and to get training facilities and allowances, as are available in a coaching camp, even when she is not in a formal coaching camp.

Report of UNICEF re : Death of infants in U. P.

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund wherein it is stated that more than 114 in-

fants in the age group of zero to four years are dying every hour in Uttar Pradesh due to lack of adequate immunisation facilities; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Incomplete irrigation schemes in Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) whether a number of medium and minor irrigation schemes in Uttar Pradesh are other lying incomplete or work on them has not even been taken up due to paucity of funds; and

(b) if so, the names of such schemes and when the work on incomplete schemes was started and the estimated cost and the additional resources required by the State Government to complete these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) 20 medium irrigation schemes taken up before the Sixth Plan have spilled over into the Seventh Plan. Information on Minor schemes is not maintained at the Centre. Proliferation of projects resulting in thin spreading of available resources is one of the main reasons for delay in completion of projects.

(b) The available information is given in the Statement below. The additional resources required for completing the schemes would depend upon the time frame and resources that will be made available to these projects for completion.

Statement

Details of Medium Ongoing Pre-Sixth Plan Schemes in U. P.

Rs. 1 lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Year of start	Estimated cost	Anticipated expenditure to end of 1985-86	Balance amount required for completion
1.	Remod. Ken Canal	69-70	245	172	73
2.	Aliganj Irrig. Scheme	74-75	657	621	36
3.	Balan Bakhar Diversion	N.A.	168*	259	N.A.
4.	Bakhar Marihan	1977	190	154	36
5.	Rohini Dam	75-76	332	324	8
6.	Sajnam Dam	77-78	1266	1165	101
7.	Dhankwa Dam	78-79	277	213	64
8.	Dongri Dam	77-78	256*	266	—
9.	Sarju P. C.	72-73	225*	772	—
10.	Guntanala Dam	1975	503	130	373
11.	Kishanpur P. C.	72-73	1644	1045	599
12.	Augasi P. C.	73-74	327	241	86
13.	Yamuna P. C.	76-77	1554	1193	361
14.	Umarhat P. C.	73-74	294	224	70
15.	Revised Kwano P. C.	77-78	725	310	415
16.	Revised Tons P. C.	68-69	1479	422	1057
17.	Dhoba P. C.	N. A.	125*	155	—
18.	Paisuni Diversion	78-79	521	1	520
19.	Khatima Irrig. Scheme	76-77	225	178	47
20.	Chittaurgarh Reservoir	77-78	1150	750	400

*To be revised.

Complaints regarding Emergency Ward of Dr. R. M. L. Hospital

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

(a) whether there are Common Complaints of shortage of space, dirtiness and of

non-changing of bed sheets in Emergency Ward of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the remedial action taken or proposed;

(c) whether senior officers of the Ministry carry out any surprise checks of the emergency ward and if so, the outcome thereof ?

(d) whether there is any scheme for the expansion of this ward; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Though there is shortage of space in Emergency Ward of this Hospital, there is no complaint from patients in this regard. Bed sheets are changed daily, and after the patient is discharged.

(c) Yes Sir. Hon'ble Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare and Senior Officers of the Ministry carry out surprise checks from time to time and efforts are made to remove the deficiencies noticed.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. However, in order to provide more facilities re-organisation of available space has been carried out and a few additional beds have been provided.

**Number of Players who participated
in Seoul Asiad**

464. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO :
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI :

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

(a) the total number of Indian players who took part in 10th Asian Games held in Seoul and the total number of medals won by India in various disciplines of sports vis-a-vis 9th Asian Games;

(b) the expenditure incurred on boarding, loading, dress and entertainment etc. in respect of each player;

(c) whether the percentage of no playing members in the Indian delegation was higher as compared to that of China and Japan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Government cleared a total number of 310 sportspersons for participation in X Asian Games held in Seoul, 186 of them at Government cost and 124 at no cost to Government. The total number of medals won by India in X Asian Games in various disciplines was 37 which included 5 Gold, 9 Silver and 23 Bronze medals as against a total number of 57 medals (13 Gold, 19 Silver and 25 Bronze) won by India in IX Asian Games, 1982.

(b) A grant amounting to Rs. 34 lakhs has so far been released to the Indian Olympic Association in the above context. However, the total expenditure incurred on boarding, lodging, kitting, incidentals etc. will be known only after bills from various agencies concerned and accounts from the Indian Olympic Association have been received and verified.

(c) The Indian Olympic Association has indicated that according to its provisional information the percentage of officials in the Indian contingent was not higher than that of China or Japan.

(d) Does not arise.

**Catering through commission vendors
at New Delhi Railway Station**

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

(a) whether catering arrangements through commission vendors at New Delhi railway station have been done away with;

(b) if so, whether catering job is being undertaken with the co-operation of the India Tourism Development Corporation;

(c) whether less quantity of food is being served at enhanced price and if so the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Department of Railways will consider enhancing commission rates of commission vendors and if so, the time by which it is likely to be done ?

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

(b) No, Sir. However, in consultation with ITDC, Railway has introduced fibre glass trolleys on one platform of New Delhi station on an experimental basis for sale of a few selected items.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The rates of commission are fixed and reviewed by Zonal Railways taking into account various relevant factors like profit element, extent of sale, local conditions, etc. There is no proposal to review it at present.

[English]

Security arrangements at International Airports

466. **SHRI H. B. PATIL:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to take strong and active measures for security arrangements at the International Airport in view of the day-to-day happenings in the world; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

- (1) Perimeter security at all the four international airports has been tightened.
- (2) Entry on airside as well as other restricted areas of the airports has been further tightened.

(3) Air Carriers have been directed to ensure security of catering items.

(4) 'On-the job' training programme has been initiated for airport security police in the matter of civil aviation security.

Equipments lying unused in Sucheta Kripalani Hospital New Delhi

467. **SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH :
MALIK :

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that equipments worth crores of rupees have been spoiled for want of proper care and are lying unused in the Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken against the officers found responsible for such lapses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). To get a total picture of the equipments lying unutilised or under-utilised in the Central Government Hospitals, New Delhi, including the Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi, the Government has constituted a one man Committee. The findings of the Committee are still awaited.

Funds released for construction of Second Hooghly Bridge

468. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have released funds to the Government of West

Bengal for the construction of Second Hooghly Bridge; and

(b) if so, the year-wise break-up of the funds released so far and proposed to be released in near future, as assistance and loan (with rate of interest) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Assistance has been provided to the Government of West Bengal only in the form of loan.

(b) A statement indicating the year-wise break-up of the loan assistance provided to the Government of West Bengal for the Construction of Second Hooghly Bridge is given below. It is proposed to release an additional amount of Rs. 1100.00 lakhs during the remaining period of the current financial year.

The interest rate on loan assistance varies from year to year. The latest interest rate per annum effective from 1st June, 1986 is 8.75 per cent.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Loan Assistance provided
1	2
1972-73	50.00
1973-74	400.00
1974-75	207.00
1975-76	134.20
1976-77	230.00
1977-78	329.03
1978-79	106.38
1979-80	600.00
1980-81	1000.00
1981-82	1200.00
1982-83	1456.00
1983-84	500.00

1	2
1984-85	2000.00
1985-86	2525.00
1986-87	1400.00 (Released so far)
Total :	12137.61

Cure of diabetes by acupuncture

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appeared in the 'Times of India' dated 13 October, 1986 stating that a Allahabad based Indian Acupuncture Centre has claimed that acupuncture has cured several cases of diabetes; and

(b) if so, the status of this institute as a research institution ?

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

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare or any of its research Councils is not extending any financial assistance to the Indian Acupuncture Centre, Allahabad. The Indian Council of Medical Research, has stated that there is no well documented controlled trial and clinical use data available on the role of acupuncture in diabetes. The experts are of the opinion that this therapy does not have any advantage and benefit over the current medical treatment available.

Recruitment of Railway Employees

470. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons employed in the Indian Railways—Railway Administration-wise in 1975 and year-wise from 1980 upto date;

(b) whether there has been a reduction in the number of employees, if so, the reasons therefor; and is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) whether there is any proposal to remove the ban on recruitment, if any ?

(c) There was no ban on filling up of vacancies in operational posts on Railways. The ban on filling up of vacancies in non-operational posts arising on account of promotion, retirement, death, resignation, removal or deputation etc. has been removed since 29th July, 1986.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) A statement

Statement

Railways	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Central	184,996	210,094	212,186	210,865	212,458	213,052	214,069
Eastern	206,624	222,663	224,986	224,402	222,700	220,585	222,424
Northern	208,808	227,466	230,736	232,198	233,875	235,116	236,873
North Eastern	95,629	100,014	101,821	101,452	102,355	102,302	107,058
Northeast Frontier	83,194	88,556	89,059	86,281	86,258	86,094	85,605
Southern	135,507	135,183	136,348	137,614	137,009	140,903	139,699
South Central	106,428	116,630	120,789	121,228	125,065	126,615	128,103
South Eastern	191,861	197,550	197,851	200,094	201,562	201,187	202,810
Western	190,303	201,744	206,159	208,126	208,130	211,248	210,465
Chittranjan Locomotive Works	14,728	16,014	16,137	16,114	16,096	15,647	15,423
Diesel Locomotive Works	6,578	7,928	8,075	8,022	8,143	8,163	8,249
Integral Coach Factory	13,451	14,437	14,587	14,549	14,737	15,206	15,433
Wheel & Axle Plant	—	16,165	236	375	573	889	1,075
Railway Board and other Railway Offices	7,086	11,961	13,184	13,660	15,133	15,335	15,894
TOTAL	1,445,193	1,550,360	1,572,154	1,574,980	1,584,094	1,592,342	1,603,180

[Translation]

Deaths due to encephalitis

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

(a) the number of persons who suffered or died of encephalitis during the period January to October, 1986 State-wise; and

(b) what effective steps are being taken or proposed to contain this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) As per reports received from State Health authorities, the incidence of Japanese Encephalitis from January to October, 1986 is as under :

Name of State	Attacks	Deaths
Assam	874	320
Andhra Pradesh	476	150
Bihar	67	11
Goa	1	—
Karnataka	31	9
Manipur	15	5
Tamil Nadu	55	22
Uttar Pradesh	1549	533
Total	3068	1050

(b) The following steps have been taken to contain the disease :-

1. Dte. N. M. E. P. is regularly collecting and analysing the incidence reports from various states/UTs.
2. All the States/UTs have been requested to spray BHC/DDT in an area 2.3 km. around a case whenever reported, besides Malathion fogging/ULV spraying.
3. NTV, Pune, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, All India Insti-

tute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta and National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi are involved in the programme for advice and diagnosis of cases.

4. States and Regional Offices for Health and F. W. have been requested to be in constant touch with the States for Japanese Encephalitis control.
5. BHC/DDT and Malathion are supplied by NMEP for control of Japanese Encephalitis outbreak.
6. Fogging/ULV machines are supplied by NMEP to the affected States.
7. Health education on Japanese Encephalitis has been intensified and necessary guidelines have been issued to All States/Union Territories to contain the disease.

Inquiry into medical reimbursement scandal in Delhi Transport Corporation

472. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation inquiry into the reported twelve crores rupees medical reimbursement scandal in Delhi Transport Corporation has been finalised;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the action taken against those found guilty;

(d) whether the dispute between Delhi Transport Corporation and some 1400 Delhi Chemists claiming about Rs. 12 crores has been settled; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

(d) and (e). The claims have remained unsettled pending investigation.

[English]

**Extension of Jhelum Express upto
Miraj and Kolhapur**

473. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend Jhelum Express from Pune to Miraj and Kolhapur; and

(b) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. One second class through service sleeper coach is already running between Jammu Tawi and Miraj by 177/178 Jhelum Express and connected trains. Extension of 177/178 Jhelum Express from Pune to Miraj/Kolhapur is not feasible for want of adequate resources and terminal facilities.

Development of Kolhapur airstrip

474. SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that when the Kolhapur airstrip is completed it would be a third airlink for Bombay-Kolhapur and Goa;

(b) whether it is also proposed to develop Kolhapur airstrip into Kolhapur Airport;

(c) whether any instructions have been issued to the competent authority to prepare a plan for the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Vayudoot

has plans to connect Kolhapur to Bombay by air when the Kolhapur airport is ready.

(b) to (d). The work of development of Kolhapur airport, which include extension of runway with provision for associated pavements and construction of terminal complex and approach roads etc; has been undertaken by the State Government of Maharashtra and is already in progress.

Rise in illiteracy

475. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

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

(a) the present percentage of annual rise in illiteracy in the country and the percentage of illiteracy anticipated by 2000 A. D.;

(b) how do the rise in the percentage of illiteracy and the per capita expenditure on education to raise the percentage of literacy in the country compare with the other developing countries in Asia; and

(c) considering the present trend and achievements made so far, what steps are contemplated by Government to achieve the literacy target, if any, by 2000 A. D. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The census operations conducted at an interval of ten years collect inter alia data pertaining to literacy. According to 1981 census, percentage of illiteracy in the country for population of all age-groups was 63.77 per cent. This was lower by 6.78 percentage points as compared to the illiteracy rate of 70.55 per cent for 1971. Thus there is no annual rise in the percentage of illiteracy in India. The next literacy rate will be available only in 1991 when the next census will be conducted.

(b) There is, at present, no rise in the percentage of illiteracy in the country. India

spends about 3 per cent of the proportion of gross national product (GNP) on education. Comparative percentage *expenditure on education in respect of Asian countries is as under :

Afghanistan	2.0%
Bahrain	2.9%
Bangladesh	1.9%
Bhutan	—
Brunei Darussalam	1.8%
Burma	1.6%
China	—
Cyprus	3.9%
Democratic Yemen	7.4%
Hong Kong	2.9%
Indonesia	2.2%
Iran	5.7%
Iraq	4.3%
Israel	7.8%
Japan	5.7%
Jordan	5.8%
Korea, Republic of	5.1%
Kuwait	3.7%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.5%
Lebanon	3.0%
Malaysia	7.5%
Peninsular Malaysia	—
Sabah	—
Sarawak	—
Maldives	0.6%
Nepal	2.6%
Oman	2.3%
Pakistan	2.0%
Philippines	2.0%
Qatar	5.0%
Saudi Arabia	4.7%
Singapore	4.4%
Sri Lanka	3.0%
Syrian Arab Republic	5.9%

Thailand	3.9%
Turkey	3.4%
United Arab Emirates	1.9%
Yemen	6.6%

(c) The main thrust areas to raise the literacy level include achievement of universal elementary education, non-formal education and eradication of illiteracy in the age-group 15-35 years. National Policy on Education—1986 envisages following strategies to raise the level of literacy :

- (i) Systematic Programmes of adult education will be organised for eradication of illiteracy particularly in the age-group 15-35.
- (ii) Thrust will be laid on universal enrolment and universal retention of children upto 14 years of age.
- (iii) A large and systematic programme of non-formal education will be launched for school dropouts for children from habitations without schools, working children and girls who cannot attend whole day schools.
- (iv) Highest priority will be given to solve the problem of children dropping out of school by adopting meticulously formulated strategies to ensure children's retention at school.
- (v) Special measures will be taken up for the removal of illiteracy among women Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Multi-pronged operational strategies have been concretised in the document "Programme of Action" (The document was laid on the Table of the Sabha on 8th August, 1986) to operationalise above policy parameters.

Development of more airports for international flights

476. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : :

*Source "Statistical Year book 1985"—UNESCO

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to develop more airports in the country for landing facilities for international flights;

(b) if so, their names and what steps have been taken in this respect;

(c) by when these airports will be ready and opened for traffic; and

(d) whether Government would consider to declare these airports as international airports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Studies have been conducted for Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Nagpur, Mangalore, Trivandrum and Hyderabad. Out of these, international services from Trivandrum and Hyderabad are already being operated. Introduction of limited international services from some of these airports in the near future is under consideration.

(d) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to declare any airport in addition to the existing four international airports.

Creation of an All-India service cadre for irrigation engineers

**477. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the present system of appointing irrigation engineers;

(b) whether there are no special arrangements for training of engineers for irrigation purposes and only the civil engineers are being engaged for the purpose who have got a little knowledge of irrigation;

(c) whether the Conference of Irrigation Ministers of States also recommended for the creation of an All-India service of engineers, with a separate cadre of irrigation engineers;

(d) if so, whether Government would consider to introduce a separate irrigation engineers course in engineering colleges; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Irrigation engineers are appointed by the State and Central Governments according to prevalent recruitment rules which provide for direct recruitment as well as by departmental promotions.

(b) Irrigation engineering is one of the subjects in civil engineering courses. Induction/in-service training is imparted to irrigation engineers of the State and Central Governments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Closure of O.P.D. of AIIMS

478. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR ODEDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi is so considering to close down the O. P. D. as reported in the various daily newspapers of Delhi edition;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether this year Annual Day of All India Institute of Medical Sciences New Delhi has not been celebrated, if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Annual Day of the A. I. I. M. S. was not celebrated as the Resident doctors had decided not to join the Annual Day Celebrations.

**Conversion of railway line from
Porbander to Jetty and old Jetty**

479. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR ODEDRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have any proposal under consideration regarding conversion of Metre Gauge line to Broad gauge line from Porbandar Station up to all weather port Jetty and Old Jetty;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The port traffic is moving by road.

**Subsidised loans to mechanical sailing
vessel owners**

480. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR ODEDRA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Shipping Board had recommended for subsidised loans to Mechanised Sailing Vessel Owners of Saurashtra, Gujarat;

(b) whether the recommendation of the Board has not been implemented by Government and all the cases are still pending since more than a year;

(c) if so, the time by which Government propose to take a final decision in this regard; and

(d) the total number of cases pending with Government till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The National Shipping Board has favoured an alternative scheme of grant of subsidised loans through

Banks for Sailing Vessels on the pattern of loans being granted to inland vessels.

(b) and (c). A decision has already been taken to formulate a scheme in this regard. No application for grant of loans is pending with the Government.

(d) None.

Subsidised loans through Banks

481. SHRI BHARAT KUMAR ODEDRA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Shipping Board has favoured subsidised loans through Banks as an alternative scheme of grant on the pattern of similar loans granted to inland vessels;

(b) if so, the number of such loans sanctioned, State-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some complaints have been received regarding sanction of loans for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The National Shipping Board favoured an alternative scheme of grant of subsidised loans through Banks in the case of sailing vessels. A decision has been taken by Government to formulate a scheme in this regard. No loans have yet been sanctioned.

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

Increase in incidence of blindness

482. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI
GUPTA :

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has recently expressed its deep concern over the rising cases of blindness in the

World and particularly among the children due to lack of Vitamin A;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made to ascertain the number of children suffering from blindness due to lack of Vitamin A in the country; and

(c) if so, what steps Union Government have taken/propose to take to provide extra care to the children ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) It is a fact that the W. H. O. has expressed concern, from time to time, over rising causes of blindness, particularly from age related causes e. g. cataract, glaucoma, etc. But, there is no evidence of any increase in the prevalence of Xerophthalmia, caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency.

(b) and (c). Government of India has, however, taken up a scheme of prophylaxis against blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency among children 1-5 years, since 4th Five Year Plan end, it is being continued through successive Five Year Plans.

Demands of Junior Doctors in Delhi

483. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI D. N. REDDY :
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

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

(a) whether the Junior Doctors of the Government run hospitals in Delhi observed strike during the month of October, 1986;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the action Government propose to take on their demands ?

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

KHAPARDE) : (a) The junior doctors of six major hospitals of Delhi observed a token strike on 15th October, 1986.

(b) and (c). The main demand of Junior Doctors relates to enhancement of emoluments, and is being considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and other concerned authorities.

Sethusamudaram Canal Project

484. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any research work is being carried out for setting up of Sethusamudaram Canal Project in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Dams built on Cauvery in Karnataka

485. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of dams that have been built, or now being built on the Cauvery river in Karnataka State; and

(b) the total capacity of these reservoirs ?

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

Sl. No.		Live Storage (M. Cum.)
1	2	3

Completed Dams :

1.	Krishnarajasagar	1268.58
2.	Byra Mangala	21.16

1	2	3
3. Kanwa		22.71
4. Marcona hally		67.82
5. Hebbahalla		10.79
6. Mangala		8.18
7. Nugu Reservoir		138.47
8. Gundal		29.76
9. Suvarnavathy		31.15
10. Chikhole		10.53
<i>On going Dams :</i>		
1. Hemavathy		962.76
2. Harangi		183.63
3. Kabini		543.40
4. Taraka		74.01
5. Votahole		38.68
6. Sagar Doddakere		5.66
7. Manchanabele		38.43
8. Nallur Ammanakere		5.89
9. Chiklibhole		Not available
10. Iggalur		0.65
11. Arkavathy		1496.00
12. Udutherahalla		17.06

Cauvery water dispute

486. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :
SHRI N. DENNIS :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have found any solution to the Inter-State Cauvery Water dispute;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State of Karnataka has suggested a fresh formula for the solution of the dispute ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government of Karnataka have expressed the view that the dispute could be resolved through negotiations and that the constitution of the Tribunal, as requested by the Government of Tamilnadu may await the formulation of the National Water Policy.

Functioning of National Book Trust

487. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the main objectives of setting up of National Book Trust of India;

(b) the number of books published by National Book Trust in different languages in the last three years; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the working of National Book Trust and to reorganise it in order to accelerate the progress in the publication of different languages books ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The objectives of setting up of National Book Trust, India are :—

(A) to produce and to encourage the production of good literature, and to make such literature available at moderate prices to the public.

(B) in furtherance of the above objectives to publish more particularly books of the following types in English, Hindi and other languages recognised in the Constitution of India;

(i) The classical literature of India;

(ii) Outstanding works of Indian authors in Indian languages and their translation from one Indian language to another;

(iii) Translation of outstanding books from foreign languages;

(iv) Outstanding books of modern knowledge for popular diffusion;

(C) to bring out book lists, arrange exhibitions and seminars and take all necessary steps to make the people book-minded; and

(D) to establish or promote the formation of regional Books Trusts in different parts of the country with objectives similar to those of the Trust.

(b) The number of books published in different languages during the last three years is as under :—

1983-84	—	135
1984-85	—	221
1985-86	—	178

(These figures include originals, translations, revised editions and reprints)

(c) No, Sir. The programmes of the National Book Trust are reviewed periodically by its executive committee and the publications Panels constituted for different series.

Indian academy of adventure for women

488. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shrimati Bachendri Pal, the first Indian women to conquer Mount Everest has suggested to set up an Indian academy of adventure for women at some suitable place for promoting spirit of adventure amongst women and has submitted a blueprint detailing the proposal;

(b) if so, the main features of the blueprint; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in pursuance thereof ?

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

(b) The proposal aims at training women youth leaders in Rock-climbing, Desert-based and Wilderness adventures, Rafting, White-water running; Canoeing. General watermanship, Sea-borne adventures and Air-borne adventures.

(c) The proposal was referred to the President, Indian Mountaineering Foundation who has recently submitted a consolidated scheme regarding adventure activities for both men and women, including a proposal to set up a National Adventure Institute.

[Translation]

Theft of Cargo at Delhi airport

489. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH :
SHRI G. G. SWELL :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether theft of foreign goods on a large scale from the cargo terminal at the Indira Gandhi International Airport had been detected last month;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). Certain instances of unauthorised removal of Cargo have been recently reported from the New Air Cargo Terminal at Indira Gandhi International Airport. The matter is under investigation by the Police and Customs Department and appropriate action will be taken on receipt of their report.

Irrigation schemes of Guna and Shivpuri districts pending for approval

490. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the irrigation schemes for districts Guna and Shivpuri of Madhya Pradesh pending with the Union Government for their approval;

(b) the estimated cost, the area to be irrigated and the reasons for not according approval to them, scheme-wise; and

(c) the time by which Government will approve the Bhainsatori, Bandiyanala and Madikhera schemes of districts Guna and Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKRANAND) : (a) and (b). The information is given below :

Name of Project	Estd. Cost (Rs. crores)	Irrigation Potential (lakh hectares)	Present status
Rajghat Canal Project (Major scheme)	46.15	1.21	Accepted by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission in its meeting held on 6.1.83. However, certain issues regarding alignment of Datia Carrier Canal remain to be resolved between the Governments of U.P. and M.P.
Mahuor (Medium Scheme)	18.67	0.14	Considered by the Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 24.8.84. Compliance to the observations of the Advisory Committee is awaited from Government of M.P. since September, 84.

(c) Bandiyanala scheme benefitting Guna District has already been approved by the Planning Commission in March, 1982. The other two schemes have not been received so far from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Proposed shipping service on West Konkan coast

491. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that a shipping company has already offered to run a fast shipping service from Bombay to Panaji and further to Mangalore along the Konkan coast without seeking any financial assistance from Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Union Governments;

(b) whether Government had assured the House that the proposed shipping service would be allowed after sorting out the problems of safety; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in allowing the proposed shipping service on the West Konkan coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) M/s. Satyagiri Shipping Company Limited, Bombay has submitted a preliminary proposal to introduce high speed passenger ship services on the Konkan Coast. The company has mentioned that they do not need any financial assistance from any Government.

(b) and (c). The House was informed in reply to starred question No. 223, dated 31.7.1986 (copy enclosed) on the same subject that the proposal is to be examined. The Party has been requested to furnish full technical details in this connection which are a waited.

[Translation]

Persons suffering from conjunctivitis

492. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have collected data from certain states regarding the number of persons suffering from conjunctivitis, an eye disease; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Conjunctivitis is not a

notifiable disease and as such no statistics are maintained.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Tightening of security measures at international airports

493. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether following the hijacking of Pan Am Aircraft at Karachi, the International Airports Authority of India has issued fresh letter to the management of four International Airports of India for undertaking security measures;

(b) whether IAAI had also directed that the security boards at the Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta Airports should reassess their security requirements immediately in order to avoid hijacking of any aircraft; and

(c) if so, the steps that have been taken to tighten the security at all airports in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is given below.

Statement

- (1) Perimeter security at all the four international airports has been tightened.
- (2) Entry on airside as well as other restricted areas of the airports has been further tightened.
- (3) Air Carriers have been directed to ensure security of catering items.
- (4) 'On-the job' training programme has been initiated for airport security police.

**Emergency landing of Air India
Boeing at Moscow**

494. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI JAGANNATH

PATTNAIK :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received enquiry report on emergency landing of the Air India Boeing 707 in Moscow with the Prime Minister of India on board during August, 1986.

(b) if so, the details of the report; and

(c) what action Government have taken to implement the recommendations made by the Enquiry Committee ?

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

(b) and (c). The investigation report submitted by the Committee is under examination by the Government.

**Prize money to Indian medal awardees
at Xth Asian Games**

495. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
PROF. K. V. THOMAS :

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

(a) whether Union Government propose to pay some prize money to the Indian medal awardees of the 10th Asian Games;

(b) if so, the amount to be paid; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINI-

STRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ((SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Special Awards are to be given to those sportspersons and teams who won medals in the X Asian Games.

(b) In accordance with the scheme of special award to winners of International sports events, the amount payable to medal winners in X Asian Games will be as follow:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (i) Gold Medal (by breaking the National record in a measurable discipline) | —Rs. 1.50 lakhs |
| (ii) Gold Medal (without breaking national record) | —Rs. 1 lakh |
| (iii) Silver Medal | —Rs. 75,000/- |
| (iv) Bronze Medal | —Rs. 50,000/- |

For team events the special awards will be for the amount as mentioned below :-

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| (a) A team of two | — $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the amount mentioned above. |
| (b) A team of three or four. | — 2 times of the amount mentioned above. |
| (c) A team of five to ten. | — 3 times of the amount mentioned above. |
| (d) A team of 11 or more. | — 4 times of the amount mentioned above. |

The awards will be given in the shape of Saving Certificate, insurance policy, cash or otherwise as may be decided by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Work done by Sports Authority of India

**496. SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :**

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

(a) the work done by the Sports Authority of India so far in the field of Sports; and

(b) the details of its future programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). Apart from maintenance and utilisation of the Stadia under its control for promotion of sports, the Sports Authority of India is already operating schemes for spotting and nurturing of sports talent for Children under 12 years and has organised the first National Sports Talent Contest already. It has been promoting the concept of "sports for all" by organising numerous runs and races in different parts of the country. It has been running coaching camps for children and promoting indigenous games like archery, under the Special Area scheme launched for this purpose. Besides, adopting schools for sports training and special coaching of talented children spotted under the National Sports Talent Contest, it maintains a pool of sports equipment for use by sports organisations. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Sports Authority of India has launched and will be operating the following plan schemes :—

1. Spotting and Nurturing of Sports Talent and Adoption of Schools.
2. National Physical Fitness Campaign.
3. Sports Science Research Scholarships.
4. Establishment of Sports Medical Centre at J. N. Stadium.
5. Promotion of Indigenous Sports and Martial Arts.

6. Promotion of General Sports in Urban and Rural Areas.
7. Neighbourhood Community Sports Centres.
8. Central Pool of Technical Sports Equipments.
9. Promotion of Sports in Special Areas.
10. Establishment of Computerised Sports Data Bank.
11. Scholarships for non-students youth.
12. Medical Extension Service.

Travel Concessions to accredited Press Correspondents and News Cameramen

497. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken by Government to extend and enhance the travel concessions to the accredited press correspondents and news cameramen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it would be made applicable ?

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

(b) and (c). With effect from 11.9.86 the element of concessional rail travel for the accredited Press Correspondents and News Cameramen has been increased from 15 per cent to 25 per cent in I Class. The element of concession in II Class was 50 per cent and it is continuing.

Central Institute of Vocational Education

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

(a) whether a Central Institute of Vocational Education has been set up and if so the objectives to be achieved;

(b) the level of at which the students are proposed to be covered for vocational studies; and

(c) the percentage of students being covered for vocational training and the percentage which would be covered by the Central Institute ?

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

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

Cancer due to exposure of radioactive fall out from Soviet Chernobyl nuclear accident

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Indian Express dated 11th September, 1986 stating that a very large number of people throughout the World could develop cancer due to exposure to the radioactive fall out from the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear accident; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment of such a health hazard in India and the details of the precautions, if any, to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) As per information given by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre the radioactive fall out in India was negligible and no precautions were necessary in this regard.

[Translation]

Import of rails

500 SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Railway has taken a decision to import one lakh tonnes of rails from Western countries;

(b) if so, whether it was not possible to meet the requirement of rails from indigenous sources;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard;

(d) the name of the countries from which the rails are likely to be imported and the value of the imports to be made from each country; and

(e) the details regarding progress of work of replacement of rail tracks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) One lakh tonnes of rails are being imported through invitation of global tenders.

(b) Yes.

(c) Against requirement of 4 lakh tonnes for the year 1986-87, Bhilai Steel Plant (the only source of supply) has supplied only 81,600 tonnes of rails in the first six months of the current financial year.

(d) The purchase is to be made through global tenders and award of tender is yet to be finalised. As such, at this stage, the name of the country from which import is likely to materialise is not known.

(e) During 1985-86, track renewal of 3578 kms. was completed as against the target of 3300 kms. During 1986-87 (upto September '86) track renewal of 1484 kms. has been undertaken as against the target of 3800 kms. during the year.

[English]

Selling of seats of unreserved compartments by an organised gang at Delhi/New Delhi stations

501. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the passengers of the unreserved compartments are fleeced by an organised gang of "seat scalpers" operating at Delhi/New Delhi Railway stations who occupy seats in the unreserved compartments and then "sell" these seats to the passengers holding valid tickets; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to identify and to liquidate the racket involved and to save the passengers particularly those coming from the poor sections of society from being exploited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Government is not aware of any such organised gang. However, individual cases of cornering of seats by anti-social elements have been detected and action has been taken against it.

(b) To prevent anti-social elements from indulging in such activities, following steps are taken by the Railways :—

- (i) RPF staff is deputed to prevent unauthorised occupation of empty rakes of trains stabled in the yards/washing lines.
- (ii) The doors of the coaches are locked before bringing the empty rakes from yard/washing lines.
- (iii) Surprise checks are conducted frequently to apprehend and prosecute unsocial elements indulging in cornering and selling of unreserved seats.

World Bank loan for four laning of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar section of National Highway No. 5.

502. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government for four laning of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar section of National Highway No. 5;

(b) whether World Bank loan has also been approved for that project;

(c) if so, the total amount of loan obtained from World Bank for that project; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) An Amount of Rs. 103.46 lakhs has been sanctioned for four laning of some stretches of Cuttack-Bhubaneswar section of National Highway No. 5 under Normal Plan allocations.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Declaration of Kharagpur-Balasore and Berhampur Raipur roads as National Highways

503. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare Kharagpur-Balasore road in Orissa and Berhampur (Orissa) to Raipur (Madhya Pradesh) road as National Highways;

(b) whether the National Transport Policy Committee have recommended to implement the above proposal; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to implement the proposal ?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, but due to financial constraints, it has not been possible to implement the recommendation.

Indira Gandhi Memorial Water Festival

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

(a) whether Indira Gandhi Memorial International Water Festival Will be conducted every year in Cochin;

(b) if so, the details of the Festival;

(c) whether a water stadium will be constructed on permanent basis for this purpose at Cochin; and

(d) whether a permanent statue of Shrimati Indira Gandhi will be erected in the Cochin back waters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). The Indira Gandhi Memorial International Boat Race was conducted at Cochin for the first time in September, 1986 under the auspices of the Indira Gandhi Memorial International Boat Race Society. The organisers plan to conduct the boat race every year and to increase the number of events. They also propose to explore the possibility of including other water sports.

(c) No proposal in this regard has been received from the State Government of Kerala.

(d) There is such a proposal which is being examined.

New dredger for Cochin Port from abroad

505. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state : The cost of the new dredger proposed to be purchased from abroad for Cochin Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJSEH PILOT) : The new dredger proposed to be procured by the Cochin Port Trust in replacement of their old dredger 'Lady Willingdon' has been sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.29 crores.

Execution of pending irrigation projects

506. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names and locations of various major irrigation projects that were initially scheduled to have been executed and commissioned during the Sixth Plan period or earlier but remained pending;

(b) the initial projected cost of each of such projects, the amount spent till the end of the Sixth Plan and the revised estimates of each along with the targetted date of completion and commissioning;

(c) the projected benefits accruing from each of such project; and

(d) whether the targetted objects of any of the projects were revised subsequent to the start of the work on such projects, the reasons therefor and time and cost affected as a result of such revisions ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d). The details are given in the Statement below. The scope has been changed by State Governments in the case of 18 projects. The increase in costs and time over runs are due to various reasons including change in scope and constraint of resources.

Statement

Major Irrigation Projects Identified for Completion During the Sixth Plan Period but not Completed :

(Rs. in crores/th. ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Location	Original Cost	Latest Cost	Expenditure to the end of VI Plan	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Original Potential where scope has changed	Whether likely to be completed in VII Plan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nagarjunasagar	A.P.	91.12	849.63	555.07	895.28	833.60	—
2.	Sriramsagar St. I	"	40.10	1007.00	396.62	651.00	250.00	—
3.	Godavari Barrage	"	26.59	86.01	70.77	—	—	Yes
4.	Vamsadhara St. I	"	8.78	51.15	32.18	20.14	—	Yes
5.	Tungabhadra HLC St. II (IS)	" Karnataka	14.52	111.70 113.34	48.66 11.41	89.65 80.91	—	— Yes
6.	Somasila St. I	A.P.	17.20	147.00*	62.83*	44.24*	285.00	Yes
7.	Dhansiri	Assam	15.83	66.32	30.93	43.40	—	—
8.	Gandak Ph. I	U.P.	15.47	139.47	104.23	308.39	—	—
9.	Barnar Reservoir	Bihar	8.03	62.93	8.23	22.40	—	—
10.	Damanganga (IS)	Gujarat, UT	24.40	132.26	80.46	56.07	—	—
11.	Panam	Gujarat	10.67	56.54	46.30	49.37	21.85	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Sabarmati	"	17.59	86.00	78.06	56.68	36.83	Yes
13.	Mahi Bajaj Sager (IS)	"	31.36	46.70	37.20	201.60	46.57	—
		Rajasthan		215.02	131.55	80.00		—
14.	Gurgaon Canal (IS)	Haryana	2.88	16.83	16.42	81.00		Yes
		Rajasthan		13.92	10.01	28.20	26.57	—
15.	Jawaharlal Nehru Lift	Haryana	40.00	130.00	114.92	155.00		—
16.	Loharu Lift	"	4.13	34.62	31.82	66.00	10.45	—
17.	W.J.C. Remodelling	"	3.02	12.49	10.49	248.00		Yes
18.	Bhedra	Karnataka	31.93	59.00	58.82	105.57		Yes
19.	Tungabhadra Dam and LBC	"	1.59	90.40	69.27	244.38		Yes
—.	Tungabhadra RB LLC	"	NA	6.83	5.56	37.50		Yes
20.	Chitturpuzha	Kerala	0.99	17.85	14.07	27.00	22.51	"
21.	Kuttiadi	"	4.96	50.00	46.17	35.85		—
22.	Pamba	"	3.83	54.00	48.58	49.50		—
23.	Pazhassi	"	4.42	59.12	49.50	32.40		Yes
24.	Mahanadi Reservoir	M.P.	496.02	734.28	77.35	340.00	—(Water supply only)	—
25.	Upper Wainganga	"	50.60	97.20	68.58	105.00		—
26.	Jayakwadi St. I	Maharashtra	38.46	252.81	233.61	141.64		—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Krishna	"	27.66		92.00	113.26	106.33	—
28.	Bhima	"	42.98	321.00	185.67	162.50		—
29.	Upper Tapi St. I & II	"	12.09	93.73	52.87	55.14		—
30.	Manjra	"	20.19	32.15	30.37	24.00		Yes
31.	Waghur	Maharashtra	12.28	34.52	3.05	29.65		—
32.	Khadakwasla	"	11.62	175.31	78.45	62.00	31.17	—
33.	Upper Godavari	"	14.20	79.74	42.66	67.26		—
34.	Loktak Lift	Manipur	4.62	24.40	21.30	40.00		Yes
35.	Anandpur Barrage	Orissa	21.94	15.04	11.60	40.00		Yes
36.	Kengali (Irr. Sbare of Dam)	"	NA	33.97	32.02	—		—
37.	Jakhm	Rajasthan	2.33	60.25	35.72	21.18	13.27	—
38.	Rajasthan Canal St. I	"	66.46	246.00	226.59	588.00		—
39.	Parambikulam Aliyar	T.N.	24.86	64.29	62.53	101.25	97.17	Yes
40.	Sarda Sahayak	U.P.	64.84	775.00	441.44	1582.00	621.45	—
41.	Kosi Irrigation	"	2.93	17.32	15.92	48.80	34.97	Yes
42.	Increasing capacity of Narainpur pump canal	"	9.96	38.75	19.77	72.92		Yes
43.	Sone Pump Canal	"	5.64	31.00	18.54	30.00	43.90	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
44.	Increasing capacity of Deokali Pump Canal	„	14.29	31.72	20.04	73.60		Yes
45.	Kangsabati	W. Bengal	25.26	100.16	87.89	402.00		—
46.	Tecsta Barrage Ph. I St. I.	„	69.72	400.00	173.81	379.60		—
47.	Barrage & Irri. System of DVC (Ext. & Improvement)	„	NA		30.06	515.38		Yes
48.	Salauli	Goa, Daman & Diu	9.61	73.18	32.84	14.40	20.85	—

*Includes Stage II

[*Translation*]

**Physical structure of pregnant women
in the country**

507. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three Podiatrists of Banaras Hindu University have declared that keeping in view the physical structure of pregnant women in the country most of them would not be able to give birth to healthy and normal children by the twenty-first century;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the scheme of the Government to ensure that women are able to give birth to healthy and normal children; and

(c) if Government have no such scheme, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (c). Government are not aware of the declaration made by the Paediatricians of Banaras Hindu University. However, to improve the nutritional status of pregnant women—which is one of the main determinants of the weight of the new born,—Ministry of Health and F.W. have introduced the scheme of prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia in the 4th Five Year Plan and, the same is being continued. In addition, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has a scheme for nutritious food to pregnant women, from amongst the poor population, with a view to reduce the adverse effects of malnutrition on the foetus.

[*English*]

**Formation of Container Transport
Corporation**

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

(a) whether the Railway Reforms Committee has recommended to form Container Transport Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the details and object of the scheme and the action taken by the Department of Railways ?

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

(b) The recommendation of the Railway Reforms Committee was that a separate agency should be set up in the best interests of the development of containerisation in the country. Accordingly, a study in this connection was entrusted to the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited. Their Report has been received recently. The Report is under examination at present.

**Revision of rents of Railway stalls
in Bombay Division**

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

(a) whether the Central Railway, Bombay Division has revised the rent of the Railway Stalls retrospectively for 11 years;

(b) whether this has been done by any other Railway Division also;

(c) whether Government are aware that lease period of these stalls is only for three years;

(d) whether Government have received any representation against this proposal and to modify the decision taken by the Bombay Division; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon and; if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The normal period of agreement for the catering/vending stalls was 3 years which has since been revised to 5 years.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The representation is under examination.

Declaration of State Highways as National Highways

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

(a) whether Government propose to take over some State Highways into the Central Sector as National Highways during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether Government propose to declare Machilipatnam-Vijayawada State Highway as National Highway as requested by the Government of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). Owing to severe resources constraint, it is not possible at present to declare any new road as a National Highway, in any State, including Machilipatnam-Vijayawada State Highway in Andhra Pradesh.

Working of computers at New Delhi Railway Reservation office

511. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of instances when the computers at New Delhi Reservation office, Northern Railway, went out of order since their installation; and

(b) the reasons for unsatisfactory working of the computers, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Since 1.1.1986, computerised reservations were affected due to system failures on nineteen occasions ranging from 30 minutes to 2 hrs. 45 minutes. On one occasion, however, the disruption of reservations, caused by a major hardware failure, lasted for 7 hrs 40 minutes. 11 of these failures were due to lack of experience of staff working on the

system, 6 due to minor hardware problems and 2 due to major hardware failures. With the additional hardware being procured for Phase II of Delhi reservations project, disruption of reservation activities due to such failures will be considerably reduced. Implementation of the second phase is expected to be completed by end March 1987.

Increase in bus fares vis-a-vis financial position of Delhi Transport Corporation

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

(a) whether the sharp increase in the bus fares of the Delhi Transport Corporation has led to any improvement in the financial position of the undertaking and the quality of service to the commuters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). with the recent increase in its bus fares, it is expected that its total annual working losses will be reduced to some extent.

Efforts are made on a continuing basis to improve the quality of service to the commuters. The steps taken for the purpose include intensified checking system including in-cognito checking by officers, who apart from checking the crew behaviour also look into the aspects of presentability of buses. Public address system has also been installed in certain buses to intimate stages of bus stops. For the convenience of the commuters it has been decided to allow holders of all route passes to travel in all category of DTC city route buses except Palam Coach and Tourist Special. Further, recently a transfer ticket scheme which enables the commuter to travel with two enroute changes has been introduced on an experimental basis. "Travel as you please" ticket costing Rs. 4/- is also available for all week days. All these measures have helped in providing efficient service.

**Purchase of medicines from IDPL for
C. G. H. S. dispensaries**

513. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the medicines for C. G. H. S. dispensaries in the country (both for allopathy and Ayurvedic) are purchased against Tender Notices;

(b) if so, whether the tender of lowest rate for supply of medicines is accepted by Government;

(c) if so, whether the medicines purchased against the lowest rates are the worst, ineffective, sub-standard, outdated, adulterated and harmful to the patients; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not purchasing the medicines from the IDPL direct or from other Government agency duly approved by a Board of Specialists comprising at least 15 specialists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Medicines for CGHS dispensaries are purchased by Tender Enquiry from registered firms in case of generic medicines and by Single Tender Enquiry to the manufacturer in case of proprietary medicines. Medicines manufactured by Public Sector Undertakings/Companies such as M/s IDPL, HAL, SS and Co., BCPW (Allopathic medicines) and IMPCL (Ayurvedic medicines) are purchased exclusively from them.

(b) Lowest offer is accepted only if it conforms to the prescribed specifications.

(c) No. The medicines are accepted only after satisfactory test report from Laboratories in case of Allopathic medicines and satisfactory Organolyptic tests in case of Ayurvedic medicines.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**National Highway from Srinagar to
Kanyakumari through Andhra
Pradesh**

514. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of National Highways in the Country;

(b) the number of National Highways passing through Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether there is a proposal to develop/construct a National Highway from Srinagar to Kanyakumari passing through Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any proposal to connect all the towns in Andhra Pradesh with National Highways for easy transport; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this work is expected to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) 69.

(b) 5.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Srinagar to Kanyakumari through Andhra Pradesh is already connected with existing National Highway Nos. 1 A (Srinagar-Jullundur), 1 (Jullundur-Delhi), 2 (Delhi-Agra), 3 (Agra-Shivpuri), 25 (Shivpuri-Jhansi), 26 (Jhansi-Lakhandon), and 7 (Lakhandon-Nagpur-Nizamabad-Hyderabad - Gooty - Bangalore-Krishnagiri-Salem-Dindigul-Madurai-Kanyakumari).

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Development of birth control vaccines

515. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA

REDDY

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD

SETHI ;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that new birth control vaccines have been developed by the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi;

(b) whether this vaccine has been tested for its efficiency and safety; and

(c) when it is likely to be released for use of public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). Development of vaccines for birth control is under process at the National Institute of Immunology. Two formulations have been tested and found effective in lower mammals and non-human primates. Based on absence of adverse observation in pre-clinical toxicological study, Phase I human clinical trials have been initiated. The use of the vaccine will depend upon the outcome of the trials.

Kala-Azar disease in epidemic form

516. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kala-Azar disease has taken an epidemic form in many States in the country Exposing millions of people to the disease;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the approximate number of people who have been affected by this disease; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to control the disease ?

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

KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). Bihar and West Bengal are endemic for Kala-azar. As per reports received from the State Health authorities, the number of cases reported during the current year are as under :—

Bihar	5191
West Bengal	1456

The Dte. NMEP is monitoring the incidence of Kala-azar in the country based on the reports submitted by States/Union Territories. The Dte. N. M. E. P./N. I. C. D. are also rendering technical guidance to States to control the disease and undertake other remedial measures which includes house to house case finding, entomological studies, training programmes, insecticidal spray etc. Required quantities of insecticides (DDT) for Kala-azar control are being supplied to States out of N. M. E. P. budget on 50:50 cost sharing basis between States and Central Government.

Proposal to take over fleet of ONGC by Shipping Corporation of India

517. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to take over the entire fleet of Oil and Natural Gas Commission by the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the number of vessels and their cost involved;

(c) whether representations have been received from the private shipping sectors regarding this scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Oil and Natural Gas Commission invited proposals in July, 1986 from various parties for taking over the Oil and Natural Gas Commission owned off shore supply vessels (OSVs). In response, the Shipping Corporation of India submitted a proposal to Oil and Natu-

ral Gas Commission in August, 1986 to take over the entire fleet of OSV's from Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Oil and Natural Gas Commission have not taken any decision so far.

(b) Oil and Natural Gas Commission owns 33 OSVs of which 3 are under fabrication in Indian shipyards. The total cost of these OSVs is about 180 crores.

(c) and (d). Indian National Shipper's Association on behalf of Indian shipping companies in private sector have requested that first option be given to Indian shipping companies to take over or otherwise operate the said OSV's owned by ONGC. The said representation had been forwarded to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for appropriate decisions as they are the administrative Ministry for ONGC.

Uniform system of education in all schools

518. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

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

(a) whether Government are considering to adopt a uniform system of education in all schools in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have advised all the States in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if Government are not considering to adopt a uniform system of education the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the uniform system of education will be introduced in the Public Schools as well ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The National Policy on Education, 1986, envisages a National system of education based

on a common educational structure and a National curricular framework with a common core.

(b) and (c). A Programme of Action for Implementation of National Policy on Education 1986 has been approved by the Parliament in its last session and has been circulated among States. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared a National curriculum for primary and secondary education and guidelines for its implementation. The draft syllabi prepared by NCERT in accordance with the above guidelines have been circulated for adoption by the States.

(d) The National Policy on Education, 1986, has recommended the National System of Education for adoption by all educational institutions.

Completion of new railway lines

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

(a) whether any new railway lines have been completed and opened to traffic during the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the names of such new lines as are likely to be completed in the second year of the Seventh Plan and opened to traffic;

(c) whether any priority would be given to such new railway lines as were taken up in the Sixth Plan and are expected to ensure regional economic development; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following lines have been opened during 1985-86 :—

- (i) Nagothana-Roha
- (ii) Dharmanagar-Pecharthal
- (iii) Parallel BG line from Tirunelveli to Milavittan.

(iv) Koraput-Machiliguda

In 1986-87 Milavittan-Tuticorin Harbour JBG line has been completed and Talgaria-Tupkadih New line is expected to be commissioned by March '87.

(c) and (d). Priority has been accorded to the following new rail lines taken up in Vith Five Year Plan :

1. Motumari-Jaggayapeta (Andhra Pradesh)
2. Bhuj-Naliya (Gujarat)
3. Koraput-Rayagada (Orissa)
4. Bhatinda bye pass line (Punjab)
5. Kota-Chittaurgarh-Neemuch (Rajasthan)

Proposal to Introduce new common syllabus for medical education

520. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare has recommended restructuring of medical education;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare in this regard;

(c) whether Government have considered these suggestions; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce new scheme and new common syllabus for medical education in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (d). The 12th Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council in its meeting held on September 22-24, 1986 has, inter-alia, recommended that:—

(i) The Medical Council of India may be requested to review the cur-

riculum and syllabus of undergraduate and post-graduate courses with a view to incorporating the essential elements of Primary Health Care;

(ii) The Central and State Governments may establish Universities of Health Sciences in order to bring about coordination between various educational and training institutions of the modern and various Indian Systems of Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy, etc. and promote research;

(iii) The Central and State Governments should evolve uniform procedures for admission to medical colleges keeping in view the recommendations of the Medical Education Review Committee and the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

The above recommendations would be processed in consultation with the Medical Council of India, State Governments and other concerned authorities.

Construction of airport at Calicut

521. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
 PROF. P. J. KURIEN :
 SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
 SHRI MULLAPPALLY
 RAMACHANDRAN :
 SHRI VAKKOM
 PURUSHOTHAMAN :
 SHRI K. MOHANDAS :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the airport at Calicut in Kerala is under construction;

(b) if so, the percentage of work completed so far;

(c) the original cost and the revised estimate; and

(d) by what time the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI

JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. The work on the project is being taken up in two phases. In the first phase, earth work has been completed. In the second phase, the works are at various stages of construction. The progress of works on main items upto September, 1986, is as under :

Terminal Building	: 30%
Apron	: 50%
Runway and Taxi-track etc., and	: 10%
Technical Block	: 25%

(c) Original estimated cost

—Rs. 14.66 crores and
revised estimated cost

—Rs. 22.41 crores.

(d) The work is likely to be completed by December, 1987.

Construction of Airport at Sullur

522. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of the Airport at Sullur near Coimbatore in Tami Nadu has been started;

(b) if so, the total amount earmarked for the construction this year;

(c) whether there is any time schedule fixed for the completion of this Airport; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). An airport belonging to Indian Air Force is already available at Sullur near Coimbatore, which is catering for Indian Airlines' operations also. There is no proposal to construct another airport at Sullur.

Navodaya Schools in Kerala

523. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN ;
PROF. P. J. KURIEN ;

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Navodaya school in the Palghat district of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of Navodaya Schools proposed to be set up in other districts of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) It has been decided to set up one Navodaya Vidyalaya in every district in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan. However, there is no proposal to set up a Navodaya Vidyalaya in the Palghat district of Kerala during the current year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Navodaya Vidyalayas proposed to be set up in Kerala during 1986-87 are for :

District Idukki

District Pathanamthitta

District Kasargod

District Ernakulam

Health Hazard due to indiscriminate use of pesticides

524. DR G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Malarial parasite is back in the country due to indiscriminate use of pesticides; and

(b) whether in South and Central America and Africa also filarial disease Onchocerciasis has emerged due to indiscriminate use of pesticides and if so, whether Government propose to review their policies and programmes ?

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

(b) Government has no information on this. However, the Registration Committee constituted under Section 5 of the indiscriminate Act by Government in the Ministry of Agriculture, while approving insecticides, taken utmost care in prescribing proper use of pesticides.

People affected by skeletal fluorosis

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

(a) whether 20 million people are affected by skeletal fluorosis due to drinking water and if so, State-wise break-up thereof and the corrective steps taken/proposed;

(b) whether skeletal fluorosis is aggravated due to tea, coffee, paan, supari and fluoride toothpastes; and

(c) whether Government propose to stop/ban TV/AIR and media publicity on items as at (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The reports from the States regarding the prevalence of fluorosis as well as corrective measures adopted are given in the statement below.

(b) There is no conclusive evidence to support this.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Statement

Incidence of Fluorosis and steps taken to prevent Fluorosis

Gujarat : 16 villages are affected with fluorosis in Amerli district of Gujarat,

In Gujarat, the Nalgonda technique for defluoridation of water is being tried in Bhesan, Veghania, Bhariya and Pipalwa villages of Amerli district by the Gujarat water supply and sewage Board.

Karnataka : Total number of 286 cases of dental fluorosis were treated during 1985-86. The following 9 districts are affected by fluorosis. 1. Tumkar, 2. Raichur, 3. Bellary, 4. Dharwar (7 villages of Mundagir Tq.) 5. Kolar, 6. Chitradurga, 7. Chickmagalur, 8. Hassan and 9 Gulbarga.

Alternate drinking water facility is made to the 7 villages of Mundargi, Dharwar district from Tungabhadra River.

Maharashtra : In villages Thopralla in District Chandrapur of Maharashtra, there were 171 cases of fluorosis in 1983. The particular well was banned for use and two new wells were constructed in the villages. No cases detected in 1986 and at present no village is affected.

Punjab : The districts prone to fluorosis in Punjab are as follows : Bhatinda, Faridkot, Sangrur and Ferozpur. 1598 villages have been provided with safe water. While work is in progress in another 490 villages. The year-wise data of the cases are as follows :

Year	No. of cases
1983	3347
1984	8455
1985	7901

Andhra Pradesh : In Andhra Pradesh, 171 villages have been provided with potable water in the affected districts. In Kadiri Municipality a defluoridation plant has been constructed using Nalgonda technique. Besides the Government is motivating the people to adopt the process of removal of fluorine in their home.

Himachal Pradesh : Thirty cases of dental fluorosis have been detected so far for the last three years.

Tamil Nadu : 6 districts—North Arcot, Trichy, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore and Periyar in Tamil Nadu are prone to fluorosis (726 habitations in Coimbatore and Periyar district) 126 habitations, 28 in Coimbatore and 98 in Periyar district have been provided with protected water, as on 10.9.86. It is proposed to cover a total of 417 habitations. (96 in Coimbatore and 321 in Periyar) under EEC aided project (out of these 126 have been covered).

Revamping of R&D set up

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

(a) whether R&D set up in preventive medicine will be revamped, reorganised and strengthened; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Research and Development with a strong bias towards prevention is already a part of the strategy to achieve Health for All by the Year 2000 A D. The various facets

of this programme include immunisation, personal hygiene, screening of disease; population control; genetic advice, and prevention of chronic degenerative and hereditary diseases and cover both basic and operational research.

Closure of Futwah-Islampur railway line

527. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of Bihar are facing great hardships due to closure of Futwah-Islampur Railway line in Bihar; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to reconsider the starting of the rail link on the route by converting it into Broad Gauge line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). This light railway was closed considering all factors viz. run down condition of assets, losses incurred and the area being well served by road traffic. There is no proposal to reopen the rail link and convert it into Broad Gauge.

Air fare for Gulf countries

528. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of reducing the Air fare in the Gulf-sector was ever taken up with the IATA;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) what further steps have been taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Air India had taken up the question of reducing air fare on the Gulf-sector in the IATA forum. The proposal was, however,

not accepted by various member airlines on commercial considerations.

(c) Since IATA is an association of various international airlines, Government cannot interfere in that forum.

[Translation]

Conversion of Jodhpur University into a Central University

529. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the basic requirements for declaring a university as a Central university;

(b) whether Jodhpur University in Rajasthan fulfils all the requirements; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delaying the conversion of the said University into a Central University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) As the Central Government does not, as a matter of policy, declare any State University a Central University, no specific criteria have been laid down for the purpose.

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

Failure of laparoscopic sterilisation

530. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

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

(a) whether despite the efforts made by the Union Government encouraging progress has not been made under the Family Planning Programme particularly in regard to tribal women and the women belonging to weaker sections of society;

(b) whether Government have also received reports to the effect that laparoscopic sterilisation has proved harmful and all expectations from it have been belied;

(c) if so, whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) No, Sir. However, special emphasis is being given by the Government for promotion of Family Welfare among the weaker sections of society.

(b) No, Sir. Laparoscopic sterilisation has not proved harmful. Constant efforts are made to improve the quality of laparoscopic sterilisation so that chances of failure are minimised. Guidelines for laparoscopic sterilisation have been formulated in consultation with the expert group of I. C. M. R. and they have been circulated to all the States/U.Ts for strict follow-up.

(c) and (d). Studies conducted indicate that failure rate among laparoscopic sterilisation cases ranges from 0.3 per cent to 2.7 per cent.

[English]

Level crossing accidents at Paohali Pahar in North Lakhimpur district of Assam

531. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bus-train collision occurred at an unmanned level crossing at Paohali Pahar in the North Lakhimpur district of upper Assam resulting in the death of 28 persons and injury to 60 persons;

(b) if so, whether the accident has been enquired into; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and preventive measures taken to avoid recurrence of such accidents there ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The Commissioner of Railway Safety, N. E. Circle conducted statutory enquiry into this accident.

(c) The Commissioner of Railway Safety has held the Driver and the Conductor of the bus responsible for the accident. The following action has been taken to prevent recurrence of such accidents :

- (i) State Government requested to initiate action to discipline road users through ambush checks and to intensify training in road safety.
- (ii) Publicity campaign to warn road users of hazards of crossing level crossings without adequate precautions.

Vayudoot services in Bihar

532. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) which are the district towns and pilgrim centres in Bihar linked by Vayudoot services;

(b) whether there is any programme to link all the district towns that have an airport with this service; and

(c) if not, when such service would be provided in view of the difficult surface transport position and large distances in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Vayudoot is at present operating to Ranchi, Jamshedpur and Patna in the State of Bihar.

(b) and (c). Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of necessary infrastructure and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Dhanbad, Gaya and Purnea during the current plan period.

Delhi university centre for science education and communication

533. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi University is going to establish a centre for science, education and communication;

(b) if so, whether it would develop experiment packages as are available in United States to help students understand basic science; and

(c) whether Government have plans to design or get designed such packages for mass production by private sector or by National Council of Educational Research and Training ?

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

(b) The Centre for Science Education and Communication will also undertake development of packages for use in schools. The details are being worked out by an implementation committee set up for the purpose.

(c) No, Sir.

Action taken on recommendations of Chattopadhyaya Commission

534. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission relating to pay/allowances of teachers; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations and the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). No decision has been taken yet by the government on the recommendations made by

the Chattopadhyaya Commission. The main recommendations made by this Commission are given in the statement below.

Statement

Main recommendations of the national commission on teachers-1

1. The role of the teacher should be to promote national goals, particularly :—

- (i) United India;
- (ii) Process of modernisation;
- (iii) Productivity;
- (iv) Human and caring society.

It is underscored, however, that the primary task of the teacher is concerned with man-making, namely the making of the Indian of tomorrow.

2. The following welfare measures should be initiated :—

- (a) Creation of a Housing Fund for teachers to facilitate easy and soft loans for house building;
- (b) Promoting house building societies for teachers;
- (c) Provision of holiday homes for teachers in major cities;
- (d) Medical allowance at the rate of 7.5 per cent of the basic pay, and reimbursement of the entire cost of treatment and medical expenses in maternity and serious illness;
- (e) Provision of first aid facilities in the school.

3. Facilities for health and medical care should continue to be available to teachers and their family members after retirement.

4. The Commission recommends that in the Seventh Plan there should be a provision for the construction of one lakh quarters for women teachers in rural areas. In our opinion it should be possible to construct a modest residential unit at a cost of Rs. 25,400/-.

5. The activities of National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare should be diversified to include schemes for housing, medical assistance, publication of books, education loans, teachers quest houses etc.

6. The Central and State Government should seriously explore the possibility of replacing the plethora of a salary scales for teachers and educational administrators in each State by a single running scale. This should be seen as a first step towards a composite national pay scale for all categories of teachers and educational administrators in the country.

7. As a result of the new pay fixation policy advocated by the Commission, it is expected that on an average each secondary teacher in a State will get a benefit of not less than Rs. 100/- per month while in the case of a primary teacher the benefit will not be less than Rs. 150/- per month.

8. The Commission recommends that a composite running scale proposed, should provide for an Efficiency Bar after 5 years from an entry point, and every 10 years thereafter. This has been done to link salary to performance. The Commission suggests that every point where an Efficiency Bar occurs should be seen by the head of the institution as an occasion to review the performance of the concerned teacher in the preceding years. In order that such an assessment is made objectively, it is recommended that whenever necessary, the head of another institution or an Inspector with a reputation for honesty, and impartiality may be associated with such a review.

9. The Central Government should, if necessary, make good the deficit of a State Government during the first five years of the implementation of the composite running scale.

10. The number of senior positions in primary as well as secondary schools should be substantially increased by creating additional posts of Vice-Principal/first teacher. The number of posts at different levels should broadly conform to the distribution : assistant teacher (60 per cent), senior teacher (25 per cent), Vice-Principal (10 per cent), and Principal/Headmaster (5 per cent).

11. There should be no discrimination in the matter of salary and other conditions of work against teacher of physical education, Indian Languages, music, drawing, etc.

12. The Commission recommends that each state should make a beginning during the 7th Plan period by starting at least one four-year integrated college of education.

13. For elementary teachers it is desirable to have a two year training course after class XII. Efforts may be made to have this pattern established as the normal pattern of training for elementary teachers as early as possible.

14. A suggestion which has been commended favourably is that in future teacher training should be limited only to teachers who have been recruited already or selected for recruitment.

15. Every in-service training course should normally be in the nature of a workshop, offering opportunities for real practical work including the preparation of instructional materials which the participating teachers could take back with them for use in their schools.

16. A code of conduct for teachers should be...formulated at the national level in consultation with teachers' organisations.

17. Another important step will be the easy natural recognition of the meritorious and disciplining of the non-performing and the inefficient. The conduct of disciplinary proceedings has to be made quicker and more efficient.

18. In view of the critical importance of the role of the headmaster in the work of a school his selection must always be on the basis of merit-cum-seniority and not on seniority-cum-fitness.

19. A National Organisation for improvement of standards in school education should be established forthwith.

20. The National Council of Teacher Education should be vested with statutory powers.

21. The revival of Indian Education Service to enhance the status of the teaching profession, to promote national integration and to accelerate the pace of educational development in the country is strongly recommended.

Grant-in-aid to National Gandhi Museum

535. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the Grant-in-aid sanctioned by the Union Government for the National Gandhi Museum, the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library and the Indira Gandhi Memorial for the year 1985-86 and for the current year;

(b) the details of other expenditure, if any incurred by any Government department or agency in connection with these institutions; and

(c) whether any proposal for enhancing the grant-in-aid to the National Gandhi Museum is under consideration of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Nil.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned by the Department of Culture (Rs. in lakhs)			
		1985-86		1986-87	
		Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan
1.	National Gandhi Museum	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library	58.87	35.00	66.00	45.00
3.	Indira Gandhi Memorial	Nil	Nil	Nil	150.00*

* one time endowment grant

Reports about cases of 'Sati'

536. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen reports regarding the revival of practice of 'Sati' in Jabalpur in September, 1986;

(b) whether similar reports have been received from other parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to enforce the ban on this practice ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The practice of Sati has been totally banned under the 'Sati Regulation Act 1829' and made a criminal offence. All cases of attempt or abetment of "Sati" are liable for criminal prosecution. It is for the state governments to enforce the Act and to create awareness in the minds of the people against such practices.

Coaching scheme for educationally handicapped sections of minorities

537. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether University Grants Commission has undertaken a review of the progress and achievements of the coaching Scheme for Socially and educationally handicapped sections of minorities;

(b) the number of participants in the Scheme centre-wise and examination-wise during 1985-86; and

(c) the number of participants in the scheme who successfully competed in the examination for which they have been coached at the centres sponsored by the University Grants Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) A committee was constituted to review the scheme of Coaching Classes for Competitive Examinations for Weaker Sections Amongst Minority Communities. The Committee has submitted its report, which is still to be considered by the UGC.

(b) and (c). Based on the information available with the UGC, a statement giving the number of courses conducted at the various centres, the number of candidates trained and the number of successful candidates is given in the statement below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Centres	Number of courses conducted	Number of candidates trained	Number of successful candidates
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra University	5	14	Result awaited.
2.	Aligarh Muslim University	17	388	77
3.	Allahabad University	5	32	Nil.
4.	Bangalore University	2	143	Result awaited.
5.	Bhopal University	7	120	1 and result of some candidates awaited.
6.	Calicut University	6	171	4 and result of some candidates awaited.
7.	Devi Ahalya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore	3	84	Not available.
8.	Gauhati University	2	175	Nil.
9.	Gorakhpur University	2	14	2
10.	Jamia Millia Islamia	21	126	34 and result of some candidates awaited.
11.	Jammu University	3	155	Result awaited.
12.	Kashmir University	3	28	Result awaited.
13.	L. N. Mithila University, Darbhanga	1	60	Result awaited.
14.	Lucknow University	3	27	6
15.	M. D. University Rohtak	5	59	20
16.	Meerut University	2	52	Nil.
17.	Nagpur University	15	75	4
18.	Osmania University	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
19.	Patna University	Not available.	92	Nil.

1	2	3	4	5
20.	South Gujarat University, Surat	3	54	Nil.
21.	B.N.K.H.P.G. Degree College, Akbar Pur, Faizabad (UP)	6	15	Not available.
22.	Gandhi Faizem (RG) College, Shahjehanpur, (UP)	9	211	9 and result of some candidates awaited.
23.	Govt. College Kasaragod, Kerala	6	163	Result awaited.
24.	Hamidia Girls College, Allahabad (Sub-Centre of Allahabad University)	4	36	Result awaited.
25.	Karamat Hussain Muslim Girls' Degree College, Lucknow, (UP)	Not available	Not available	Not available.
26.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Degree College, Gonda (UP)	Not available	Not available	Not available.
27.	M. E. S. Kalladi College, Mannarghat, Kerala	4	75	Result awaited.
28.	N. S. S. College, Manjeri, Distt. Malappuram (Kerala)	9	38	4 and result of some candidates awaited.
29.	Lucknow Christian Degree College, Lucknow (UP)	2	73	6
30.	N.P. Arts and Commerce College, Keshed, Distt. Junagarh (Gujarat)	2	95	Result awaited.
31.	Rajah Serfaji Govt. College, Thanjavur (Tamilnadu)	3	13	12
32.	St. Mary's College, Soutlan Battery Distt. Calicut (Kerala)	4	36	Nil.
33.	Zamarin's Guravayurappan College, Calicut (Kerala)	5	184	16
34.	Sree Narayana College, Matika, Distt. Trichur (Kerala)	10	156	4 and result of some candidates awaited.

Siltation in river valley projects

538. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken a decision for the study of five reservoirs to assess the extent of siltation in river valley projects;

(b) which are the States that will be covered under this study and whether this will be launched with the help of United Nations Development Programme; and

(c) the total financial requirement for this study and when a final decision will be taken in this regard ?

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

(a) to (c). A scheme has been taken up with the assistance from the United Nations Development Programme to carry out sedimentation studies in five reservoirs viz. Gobind Sagar (Punjab), Hirakud (Orissa), Sriram Sagar (Andhra Pradesh), Tungabhadra (Karnataka), and Ukai (Gujarat). The financial requirements comprise US \$ 5,88,550 of UNDP assistance and Rs. 29.16 lakhs of Indian component.

Coverage under the National Goitre Control Programme

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

(a) the coverage under the National Goitre Control Programme and how much coverage is required to be completed;

(b) the details of research done in this field in the country so far and in which Institutions and the reasons for slow progress;

(c) how far our research has been implemented by National Goitre Control Programme; and

(d) what amount has been spent in this field in the country annually during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) All the known goitre endemic areas except the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Delhi have been covered under the National Goitre Control Programme. These States/Union Territories will also be covered under the Programme as soon as notification banning the sale of salt other than iodised salt is issued by the concerned States under the PFA Act.

(b) and (c). Research on hypothyroidism at birth and cretinism have been undertaken in Gonda, Deoria and Gorakhpur districts by All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The results have shown that 4-15 per cent of children born in goitrous areas of Gonda, Deoria and Gorakhpur are found to have chemical hypothyroidism at birth and nearly 2-4 per cent Cretinism in seriously effected villages in the above areas. Reports have also revealed incidence of mental retardation among school children in these three districts.

In order to overcome the above Iodine deficiency disorders, supplies of iodised salt in place of common salt have been introduced in 20 goitrous districts of Uttar Pradesh including the districts of Gonda, Deoria and Gorakhpur among other goitre endemic areas of the country. However, since supply of iodised salt in place of common salt is the easiest and cheapest method to overcome the problem of Iodine deficiency Disorders. The Government of India have approved the scheme to iodise the entire edible salt in the country by 1992 in a phased manner.

(d) Under the National Goitre Control Programme, the Government of India provides subsidy for iodization of salt and during the last three years, the amount of money spent is as under :

1983-84	21.21 lakh
1984-85	13.94 lakh
1985-86	26.22 lakh

[Translation]

Irrigation projects pending for clearance

540. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and names of irrigation schemes of each State pending with the Union Government for consideration and approval and since when these schemes have been pending;

(b) the names of the irrigation schemes of Rajasthan pending with the Union Government indicating the time since when these are pending and the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which these schemes will be examined and approved; and

(d) the time by which work on 'Rajasthan Canal' is likely to be completed ?

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

(c) The time by which the schemes will be cleared depends upon the response from the State Government.

(d) The work on the canal is likely to be completed during the Eighth Plan period.

Statement

Information relating to New major and medium Projects pending at the Centre

(As on 30.9.1986)

Name of the Project	Date of receipt in CWC	Remarks
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1. Pulichintla Scheme	Oct. '85	Under Examination
2. Sri Ram Sagar Project St. II	Sept. '86	—do—
3. Jurala Project	Sept. '80	—do—
4. Modikunta Vagu Project	Jan. '86	—do—
5. Palam Vagu Project	Jan. '86	—do—
6. Varadraj Swamy Gudi Project	Aug. '86	—do—
Assam		
1. Pagladiya Dam Project	Dec. '85	Under Examination
2. Kharmuza Lift Irr.	May '82	TAC note submitted to Planning Commission.
Bihar		
1. Salaiya	Aug. '82	Considered by Advisory Committee and to be approved by Planning Commission.

1	2	3
2. Kestro	April '82	—do—
3. Ramrekha	May '83	—do—
4. Dansingtoli	April '82	—do—
5. Satpotka	March '82	—do—
6. Katra	July '82	—do—
7. Bhairwa	Nov. '80	—do—
8. Baski	April '80	—do—
Gujarat		
1. Modernisation of Kharicut	May '80	—do—
Haryana		
1. Modern. of Western Yamuna Canal System	Dec. '84	Under Examination.
2. Increasing capacity of Bibipur lake	Dec. '80	TAC note submitted Planning Commission.
Jammu & Kashmir		
1. Modern. of Martand Canal	Jan. '85	Under Examination.
2. Modern. of Sanigul Canal	Jan. '85	—do—
3. Shahbad Irr. Canal	Dec. '85	—do—
4. Modern. of Dabi Canal	Dec. '85	—do—
5. Rafiaband High L. I.	May '86	—do—
Karnataka		
1. Bhima Flow Irrgn. Project	Nov. '85	Under Examination.
Kerala		
1. Meenachil River Valley Irr.	Feb. '86	—do—
Madhya Pradesh		
1. Bina Complex Phase. I	Feb. '84	—do—
2. Arpa Project	Jan, '86	—do—
3. Mongra Irr. Project	May '86	—do—
Maharashtra		
1. Nira Deopghar	Jan. '86	—do—
2. Warna	Aug. '83	—do—
3. Vishwamitri River	Jan. '85	—do—

1	2	3
4. Left Bank Canal Ex Girna Dam	April '84	—do—
5. Kalpathri Tank	Feb. '85	—do—
6. Dara	Sept. '85	—do—
7. Upper Karwa	Nov. '85	—do—
8. Nimbughat Nala	March '84	—do—
9. Renapur	Jan. '86	—do—
10. Waldi	March '86	—do—
11. Bor Dehegaon	Feb. '86	—do—
12. Sungadewadi	March '86	—do—
13. Chapdoh	April '86	—do—
14. Kordi Nala	June '86	—do—
15. Northmand	July '83	TAC note submitted to Planning Commission.
16. Shiva Takli	Sept. '81	—do—
17. Jangamhatti Lift Irr.	Dec. '81	—do—
18. Jam	Dec. '84	—do—
19. Sakol	Sept. '83	—do—
20. Raigonan	March '83	—do—
21. Tembhepuri	April '82	—do—
22. Morna	May '83	—do—
24. Mosaiga	Sept. '83	—do—
23. Kar	Aug. '83	—do—

Manipur

1. Dolaithabi Barrage Project	May '86	Under examination.
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Orissa

1. Canalisation of Anandpur	28.2.86	—do—
2. Ong Dam	23.1.86	—do—
3. Ret (Kalahandi)	4.11.85	—do—
4. Aherajore (Sobalpur)	23.8.84	—do—
5. Telengir (Korapur)	9.3.84	—do—
6. Upper Lanth (Balangir)	20.8.86	—do—
7. Kolra (Mayurbhanj)	20.7.86	—do—

1	2	3
8. Remedial measures on cracks in Hiraakud	May '85	—do—
9. Deo	March '82	Considered by Advisory Committee & to be approved by Planning Commission.
Punjab		
1. Construction of new combined channel for Bikaner & Eastern Canal	13.3.86	Under examination.
2. Exten. of improvement of Shahnahar Canal	Aug. '86	—do—
3. Punjab Irrgn. Project (Lining of water courses)	19.9.85	—do—
4. SYL Canal Part-I	March '85	Considered by Advisory Committee & to be approved by Planning Commission.
5. Punjab Irrgn. Project Phase-II (Lining of channels)	Aug. '82	—do—
Rajasthan		
1. Modern. of Jaisamand Tank	12.1.81	Under examination.
2. Const. of Rajasthan Feeder Gang Canal link Channel	18.1.85	—do—
3. Galwa Modernisation	8.1.86	—do—
4. Modern. of Parwati Canal System	17.2.86	—do—
5. Gulendi Irrigation	2.2.83	—do—
6. Piplait Lift Irrigation	16.8.83	—do—
7. Olwara Lift Irrgn.	14.2.85	—do—
8. Kareli Irrgn.	16.3.85	—do—
9. Lower Parwati	4.6.85	—do—
10. Parwan Modernisation	25.2.86	—do—

1	2	3
11. Modern. of Rajasamand Irrgn.	25.4.86	—do—
Tamil Nadu		
1. Parambikulam Aliyar Ayacut exten. (Consolidated)	5.2.86	—do—
2. Modern. of Periyar Vagai St. II	5.12.85	—do—
3. Modern. of Cauvery Delta (Phase-I)	8/85	—do—
4. Anaimaduvu Res. Scheme	15.7.82	—do—
Uttar Pradesh		
1. Bewar Feeder Project	Nov. '84	—do—
2. Suheli	Feb. '79	TAC note submitted to Planning Commission.
3. Madhotande	Oct. '81	—do—
4. Khatima	Jan. '82	—do—

In addition to above 118 major and 67 medium schemes are under correspondence with the States for replies/compliance of CWC comments/TAC observations.

Modern technique of constructing roads of international standard

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

(a) whether it is a fact that modern technique of constructing roads of international standard is not available with us; and

(b) if it is available, the reasons for which durable, strong and better roads and bridges are not built ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, It is however not possible to switch over to modern techniques of road/bridge construction on account of our preference for

labour oriented policy, lack of infrastructure with the contracting agency and availability of adequate resources.

Collapse of Mandovi bridge in Goa

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

(a) the reasons for collapse of the Mandovi bridge in Goa;

(b) whether responsibility, if any, has been fixed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). A Commission of Enquiry has been constituted by Government of Goa, Daman & Diu under

the Commission of Enquiries Act. The Commission would inquire into the reasons for collapse and also the question of lapses, if any, for fixing responsibility. The Commission is scheduled to submit its report on or before 28-2-1987.

[English]

Reservation for SC/STs in Navodaya Schools

543. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there will be reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Navodaya Schools; and

(b) if so, the percentage and other details thereof ?

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

(b) Reservation of seats in favour of children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be provided in the Navodaya Vidyalayas in proportion to their population in the concerned district, provided that in no district such reservation will be less than national average. If sufficient number of children of one of these two categories do not qualify for admission, it would be possible to interchange seats between the two categories.

National Highway Authority

544. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a National Highway Authority for the construction and maintenance of National Highways has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Loss to railways due to floods

545. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss suffered by the Railways due to recent floods in the country; and

(b) the details in this regard and steps taken to meet the loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). The Railways suffered a loss of approximately Rs. 17.46 crores due to recent floods in the country. The loss includes the loss of traffic earnings as also physical loss such as damage/repairs to bridges, track, signalling and electrical equipments and other assets etc. Prompt action to repair the sections damaged by the floods was taken to restore the traffic.

Vayudoot services for Orissa

546. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce Vayudoot services in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Vayudoot is, at present, operating services to Bhubaneswar and Rourkela in the State of Orissa. Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of operations Vayudoot has plans to airlink Jeypore, Jharsuguda and Gopalpur during the current financial year.

Development of Visakhapatnam port

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the Visakhapatnam port for the purpose of export of iron ore;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed expansion of the berthing facilities at the Visakhapatnam port; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be involved in the expansion of the Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). Facilities for the export of iron ore from Visakhapatnam Port are already in existence. A provision of Rs. 9.50 crores for modernisation of iron ore loading facilities and a provision of Rs. 8.00 crores for deepening of the iron ore berth in order to receive iron ore carriers of upto 1.70 lakh DNT have been included in the VII Plan.

Damage to Airbus crashed at Madras

548. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Airbus which crashed at Madras costing over rupees 40 crores was on lease from Airbus Industries to Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, what are the conditions of the lease; and

(c) how many similar incidents recently took place and what were the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The lease Agreement required Indian Air lines to insure the aircraft for US \$ 20

million. The Agreement further provides that in the event of irreparable damage, the agreement for such an aircraft will stand terminated on payment of all rental dues and insurance proceeds to Airbus Industries. In view of the high cost of repairs of the damage caused, the Insurers M/s. GIC have decided to treat the aircraft as a total loss. M/s. GIC are arranging to pay the insurance proceeds to M/s. Airbus Industries.

(c) None in the recent past.

Grant to Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts

549. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ford Foundation has offered a grant of \$ 3,50,000 to Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts; and

(b) the amount spent on this multi-million centre so far and the total estimated expenditure ?

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

(b) An expenditure of approximately Rs. 94.37 lakhs has been incurred so far (upto October, 1986). The Seventh Five-Year Plan allocation is Rs. 25 crores for the IGNSA programmes and Rs. 60 crores for the building complex of the Centre.

[Translation]

Shortage of essential medicines in CGHS Dispensary No. 1

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

(a) whether there is always shortage of essential medicines in C. G. H. S. Dispensary No. 1 in Kali Bari and medicines are supplied after 4 to 7 days;

(b) if so, whether essential medicines are not supplied to the dispensary by Government;

(c) whether Government propose to investigate to know if medicines are being misused or not; and

(d) if so, the number of times such investigations have been made and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SHROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). No Sir. The listed medicines by and large are available in C. G. H. S. Dispensary No. 1, Kali Bari. In the event of non-availability of any listed medicines or non-listed medicines prescribed by the specialist as essential the same is procured from M/s Super Bazar and supplied to the beneficiaries.

(c) No such instance has come to notice.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

**Purchase of medicines by patients of
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital**

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

(a) whether the patients of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi have to buy medicines and medical items from the market at their own cost;

(b) if so, whether Government do not supply all the medicines to this hospital; and

(c) if it is not so, the reasons for asking the patients to purchase medicines and the action being taken by Government to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) to (c). All efforts are made to keep the medicines included in the Hospital formulary in stock. Most of the

medicines are supplied to the Hospital by the Medical Stores Depot and rest are purchased locally. The cost of medicines is reimbursed to C.G.H.S. beneficiaries, if they are required to purchase medicines at odd hours. Local purchases are made for the non-available drugs. In general ward such costs are reimbursed to the poor patients whenever a request is received.

**Central School at Maunath Bhanjan
district Azamgarh**

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

(a) whether a proposal to open a Central School at Pardaha Block Maunath Bhanjan in district Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh, has been received;

(b) if so, the action being taken or proposed to be taken to open the Central School; and

(c) the time by which work in this regard is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). A request for opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) at Pardaha Block Maunath Bhanjan in district Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh was received in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan from Shri, R. K. Rai, Member of Parliament. A copy of the norms for opening Kendriya Vidyalaya along with the proforma to be filled in by the sponsoring agency was sent to him by the Sangathan.

Proposals for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas are considered when requests are received from sponsoring agencies such as Ministries/Departments of Government of India, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and organisations of Central Government employees, Defence employees or employees of Government of India undertakings, who have also to make available land measuring about 15 acres and temporary accommodation. Necessary action on the proposal to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Pardaha Block, Maunath Bhanjan can

therefore be taken by the Sangathan only on receipt of such a formal proposal by a sponsoring agency.

[English]

Condition of flying clubs

**553. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI SRIBALLAV**

PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the deteriorating condition of the 'flying clubs' in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to improve the condition of the flying clubs for an assured feeder channel for India's aviation services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). It would not be correct to say that the condition of all the flying clubs in the country is deteriorating. A few flying clubs, no doubt, face financial difficulties and problems of non-availability and unserviceability of trainer aircraft as well as inadequate availability of suitably qualified and experienced Instructors.

Taking into consideration the escalation in the cost of flying operations, the Government has recently raised the rate of subvention to the flying clubs from Rs. 240/- to Rs. 294/- per hour. Aero Club of India has also been given Grant-in Aid for acquisition of trainer aircraft and accessories to be allocated to various flying clubs in the country.

For imparting training to commercial pilots, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi is being established at Fursatgang in Uttar Pradesh as the centre of the excellence in flying. The Akademi is expected to provide feedstock to meet the requirement of pilots for the aviation services in the country.

Second Phase of Indira Gandhi Canal Project

554 SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the second stage of the Indira Gandhi Canal in Thar area of Rajasthan has been approved by the Planning Commission;

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

(c) the details of the second stage of the project indicating its cost ?

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

(a) The second revised estimate of the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, Stage-II, has been found techno-economically viable by the Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission subject to certain observations which have been conveyed to the State Government in June, 1986, for compliance.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Second Stage of the project envisages construction of the Indira Gandhi Main Canal from KM 393 to KM 649, provision of annual irrigation of 8.1 lakh ha. through flow canals and 6 lift schemes, and provision of 0.65 M.A.F. of water for drinking and industrial purposes at a total cost of Rs. 943.24 crores.

Call for integrated system of medicine

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

(a) whether at a meeting of the Medical Practitioners of Indian Medicine held at New Delhi on 2 September, 1986 be called for evolving a integrated system of medicine involving the different systems of medicines prevalent in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). The harmonious coexistence of the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy alongwith the modern system of medicine, all contributing their better points towards speedy realisation of Health for All by 2000 A. D., was stressed by Health Minister in this meeting. Their coexistence and blending where required will have to be achieved with the active cooperation of the practitioners of the different systems of medicine in the larger interests of the country over a period of time.

Special quota for small scale industrialists in trains

556. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special quota in various trains is earmarked for the use of small scale industrialists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Vayudoot Services between Gulbarga and Bangalore

557. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to introduce Vayudoot Services from Bangalore to Gulbarga immediately in view of the great demand for Vayudoot Service for Gulbarga City from Bangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : No, Sir. Gulbarga does not figure in the list of stations proposed for airlinking by Vayudoot during the current plan period.

Phasing out of Old Planes

558. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have phased out a number of planes which were in use for passenger flights;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether simultaneous steps have been taken to replace them with new ones; and

(d) the steps being taken to manufacture indigenous planes for domestic flights ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Air-India has recently phased out 5 Boeing 707 aircraft from its fleet.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is producing, under licence, Dornier DO 228 aircraft to meet requirements of various users including the civil aviation sector. Government have also decided to permit the manufacture of aircraft below 5700 kg. all up weight, on case to case basis, in the private sector.

Temple jewels from South to Festival of India in Moscow

559. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be please to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to send temple jewels from South India to the Festival of India in Moscow;

(b) whether Government have agreed to the above proposal; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to dispel the misgiving that is growing in South India on this issue through adequate publicity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Publicity of 'AIDS' through TV

560. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that World Health Organisation report has hinted at the threat of spreading AIDS in South East Asia;

(b) whether publicity of this disease in Television and other media has since been suspended; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) The 39th Session of South East Asia Regional Committee document dated the 6th August, 1986 states "AIDS is not yet a priority public health problem in this region but member countries cannot afford to be complacent as the disease may become a serious health problem unless necessary prevention and control measures are strictly enforced".

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Precautions in use of Aspirin and Salicylates

561. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that in U. K. and U. S. A. the use of Aspirin and Salicylates has been found to be the cause for "Reye's Syndrome"—a rare life threatening disease;

(b) whether Government have taken adequate precautions from production to distribution points that medicines made of these two ingredients are not given to patients particularly the very young ones;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government would caution the State Governments also in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government are aware of the reported adverse interactions of Aspirin in children suffering from 'Reye's Syndrome' abroad. However, the exact cause effect relationship between intake of Aspirin and Salicylates and causation of Reye's Syndrome is however, not yet established.

(b) to (d). The manufacturers marketing Aspirin and other salicylate preparations have been directed to incorporate a box warning "NOT TO BE USED IN CHILDREN BELOW 12 YEARS OF AGE EXCEPT UNDER MEDICAL ADVICE" on the carton and strip-pack. The State Drug Controllers have also been asked to advise the firms marketing Aspirin and Salicylate formulations to give the warning statement on the cartons and strip-packs.

Scheme to develop national integration through publication of children books

562. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Book Trust has been given any assignment to promote the cause of National Integration through publication of children books; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme formulated; if any, in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). National Book Trust has been bringing out books for the children under the series "Nehru Bal Pustakalaya" since 1968-69. One of the objectives of the scheme is to foster a sense of unity and oneness by providing books in regional languages to children.

all over the country. A vast range of subjects are covered, including mythology, religion, history, folk-tales, festivals, the country and its people, the freedom movement, birds and animals, science and technology, physical culture and sports, etc. These books are written by competent persons, translated into different languages and are uniformly priced.

Till 31st March, 1986, 1157 titles in various languages including originals, translations, revised editions and reprints have been brought out.

Electrification of Vijayawada Waltair railway line

563. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with Government regarding the electrification of Vijayawada Waltair railway line; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the reasons for the delay in the electrification work ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Vayudoot Operations

564. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have expanded their programme of operating Vayudoot during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the additional places brought under Vayudoot map during the above year;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to airlink some more important towns in the Southern regions by the feeder airline Vayudoot in Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) During the year 1986-87 Vayudoot has so far airlinked the following 11 stations :

1. Goa
2. Gorakhpur
3. Agartala
4. Varanasi
5. Bhopal
6. Lucknow
7. Kamalpur
8. Kailashahar
9. Daman
10. Imphal
11. Dimapur

(c) and (d). Subject to availability of infrastructure, economic viability of operations and aircraft capacity, Vayudoot has plans to airlink the following stations in the Southern region during the current plan period :

1. Calicut
2. Chetnad
3. Hubli
4. Madras
5. Mangalore
6. Pondichery
7. Raichur
8. Thanjavur
9. Tirunelveli
10. Tuticorin

[Translation]

State of primary and secondary education in Bihar

565. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the state of education in Bihar particularly that of primary and secondary education is very hopeless;

(b) whether most of the Primary and Secondary schools either do not have buildings or the buildings are in a dilapidated condition and there is shortage of teachers too;

(c) if so, whether there is any scheme of Government to improve the state of education and to construct buildings for schools along with other developmental activities relating thereto; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). Bihar is one of the nine educationally backward states and according to the IVth All India Educational Survey conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training (with reference date as 30.9.1978) 23.67 per cent of primary schools and 69.22 per cent of the secondary schools were housed in pucca buildings. The same survey also indicates that 65.47 per cent of the primary schools in the State had atleast two teachers while at secondary stage 96.12 per cent of the sanctioned posts of teachers were filled.

(c) and (d). The State received assistance for construction/repair of 10249 school buildings under National Rural Employment Programme and for construction/repair of 3800 school buildings under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. The Eighth Finance Commission also recommended devolution of funds amounting to Rs. 40.79 crores for construction of school buildings in Bihar. The National Policy on Education envisages a new scheme symbolically called 'OPERATION BLACKBOARD' under which assistance will be provided to the primary schools for construction of school buildings to ensure availability of two pucca rooms, appointment of second teacher in single teacher schools and for provision of essential facilities in primary schools.

Introduction of bi-monthly/quarterly passes scheme

566. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received suggestions from the Delhi Transport Corporation regarding introduction of bi-monthly or quarterly passes (concessional monthly tickets) scheme;

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). No. proposal has been received for introduction of bi-monthly passes. However, DTC have proposed a scheme for introduction of Quarterly and half yearly passes on which no final decision has yet been taken.

[English]

New branches of Nehru Yuvak Kendras in Bihar

567. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not establishing branches of Nehru Yuvak Kendra in the Gumla and Lohardaga districts of Bihar; and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) and (b). A Nehru Yuva Kendra in each district of the country is being set up in a phased manner and Nehru Yuva Kendras in the districts of Gumla and Lohardaga are also expected to be set in the course of the VII Five Year Plan.

Danger of radiation at Indira Gandhi International Airport

568. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of employees of the Indira Gandhi International Airport have been running the risk of exposure to dangerous amount of radiation while handling radio-active parcels without proper precautions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what protective steps are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c). Radio-active consignments are packed strictly according to specifications laid down by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). For storage of radio-active Cargo, an exclusive chamber has been provided in the Hazardous Goods Godown outside the main Cargo Terminal. In view of these, there is no risk of exposure from radiation to the employees of I.A.A.I.

Introduction of train services between Mukerian and Talwara Pong Dam in Punjab

569. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no train service between Mukerian and Talwara Pong Dam in Punjab despite the fact that the railway line has been laid several years back;

(b) if so, by what time the train-service is proposed to be started on this route; and

(c) the reasons for not operating train services on this route so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is no serving Railway line between Mukerian and Talwara Pong Dam. The private railway siding constructed while building the Pong Dam is not meant for passenger traffic.

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

[English]

12.00 hrs.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Sir, there is a serious out-break of brain fever in 17 districts of Andhra Pradesh. Thousands of children have succumbed to this disease in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and

also in my Kolar district. Therefore, it is a serious thing to be discussed.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please give notice.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH : I have already given the notice, Sir. Thousands of children have succumbed to this brain fever disease.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not unnecessarily waste the time of the House. You can come to me and we shall discuss. There is no problem.

DR. V. VENKATESH : It is a serious problem.

MR. SPEAKER : You please come to me. We shall discuss. There is no problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : The news has been carried by the ECONOMIC TIMES of Bangalore that in the loan mela functions held in order to commemorate the memory of Shrimati Indira Gandhi unfortunately applications for bank loans were sold in black-market.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have already given.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? I have told you a number of times that if you want something seriously...

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : You please allow us one by one.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of one by one. I can allow each one time and I can listen. We can decide what are the important subjects to be discussed. I will

always allow. There is no bar on that. I have told you to come to me. We have already decided about some subjects and if anything comes extra to that then that also we can take up. There is no problem. Why should you waste the time of the House unnecessarily on this when I am available to you? We can discuss each and every item; no problem with me.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You kindly allow us to make our submissions.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I allow you here? There is no rule for that.....Is there any rule, Mr. Acharia?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : I have tabled an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed that. If you are kind enough to read the rules, can that be a subject for adjournment motion?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What can be more important than secret deposits to the tune of hundreds of crores of rupees in Swiss banks?.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Look here; instead of shouting you can just give me in writing, I will ask for the details and come back to you. No problem.....

[*Translation*]

This is not going to serve any purpose.

[*English*]

Unnecessarily why are you wasting time of the House? When I am ready for each discussion, why should you get unnecessarily perturbed about it? No problem. Not like this. I am not going to listen like this.

(Interruptions)

You can come to me for whatever is important. I listened to you yesterday also and I allowed you. You are welcome to give in writing and come to me and say that this is very important. I will see to it. No problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Irrational; you come to me and make your views known to me. I am not going to listen like this.....When I am giving you my words, what is all this? Do I deny you the opportunity? If I deny, then I am the culprit and if you unnecessarily waste the time of the House, then you are the culprit.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no rule for making a submission.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There is a convention.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should it be when I am prepared to allow a discussion... Why should you do it? No problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, please sit down. You are a leader. When I give you my word that I will discuss everything, why should you do like this?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There should be a discussion on the demands of the Delhi University teachers. Last time they met you, you requested them to withdraw the strike and they withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow you like this. We shall do it later on. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a renowned journalist of the country has been arrested today. I would like to draw your attention to this and say that it is an attack on the press freedom of India.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : This is a law and order problem. I cannot do anything.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : The Editor of an Urdu Weekly "Nai Duniya"

Mr. Siddiqi has been arrested by dubbing him a terrorist. There can be no high handedness more than this.....(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is a law and order problem. I cannot do anything. Nothing goes on record.

[Translation]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no Government in Punjab. People are being killed daily there.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Walia, you demand for a discussion and I will give you...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you that you demand for a discussion and I will give you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You talk to me later. I am not going to listen you like this. Improper.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome, you come to me afterwards. I will not listen to you like this. You come to me later.

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you give in writing only then it can be taken up...(Interruptions) ...you give me in writing.

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot) : We are staging a walk out.

(Shri Shaminder Singh and some other Hon. Members then left the House)

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications under Public Provident Fund Act, Income-tax Act and Central Excise Rules.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Shri Janardhana Poojary) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Public Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1013 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1986 under section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3137/86]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :—
 - (i) S. O. 3576 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Wildlife Association of South India, Bangalore under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1986-87 to 1988-89.
 - (ii) S. O. 3577 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Arogyavaram Development Society, Madanapalle' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
 - (iii) S. O. 3578 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Jnana Prabodhini, Pune' under section 10 (23C) of the

Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 to 1986-87.

- (iv) S. O. 3579 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986 regarding exemption to 'The Nehru Trust for Cambridge University' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (v) S. O. 3580 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986 regarding exemption to 'All India Pingalwara Society (Regd), Amritsar' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1986-87 to 1988-89.
- (vi) S. O. 3581 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Defence Civilians Welfare (T. B. Cancer and Leprosy) Fund' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1986-87 to 1988-89.
- (vii) S. O. 3582 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Cathedral Relief Service, Calcutta' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (viii) S. O. 3583 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986 regarding exemption to 'National Co-operative Development Corporation' under section 10
- (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 to 1987-88.
- (ix) S. O. 3584 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Cancer Patients' Aid Association, Bombay' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (x) S. O. 3585 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Calcutta Zoroastrian Stree Mandal' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (xi) S. O. 3596 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986 regarding exemption to 'All India Federation of Scheduled Castes, Tribes, Backward and Minorities Employees Welfare Association (Regd)' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (xii) S. O. 3597 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Devine Light School for the Blind Trust' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1986-87.
- (xiii) S. O. 3600 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Society for promotion of Waste-lands Development' under section 10

(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90.

- (xiv) S. O. 3601 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1986 regarding exemption to 'Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3138/86.]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

(i) G.S.R. 1040 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum specifying the Cochin Export Processing Zone at Cochin (Kerala) as 'Free Trade Zone.'

(ii) G.S.R. 1041 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to excisable goods when brought into Cochin Export Processing Zone from the factories of their manufacture or warehouses situated in other parts of India for use by the Industries located in the said zone for the production of goods intended solely for export from the whole of the duty of excise and the additional duty of excise leviable thereon.

(iii) G.S.R. 1042 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1986 together with an explanatory memo-

randum making certain amendment to Notification No. 243/79-CE dated the 9th August, 1979 so as to substitute the words and figures 'sub-heading No. 5401.90' by the words and figures 'sub-heading No. 5401.90'.

(iv) G.S.R. 1066 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to raw naphtha intended for use as fuel for running gas turbine at Talchar Unit of Messrs Fertilizer Corporation of India from the excise duty in excess of Rupees five hundred and twenty-five per kilolitre at 15 C.

(v) G.S.R. 1072 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to sugar produced in a factory during the period from the 1st October, to 30th November, 1986 from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(vi) G.S.R. 1074 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 236/85-CE dated the 15th November, 1985 so as to substitute the clause (1) of the Explanation appended to the said notification.

(vii) G.S.R. 1081 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to hand-made carpets from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

- (viii) G.S.R. 1082 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to sulphur powder from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (ix) G.S.R. 1083(E) and 1084(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Ammonia and Synthesis Gas supplied by Messrs Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Thal, to the Heavy Water Plant at Thal for manufacture of Heavy Water and for testing and commissioning of the said Heavy Water Plant from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (x) G.S.R. 1085 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to carbonic acid (carbon-dioxide) not conforming to I. S. specification No. 307-1966 and produced in a factory or a distillery from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xi) G.S.R. 1128 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 180/61-CE dated the 23rd November, 1961 so as to provide that dyes specified in the notification shall be entitled to exemption irrespective of whether input dyes from which specified dyes are manufactured are classifiable.
- (xii) G.S.R. 1136 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 318/96-CE dated the 22nd May, 1986 so as to grant exemption from the whole of the duty of excise leviable on double/multifold yarn so along as they are made from duty-paid yarn.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 1145 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to rock phosphate in any form from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 1164 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption hand-made carpets (whether or not any machines have been used to achieve better finish during or weaving or post-weaving operations) from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT-3139/86.]

12.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (1) Need to look into the causes of malfunctioning of Atomic Power Station No. 1 of Kota

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
The power shortage in Rajasthan has not only hit the farmers but the small and big industries have also been adversely affected by it. This has become a matter of concern. Due to this shortage, it has become difficult for the farmers to draw out whatever little water has been left in the wells.

The Atomic Power Station No. 1 was established in Kota in Rajasthan in 1973 with the Canadian collaboration. The total capacity of this station was 220 megawatts. In 1984-85, the electricity generated was zero per cent. In 1985-86, it was 4 per cent and in 1986-87 the electricity generated upto July 1986 was 9 per cent.

In this way Rajasthan Atomic Plant No. 1 has remained an headache for the Rajasthan Government. It remained closed in 1984-85 for 8,070 hours, in 1985-86 for 7,579 hours and in 1986-87 it remained closed for 3,672 hours upto July 1986.

The Government have spent more than one crore rupees on the repair of this plant in the last three years. It has been learnt that the Government will take a final decision upto to the end of this year in regard to this plant... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Had this unit been in operation, it would have generated 1,150 million units of power which comes to 60 per cent of its capacity.

It is hoped that the Government will look into the matter and find out who is responsible for the loss incurred upto now and who is responsible for not taking action till date. I would like that action must be taken against the guilty persons and they must be punished. Explanations must be sought and action taken against them to ensure that the public funds are not wasted in this way in future.

[*English*]

(ii) Demand to survey and sanction money for establishing road communication link between Bihar and West Bengal by connecting Delhi-Dewanganj to Harishchandrapur

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj) : In the 'Inter Provincial' Economic Scheme, it was decided more than four years back to connect NH 31 in Bihar near Katihar with NH-34 in Gazole in Malda district of West Bengal via Harishchandrapur and Chanchal

in West Bengal. For this, money was sanctioned for a bridge over Mahananda River at Alal and the Bihar portion of the Road from Katihar to Delhi-Dewanganj. But no money has yet been sanctioned for the West Bengal portion of the road from Delhi-Dewanganj to Harishchandrapur. No survey work has also been done for this portion of the road. So, this should be done soon to establish a very important road communication between Bihar and West Bengal for the interest of the public.

(iii) Demand for measures to meet the power requirements of Orissa

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Orissa is running short of power for years. Now the situation has become acute. On account of power shortage, the agricultural and Industrial production has been seriously affected. Now Orissa is purchasing power from neighbouring States. But the situation remains very much disturbing.

The State of Orissa is entitled to a share of power from Farakka Generation System. But transmission line for transmitting power from Farakka to Orissa is not available. The projects remain incomplete. I urge upon the Government to expedite the steps for completing the transmission line so that the power can be transmitted to Orissa.

The Indravati Hydel Project which will be very much helpful to answer the power problem in the State is not being implemented according to the Schedule. So effective steps should be taken to complete the project.

Unless power is available, the Seventh Plan targets are not likely to be achieved. This is for immediate attention of the Government.

[*Translation*]

(iv) Demand for opening an Ayurvedic College at Khalilabad in Uttar Pradesh

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : In a vast country like India where the percentage of literacy is too small in comparison with other countries and

where large number of people are poor, a system of medicine which is cheaper and efficacious as also within the reach of the common man should be available in the rural areas. It is, therefore, necessary that in the interest of the people as well as the country. Ayurveda, which forms the basis for all other systems of medicine should be developed and propagated. There is shortage of Ayurvedic doctors in the Khalilabad area of the Basti district of the eastern Uttar Pradesh where the whole population consists of the poor people. In the absence of this facility, a large number of people are not able to provide proper treatment to the members of their families and thus meet untimely death. I would like to request the Hon. Minister for Health that the Central Government should establish an Ayurvedic College in Khalilabad at the earliest with a view to produce qualified doctors so as to make available their service to the poor.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : *in the Chair*]

- (v) Need to expedite work on construction of a new bridge on Mandovi river in Goa

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : People of Goa are absolutely perturbed over the fact that despite the prompt visit to Goa by the Minister of State for Surface Transport, Shri Rajesh Pilot, upon the collapse of Nehru Bridge on the river Mandovi, in Goa, proposals for the erection of a new bridge are not attended to with seriousness by the concerned departments of the Central Government. It is indeed a matter of regret that the loss and damage that has been caused to Goa on account of the sudden collapse of the bridge and the future damage it is going to cause to its economy is being taken very lightly.

Goans are apprehensive that the tough stand taken by Minister for Surface Transport is melting down.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to expedite the work of construction of new bridge on the river Mandovi without any further delay.

[*Translation*]

- (vi) Demand for fixing the procurement price of Narma cotton at Rs. 700 a quintal

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance in the House. Last year the price of cotton was Rs. 450 per quintal which has now fallen to between Rs. 370-380. The farmer has produced 'narma' quality of cotton by using quality seeds, costly insecticides and fertilisers and by putting in hard labour but he is not getting remunerative prices therefor. The crop of 'narma' cotton has reached the market. If the Government does not pay attention towards this, the economic condition of the farmers will deteriorate.

I would, therefore, firmly submit to the Hon. Minister that the rate fixed for 'narma' quality of cotton is less. The rate should be fixed at Rs. 700 per quintal so that the farmers may get remunerative price of their produce. The farmer is the backbone of the economy of the country. There should be a discussion on this subject in the House and the C.C.I. should be instructed to purchase cotton on the fixed price from the markets in cotton areas wherever they exist and the cotton which is to be exported should be lifted at the earliest so that the farmer gets the benefit in time.

[*English*]

- (vii) Demand for underground metro rail system in big cities to solve the traffic congestion problem

DR. S. VIJAYA RAMA RAO (Siddipet) : The growing population and increasing number of vehicles in Metropolitan cities and other big cities like Hyderabad, has created alarming congestion for the road traffic movements. The number of road accidents has been increasing day-by-day. Due to the traffic congestion on roads in big cities, a lot of inconvenience is being caused to the public. It is, therefore, essential that underground metro railway system should be provided in such cities for quick movements of the travelling public and to remove congestion

of traffic on the roads. The introduction of this system will also have its impact on the development of the national economy. I, therefore, urge the Government to take early steps to provide underground metro rail system in big cities like Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Delhi.

- (viii) Demand for looking into grievances of the Marathi-speaking people residing in Karnataka-Maharashtra border area

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Ten Lakh Marathi speaking people are staying at Belgum, Nipani, Karwar, Khanapur at Karnataka-Maharashtra Border and they are attached to Maharashtra in their living habits, religion, language etc. They are forming a big majority of about 75 per cent of the total population of this area and at many places like Nipani, Khanapur, it is more than 90 per cent.

Mahajan Commission was appointed without any terms of reference at the time of State reorganisation and this area was wrongly included in Karnataka and similarly about two hundred villages which are having Kannada speaking majority were kept in Maharashtra. Marathi speaking people from Border area are having three days dharna at Boat Club from 5th November, 1986.

The Karnataka Government passed a resolution in the Assembly in 1982 making Kannada language compulsory from the 1st Standard in Non-Kannada Schools. Hundred per cent Marathi speaking school teachers were appointed to teach Kannada language. Because of this Kannada teaching, about five hundred Marathi schools were closed for four months.

The Government have already agreed that the recommendations of Mahajan Commission are not final. Further, Central Government has left this issue to the Chief Ministers of both States. Series of meetings took place between the two Chief Ministers but both the Chief Ministers are bound by the decisions taken by their respective Assemblies unanimously and therefore I urge upon the Prime Minister that this issue will not be solved without interference of the Central Government.

I also urge upon Prime Minister that the well-known principles for State reorganisation like simple majority of villages, continuity of the border may be applied to this area.

- (ix) Demand for examining telecasting of a distorted projection of personal life of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in a Doordarshan Serial 'Raj Se Swaraj'

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : The entire nation has lowered down her head in shame for the reprehensibly derogatory manner in which Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has been recently depicted in a Doordarshan serial, 'Raj Se Swaraj' People all over India representing almost all walks of life have expressed their resentment against this untrue distorted projection of personal life of Netaji Subhas Bose. Along with hundreds of ex-INA soldiers, Capt. Shrimati Lakshmi Sehgal (Swaminathan) of Azad Hind Fouz has raised a vehement protest against such a filming. Proper investigation regarding how and which way this particular film was produced and projected, should be made. Government should examine as to how and on whose clearance, Doordarshan exhibited it, and should place the report before Parliament. The responsibility for this should be fixed, and the offender be punished suitably. The whole system of Doordarshan exhibition appears to be faulty. It should, therefore, be recast, for ensuring proper check-up at a higher political level.

[Translation]

- (x) Demand for ensuring a remunerative price of cotton for the benefit of cotton growers

SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI (Bhatinda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of the cotton-growers in the country today particularly those of Muktsar, Abohar, Fazilka, Bhatinda, Bareta, Rampura Phool has become pitiable and consequently they have become hapless. The farmers have increased their cotton produce through hard work and proper planning as compared to that during the previous years in spite of the recent drought and excess rains. The Government have also recently announced the increase in the support price

of cotton by five rupees per quintal in comparison with that during the previous years and has also announced long term cotton export policy. As many as 6 lakh bales of cotton will be exported from the country every year for three years. The announcement of export policy will increase the demand of cotton but there is no effective arrangements made to pass on the benefit of the increased demand to the farmer. The farmers are not in a position to sell their produce in an open market on reasonable price. The Government have not made any effective arrangements to buy the produce of the farmer at the support price. In the circumstances, the farmer has to suffer loss even after producing a bumper crop. He is compelled to sell his produce in the open market at a price less than the support price. I, therefore, request the Government to make such arrangements at the earliest as to guarantee the support price to the farmer and also to save him from the exploitation he is undergoing.

12.24 hrs.

[English]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Agitation for a separate State by Gorkha National Liberation Front

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“The situation arising out of the agitation for a separate State launched by the Gorkha National Liberation Front and the action taken by the Government in that regard.”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Sir, The agitation of the Gorkha National Liberation Front is reported to be mainly for the creation of “Gorkhaland” as a separate State within the Union of India and for the abrogation of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty of 1950.

As the House is aware, there have been a number of law and order incidents in the last few months in the Darjeeling Hills area of West Bengal arising out of the agitation of the GNLFF. I shall very briefly mention some of the major incidents.

The GNLFF organised a 72-hour bandh from May 12 to 14, 1986 during which there were several incidents of violence and one person died in police firing. On May 25, 1986 following the arrest of some persons involved in some cases, GNLFF supporters at Kurseong took out a procession violated prohibitory orders and attacked police personnel. Police opened fire resulting in the death of 5 persons and injuries to 2 others.

On July 27, 1986, GNLFF supporters burnt copies of Article 7 of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty in various places. There was a violent attack on the police at Kalimpong and the police had to open fire. According to the Government of West Bengal, 13 persons died in the firing and 38 were injured, while among the police, one was killed and a large number injured. From the next day, began a 108-hour bandh in Darjeeling and other areas.

The GNLFF announced boycott of the Independence Day celebrations on August 15, 1986 and instead hoist black flags. They also announced blockade of the movement of timber from the hill areas to the plains from August 23, 1986. However, on August 14, 1986, Shri Subash Ghisingh, President of the GNLFF, announced the suspension of the agitation for one month.

Since September, 1986, there have been a number of incidents of violence, many of which involved confrontation and clashes between the supporters of GNLFF and CPM. The State Government has from time to time requested the Central Government to provide para-military forces and these requests have been promptly attended to. At present, there are 14 companies of CRPF and 2 companies of BSF in the Darjeeling area.

Government of India are opposed to the division of West Bengal and have categorically rejected the demand for a separate State of Gorkhaland. Government of West Bengal

have proposed regional autonomy for the Darjeeling hills area and an amendment of the Constitution for this purpose. Government, of India, however, are not in favour of any amendment of the Constitution.

The demand for the abrogation of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty of 1950 seems to arise out of an erroneous appreciation of Articles 6 and 7 of the Treaty. Under the above Articles, citizens of Nepal in India, though otherwise foreigners, would enjoy certain privileges in several matters as are enjoyed by citizens of India. If the treaty is abrogated as demanded by the GNLF, the citizens of Nepal in India would lose their special privileges and, further, they would have to be sent back to their country of origin as any other foreigner. Similarly, of course, Indian citizens in Nepal, who at present enjoy the same privileges as citizens of Nepal do, would cease to enjoy such privileges. As for Indian citizens of Nepali origin, the Treaty does not adversely affect any of their rights. Indian citizens of Nepali origin have the same rights and will continue to enjoy the same rights as any other citizen of India. In view of this, the demand for the abrogation of the Treaty is misplaced and unwarranted and cannot be accepted.

It may be mentioned that in a statement made on 14th August, 1986 while announcing the suspension of the agitation for a month, Shri Ghising has stated that they wanted their grievances to be redressed within the framework of the Indian Constitution. In a letter dated September 15, 1986 addressed to me, Shri Subash Ghising explained that the GNLF had on December 23, 1983 submitted a memorandum to the King of Nepal setting out their grievances against the Indo-Nepal Treaty and that a copy of the memorandum was also sent to the President and Prime Minister of India. He also explained that about 15 months later copies of the memorandum were sent to the U. N. Secretary, General and Heads of Governments of some countries. He further said :

“We never intended to internationalise our internal problem and to seek a redressal of our grievances outside India. We have no hesitation in clarifying our basic position and regret any mis-apprehension or doubts caused

by our sending the Memorandum to the U. N. and some Governments. We assure the Union Government and through it the Parliament and the people of India of our total Loyalty to India, which is our motherland”.

In our democratic system, demands are made by sections of the people for the redressal of their grievances. Many demands, apparently political, have their roots in social and economic causes and a sense of being left out of the socio-economic development process. The socio-economic development of the Darjeeling hills area will go a long way in meeting the felt needs of the people of that area. Development will have to take care of the minimum needs of the people in the matter of drinking water, education, employment, etc. Government hope that the Government of West Bengal will take note of the backwardness of the Darjeeling hills area and make a special effort to promote the development of that area and its people.

Government also wish to make it clear beyond any shadow of doubt that violence has no place in a democratic system, however genuine the grievances may be, GNLF is gravely mistaken if it believes that violent confrontation will advance its objectives. Government condemn the violence that has affected the Darjeeling hills area due to the confrontationist attitude of the GNLF and the CPM. The State Government has the duty to ensure that the perceived neglect among certain sections of the people does not lead to discontentment and violence. The responsibility for maintaining law and order within the State rests with the Government of West Bengal and the Government of India will continue to render such assistance to the State Government as may be requested.

I would request the support and the cooperation of the House in issuing an appeal to the GNLF to give up its misplaced demands and adopt peaceful and democratic methods for the redressal of the genuine grievances of the people. I would also appeal to the Government of West Bengal and particularly to the Chief Minister of West Bengal to show a high degree of statesmanship and initiate a dialogue with the people concerned to remove discontent and bring about order and normalcy in the affected areas.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, with deep anguish and great concern I initiate the deliberation and it may take a little more time and you will bear with me as it was the understanding with the Speaker.

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes, there has been an understanding

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, you have heard the statement and I am constrained to say that the statement is most irresponsible. I do not know who writes the statements for the Hon. Minister. And now, Sir, just now you may read the first paragraph.

“The agitation of the Gorkha National Liberation Front is mainly for the creation of “Gorkhaland” as a separate State within the Union of India and for the abrogation of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty of 1950.”

This is what we got. Now, at the last moment the correction came :

‘It is “reported to be” mainly’.

This is not the first time. In the Press briefing of the meeting of the Prime Minister with the M. Ps there is one thing, very interesting I must say

“As regards the situation obtaining in Gorkhaland”

was written there. How the mind is acting, I do not know. Then about the Dharwar meeting, in Karnataka in the TV the report was first given — I was told, I did not see — that the Prime Minister has condemned the GNLFF agitation. Then a correction came. “No. He has not condemned the agitation. He has condemned the violence from both sides.” What is this? You don’t take a principled stand. And you are totally equating both. We just cannot allow this confusion to continue. Darjeeling is in flames, people are being killed, our offices are being burnt and blood is flowing like anything. We have our M.P. Ananda Pathak. He was attempted to be killed. The office was dynamited. And now we are

being told that both sides are indulging in violence. That means you are condoning the violent people who are leading the secessionist movement. Everything cannot be seen at per. Yes, our people are defending and we are proud for it. But how can you equate both? Somebody is attacking, somebody is defending. Only people with great quality of leadership, they can make such impossible statements.

Now, we call it anti-national; we call it secessionist, we call it divisive. Why? What they are saying now is not the main thing to be considered. How is the movement being conducted? What is the tenor of it? What is the motive of it? That is the main thing. Their attempt is to divide the people. Pit one section of people against another. Without that they cannot enforce their demand for a separate homeland. So, that is the danger. And given the background of our country, the secessionist movement, communal forces those who are trying to raise their head, the imperialist conspiracy, if you try to see this as an isolated question, you are gravely mistaken. And you have committed this type of mistake in the past many times. We are thankful to the Central Government for sending CRPF. He has also said that Bengal will not be divided. What is the sanctity of that statement? I do not know. What is the logic of it? Why Bengal will not be divided? Tell me. If their movement is not anti-national, if they have genuine grievances, and if you feel that West Bengal is unjust to them then why you allow them to languish in West Bengal? The Prime Minister has said that it is not anti-national : if there is anything anti-national, West Bengal Government has to deal with that. So, what is anti-national, that State Government will deal with. What the Central Government will deal to encourage the anti-nationals? What is the argument?

Why we call them anti-national? Now, there is a document with us that has been supplied to the authorities concerned, to the Central Government. They have sent memorandums to the UN Security Council, UN General Assembly, International Court of Justice, European Human Rights Commission and to different Heads of Governments of foreign countries. What have they said in this? What is the content?

"The GNLF had to be formed to meet the cruel challenge of a series of apartheid and genocide crimes done by the State and Central Governments."

It goes on :

"Britishers themselves have gone back to their own country of England having decided only the fate and fortune of the Hindus and Muslims of Indian origin by creating two separate independent countries of Bharat and Pakistan and the said Gorkhas and their ceded land and territories were left at the cross roads of cyclic stage of self destruction from the date of 15th August, 1947..."

Not only this. Posters have appeared in Darjeeling area appealing to the Gorkha army men to quit army. What do they say in one poster ?

"Brave Gorkha soldiers — hear the news of Darjeeling. Central Government has deployed CRPF personnel in Darjeeling to kill our brothers and sisters...please quit army at once, save our lives and fight CRPF."

It is not anti-national ? Have you ever condemned this ? Have you ever condemned violence by then and not the so-called both sides ? Do not try to confuse things. They are doing great harm.. (*Interruptions*) It does follow a pattern; it smacks of that kind of movement that was launched in Punjab. About that man who led that extremists movement, the same person, who is now the Prime Minister, in a different capacity, called him the religious leader. And what happened for that, you know. You see what is going to happen in future. Yesterday, you have seen in the press what Gheising has to say. He said : Rivers will turn red by blood... (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Has he permission from you to quote all this ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Are they holding brief for Gheising ?

In this context, I must say one thing. On 18th August this year in Bengal all parties

met including Congress (I). They signed one statement calling it anti-national and asking the people to isolate them. Who signed it ? Among others, it was Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, who is now the Commerce Minister of State Rank. Then what happened ? The Prime Minister went there. I do not know whether they talked with him or not. The party was totally let down. He said that it is not anti-national. They said that they cannot do anything. This is a great example of disciplined party behaviour. Even after going to Calcutta, when asked by Journalists, the Prime Minister said, about writing a letter to the King of Nepal and sending it to others also that Nepalis could very well write to their king. Which Nepali can write to their king ? Those who are Indians, can they write to the Nepali king ? Can they do it ? (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : What he has said.....

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : I only request you to put it on record.....

(*Interruptions*)**

We are requesting you to record what she is saying.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not allowed anything to go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Is it being recorded what she is saying ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You better record it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have told you that nothing is going on record.

**Not recorded.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You should record it. We want it to be recorded. Why she is doing this song and dance here ? People at least should know that she has been there(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I won't allow. I have not given permission to her to speak. How can I allow her ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What she has been saying here should be recorded. We want to show that the Congress people, this lady is doing the song and dance for the Nepalese ...

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mamata ji please take your seat. He is on his legs. I cannot allow everyone to speak like this. You take your seat. You carry on Mr. Chowdhary. You ask whatever clarifications you want to seek.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I am very serious, Sir.

Now, Sir, take a proposition. If the leaders of the agitation are not Indian Nepalese, then why do they create trouble here ? And if they are Indians, then why do they write to other countries and also operate themselves in another countries, in Nepal ?... (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already you have taken more than ten minutes. You put whatever questions you want to put. Other persons have also to speak. You are not the only person, there are four other Members to speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, the Speaker has told me that some more time will be given for this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are four other Members also to speak.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yesterday the Speaker had told me that the rules are being relaxed for this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will allow him only 3-4 minutes more.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : No, Sir, that is not right.

Now, Sir, even the economic demands and backwardness and all that has been referred to, the Prime Minister has been saying often about this. What is the contention about this ? I request you to see Gheising's interview in *Front Line* of August 9-92, 1986. What he has replied is : "We demand Gorkha Land not for the *dal* and rice".

Q. What is the economic demand of Gorkhaland ? Have you anything to say on the contention that funds allotted to the hill areas have not been properly spent or have been misutilised or even misappropriated ?

Ans. We don't want any hill development. We don't want our roads to be paved with gold.

Q. You mean there is no economic content to your demand for Gorkha Land ?

Ans. No, our voice is not against any economic mismanagement of allocated funds or for money or for creation of more jobs."

Now, you are saying they are backward. Backwardness is there everywhere, but that cannot be a plea to launch anti-national agitation. Why are you holding brief for them-backwardness, backwardness ? Every area has backwardness. There are twelve districts in West Bengal that are more backward than Darjeeling. I understand Nepali people's genuine grievances that have to be taken care of. That is another thing. But you just should not condone this.

Then he is saying the Demands are "within the framework of the Constitution". I have this letter of Gheising to Mr. Buta Singh some days ago where he had said that out of desperation they wrote to the Government of Nepal and sent copies to other countries. Even in that he says, "We would like to point out to various ethnic and other organisations in India and elsewhere to address communications on their grievances and on the issue of human rights to the U.N. and other international organisations, and

conventions." He reserves this right. Do you understand where the seed is being sown? And you are going to give them a certificate. That is very wrong and you won't be able to stick to what you are saying to-day. It is not the law and order situation that you create and by your action you abet them and the situation becomes more furious. Then, you talk of Article 249 and after that you say dismissal of the Government. It is not the way. Things are not to be done on party political lines.

Indo-Nepal relations—some important aspects are to be mentioned here. This has been demanded—abrogation of Article 7 of the Indo-Nepal Treaty and all that. It is going to spoil our relations with Nepal. There are people who are active to endanger our relations with Nepal. You know what are their motives and how it is being linked with Gorkha land demand and the demand that will ultimately lead to the division of the country. This is how Gheising said :

"After the full declaration of Nepal as a zone of peace the Indo-Nepal treaty stands rejected and nullified. The Indo-Nepal Gorkha Troops agreement will also be rejected, domiciled status of of 1950 and reciprocal agreement will be rejected....After the rejection of all Indo-Nepal Treaties, we the 60 lakh Nepalis (in India) will be nowhere. Later on, perhaps, 75 lakh Biharies and Hindustanies (people in U. P.) may be expelled from Nepal."

You see the conspiracy. How is the zone of peace connected and all that? What is the zone of peace advanced by the Government of Nepal? Does our Government support this? Don't we take it that it is a ploy to take Nepal away from India? Does our relationship that is there affect them? Do you not understand that? (*Interruptions*)

You say, no, not good relationship with Nepal, that is there with us. But you don't see the danger. This is how you take this problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You put the question.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I refer to the Article written by Dr. Satish Mishra in the Link on 5th October, 1986.

"Nepal Government has been trying to revise the 1950 Peace and Friendship treaty and various overt and covert tactics have been applied to attain this objective. GNLF demand is latest step."

Then there is this attempt to distort history. Nepal is being connected with Darjeeling. Was Darjeeling a part of Nepal? It is not historically true. How are they connecting? We know that demand is already there for creation of Greater Nepal. How is it internationally connected? We have to understand that. We should not be naive in our behaviour. How they are trying to operate! I have seen in papers that Uttarkhand Kranti Dal has been formed to have a separate State comprising Kumayun and Garhwal Hills and they have links with GNLF. What is it that Gheising said in *Frontline* interview?

Q : "If your Gorkhaland is for the protection and for affirming the Indian identity of Indian Nepalis, how is that you have started your agitation here not in Assam and other areas of North East?"

The answer is :

"The agitation will soon begin there also. We now have a Chief Convenor of Seven States."

We have to understand in this perspective. This is what he has said. He bothers little about what you say. Are you going to appeal to them? I am so surprised and you have said that the Chief Minister of West Bengal and people of West Bengal have to show statesmanship. What they are doing till now? Are they behaving like a bull in a China shop? By this you are really endangering the integrity of our country. By this they are getting encouragement. (*Interruptions*)

There is a silver lining, I must say. Those who are fighting them—the attackers, the secessionists those who are fighting them, they are our Nepali brothers. They are organising it on democratic principle. Who have been demanding recognition of their mother tongue, their regional autonomy? (*Interruptions*).

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : What is this? Double standards he is adopting. What does he mean by autonomy?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Anil Basu.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Now, Sir, we have to see, though it is not very well connected with this agitation, it has to be dealt with politically and firmly. By giving regional autonomy you cannot stop this movement. That is another question of democratic principles as to how to mobilise public opinion. That will be done naturally. But I must say that is the Nepalese brothers who are fighting these secessionist elements and that it is the silver lining and here I demand of the Central Government : Help them categorically, forth rightly, not confuse the issue by saying violence from both sides. It is totally irresponsible, it is harmful and detrimental and it will lead to greater disaster. If you repeat things like that, it came as a tragedy, now it is coming with juvenile stupidity leading to a greater disaster. We have to check it immediately.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while participating in this motion, at the very outset I recall the deep concern expressed by this august House so many times over the unity and integrity of this country.

Sir, this august House expressed its desire and it stood like a rock against the secessionist and divisive forces in any part of the country. And, Sir, you may recall that this august House expressed the desire that the unity and integrity of the country cannot be compromised whether there is a threat from inside or whether there is a threat from outside of the country. But unfortunately, the Ruling Party for its narrow political gain ...

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it the Ruling Party in West Bengal?

SHRI ANIL BASU : The Ruling Party at the Centre. Here you are all present. But unfortunately the Ruling Party at the Centre for its narrow gain is neither learning lessons from history nor has it the intention so far. And what heavy price the whole

country is paying and continues to pay for the narrow political gain which the Ruling Party sought to achieve by encouraging communal, secessionist and disruptive forces in this part or that part of the country? (*Interruptions*). There is the instance of Jammu and Kashmir. What is happening there? Now there is a coalition of Farooq and National Congress and the Ministry is swearing in. In the earlier period you know that happened there. There was a defection from the National Congress. Who encouraged that defection? Who supported the formation of Khaleda-Shah's National Conference Ministry there? It is you, Congress people, who supported them and later on you know, the fundamentalist forces gained the ground in Jammu and Kashmir and now you are compelled to form the Ministry with Farooq there. I say, you have not forgotten the lesson of Punjab also. The person who is the Head of the Government now at the Centre, that person was an M. P. at that time and was the General Secretary of the Congress Party. He gave a clean certificate to Bhindranwale saying that he was a religious figure, and you know what price the whole country paid for that, including the Congress (I) Party.

Coming to the situation prevalent in the district of Darjeeling arising out of secessionist and divisive agitation for a separate State launched by GNLFF which adopted unbridled violence and hooliganism in that part of our country, only to fulfil its objective, the creation of a separate Gorkhaland, the question has been put forward by none other than the Prime Minister of the country and other Ministers and high ups in the Ruling clique that the said movement is not anti-national. Here is the latest press release of the Congress (I) Parliamentary Party, and with your kind permission, may I quote that press release?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, it is not necessary, Mr. Anil Basu.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is a party issue. How is he quoting this thing, Sir?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU : Sir, she does not understand. This is the Press release.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What the contents, you can just say.

SHRI ANIL BASU : The Prime Minister wants to say that this is only a law and order problem and the said agitation is not anti-national. What does it mean ?

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, running commentary must be stopped on such an important thing.

SHRI ANIL BASU : It is nothing but unbridled violence and hooliganism. It is not just a law and order problem. Sir, it is a political movement. It is a political movement launched by the GNLFF supported by imperialist forces. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Kindly control her. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are once again repeating the things. The Minister has already said this. What is the use in repeating ?

SHRI ANIL BASU : It is a political movement supported by the imperialist forces, with the sole objective to destabilise the unity and integrity of the country. That is revealed from the letter of Ghuishing to the King of Nepal, to the other heads of the countries and UNO. He wrote that letter on 23-12-1983 to the King of Nepal. Until today, he has not withdrawn that letter unconditionally. That letter is still there. He in that letter :

...your Majesty to take a bold step for historical decision and your Majesty's *selomonic* judgement."

He further says :

"Now the verdict lies with your Majesty."

This letter is dated 23.12.1983. Is it not an anti-national letter ? If you think that it is an anti-national letter, then you should condemn it and you should tell him to withdraw that letter unconditionally. But till today, he has not withdrawn that letter

written to the King of Nepal, to UNO, to all heads of the foreign countries. That letter is still lying there.

What is the speech he has made on 2.6.1985 in the general body meeting of GNLFF at Kurseong ? He said :

"In spite of our repeated recommendations, and reminders, we the Nepalese could not get justice in the Indian Union. Only the Marwaris, Biharis, Punjabis, Bengalis got the justice in India."

And later on, he continues to say :

"Today everywhere in the world many tiny countries are being created "micro-state". UNO is recognising these countries as separate sovereign countries. They have to pay only 55,000 dollars to the UNO."

That means, they are ready to pay \$55,000. That is the content of the letter, speech by Gheishing on 23.12.1985 at the general body meeting of GNLFF. It means, thousands of dollars are available in their hands. They are getting dollars from the imperialist forces, that is dollar imperialists. That has been expressed by Gheishing himself.

Now, I do not know, what is anti-national. One of our Cabinet Ministers, as has been published in the Press, Mr. Asoke Sen, the Union Law Minister told the reporters—which has been published in the Calcutta dailies—that during our freedom struggle we sought help from outside. Now, what is wrong if GNLFF takes help from outside the country ? What is wrong in that ?

13.00 hrs.

You see, the attitude of the Central Ministers. See the attitude of the Central Ministers. He is maligning our freedom struggle. This is the attitude of the Central Government. No what is the demand of the GNLFF ? They want abrogation of Indo-Nepal treaty. They want creation of a separate Gurkha land. What is the purpose ? The Law Minister is not here to condemn this. The house of Shri Anand Pathak, a senior Member of this House, was burnt. His life is at stake and his house has been burnt. Neither the Central Government nor any

Ministers of the Central Government have expressed concern over this incident. Mr. Buta Singh has said in answering the Call Attention Motion that there is violence on both sides. He is equating those who are attacking and those who are attacked. That is way, we are saying that only sending of CRP personnel will not help. We appreciate on this thing that you have done. We appreciate this point on your side. But this is a political point. This is a political question which needs political solution. That is why, the solution to the problem of minorities may be ensured within the framework of the given State. Safeguards to the language and culture of those minorities should be made. Arrangements for making them participants in issues solely concerning them and not others in the State, should be made. That is why, the Government of West Bengal including all the parties even in the year 1953 were raising the demand of regional autonomy for Darjeeling and the Government of West Bengal has sent the proposal of West Bengal Legislative Assembly to the Central Government and also there was genuine grievance of the Nepali speaking Indian citizens for inclusion of their language in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution. You can easily amend Article 244 Schedule VI of the Constitution. You can easily include Napali language in VII Schedule of the Constitution. West Bengal Government is doing its duty. Now it is your duty.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing goes **on record. There is no point. Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia will now speak.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : While making a comparative study of the statement laid by Hon. Sardar Buta Singh and the information relating to the issue, being published in pamphlets and newspapers and also from the speeches of worthy colleagues, I am convinced that there are genuine grievances which exist in many parts of the country due to imbalanced development and unemployment etc. There are some problems of language and some religious problems in many parts of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You want more time. You can continue after lunch.

**Not recorded.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

—(Contd.)

[English]

Agitation for a separate State by Gorkha National Liberation Front

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Ramoowalia.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after making a comparative study of the reports published in various sections of the press and the statement read out by the Hon. Minister Shri Buta Singh in the House, I see that reasons for certain dissatisfaction in some areas of the country had always been there; due to the prevailing unemployment and imbalance in development, there had been certain problems and there are certain problems. The aspirations of the people were not met because of certain reasons—paucity of funds, overpopulation in the country and many other reasons. The situation in the Darjeeling area of West Bengal is causing concern to everybody. Reasons may be there. India has a firm belief in unity in diversity. There are regional aspirations, regional sentiments for regional entities, and they must be preserved, they must be honoured. Such feelings will remain everywhere. This House and this country has to seriously see that these feelings are satisfied to the maximum but with great caution. That is, it must be seen that the leadership does not go into the hands of those people who have yet to clear themselves that they can prove to be responsible leaders. In the Darjeeling area, the Gorkha National Liberation Movement

says that they are fighting for liberation. Here I have an objection: liberation from whom? Keeping this kind of slogan-catching name is not good. It smacks of certain doubts. I also feel from my own experience—because in our State also I have experienced—that, whenever there is a confrontation between the Centre and the State, whenever there is a misunderstanding between the Centre and the State, problems instead of getting solved get further complicated. I will urge upon the West Bengal Government and the Central Government that there should be maximum understanding to solve the issue facing the whole nation. Problems are there and they will be there. But the problems must be solved within the framework of the Indian Constitution and on this land of India only. Nobody should be allowed to seek outside help in any form from any neighbouring country for the solution of our internal problems.

The Hon. Minister, in his statement, has said that Mr. Gheising wrote a letter on 15th September, 1986. Can I ask the Hon. Minister to place it on the Table of the House or produce that letter in this House so that the country could know what Mr. Gheising has written to the Government of India...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Along with the Minister's reply; both the letters.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Yes, both the letters.

Government have given two or three assurances, I am convinced to some extent. I welcome these assurances in which it is said that the division of West Bengal has been categorically rejected. It has also been said that amendment to the Constitution will not take place, I welcome these assurances also. I also welcome the statement that the demand for abrogation of treaty is unwarranted.

On the one hand this is being said. Put I will say that the Government of India should in no way give a slight impression that forces which are anti-India, can get any type of sympathy from the Government of India or should an impression go to the

people that Government of India can think otherwise on these issues.

I would humbly suggest in the end that while dealing with the situation, the country, the whole nation and all the political parties should stand like one man to protect, the sovereignty, integrity and the unity of India and protect the mutual harmony among the people of this great country.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, I am very much depressed at the statement given by the Minister. I know you will not be giving me much time; but please give me enough time to express my depression.

Firstly, the description of the movement as has been given in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this statement, shows that either the Government do not know the reality or they do not want to reveal it. I would like to ask the Minister whether he knows that many of the leading functionaries of our Party, the CPI have been threatened, their houses have been burnt and they are also being asked to join the movement; otherwise their existence will be at stake. That is what they are being told all the time. Not only the CPI, the CPI(M) you should also know that those who would not agree with the Gheising business, all of them are being threatened all the time. Do you know that even to board a bus you need the permission—whether you are a GNLF supporter—if not, at gun point you are not allowed to? Do you know that to board a taxi you need the permission, otherwise at gun-point you are not allowed to, unless you are a participant of the movement? Has the gravity of the situation come in your description here? I don't think it has come. Nor has it come that arms are being smuggled through the Mirik border all the time. Have you made it a point here? Why not? Whom are you trying to protect?

Secondly, I am extremely disturbed at the paragraph 9 of the statement where it makes a mention that in a letter dated September 15, 1986 addressed to him, Shri Gheising explained that the GNLF had on December 23, 1983 submitted a memorandum to the King of Nepal setting out their grievances against the Indo-Nepal

treaty and a copy of the memorandum was sent to the President and the Prime Minister of India. There is no condemnation of his sending this letter. Nor has it been revealed as to what was there in that letter. Is it not true that in that very letter Mr. Gheising while referring to the conduct of the Britishers referred to the question of plebiscite for the Gorkhas, that is, whether they should be in Nepal or in India. That point of plebiscite writing to King of Nepal happens to be in this very memorandum. How is it that it has escaped your notice? So far as my knowledge goes the Government of West Bengal have sent you the whole thing and surely you yourself would have a copy of it: Is this not a very suspicious thing? I would like to know why are you soft on this question?

I would also like to remind the fact that it is a border area and a sensitive area. It is not a place for political game. I would also like to remind that the question of Gorkha State, etc. is not being floated now only. When John Hope Cook of USA was the Queen of Sikkim as wife of the then Chogyal she was canvassing by publishing Articles etc. for a united Nepali kingdom comprising Nepal, Sikkim and Darjeeling. At least one of her Articles appeared in the National Geographic Magazine of USA. Have the Government gone into all this? Do they not think that there are elements who can raise their heads on this question? Is it not that this kind of movement has a very dangerous potential in it?

I would also like to seriously refer to the House that the behaviour of the ruling party and also its very responsible executive including its head has given an encouragement to this movement. It cannot be denied. After the statement made by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi at Calcutta saying that they are not anti-national, etc. there was an immediate flare up. Whatever may be one's opinion one should be really cautious as to what would be its repercussions. When all-party meeting took place at Calcutta and all of us were present it was the Congress (I) representative Shri Das Munsri who wanted this word anti-national to be included in the statement. The statement said about divisive and disruptive forces, etc. but this very word was introduced by them and not

by us. The very next day Mr. Rajiv Gandhi said that they are not so and also there was no word of condemnation. So is it not encouragement? Let me also tell you that the entire Congress (I) of the Darjeeling area has joined GNLFF. I would also like to tell you that Kurseong radio in its Nepali bulletin everytime is giving out news as to how many people have defected from other parties to the GNLFF. Why? Is that to be encouraged? Is it that what they should say? It is a matter of great concern as to what is happening.

Now I come to the last point. It is very interesting. I draw your attention to para 7 read with para 10 of the statement.

"Government of India are opposed to the division of West Bengal and have categorically rejected the demand for a separate State of Gorkhaland."

So far so good. Then:

"Government of West Bengal have proposed regional autonomy for the Darjeeling hills area and an amendment of the Constitution for this purpose. Government of India, however, are not in favour of any amendment of the Constitution."

Let us read it with paragraph 10, which says:

"...Many demands, apparently political, have their roots in social and economic causes and a sense of being left out of the socio-economic development process. The socio-economic development of the Darjeeling hills area will go a long way in meeting the felt needs of the people of that area."

Mind it, it is not only economic demands, but it is being said, it is socio-economic demands. What are the socio-economic demands of these people?

Our party when it was undivided took a stand. May I also remind you that it is not only a question of our party. As early as 1957, when the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru visited that area, at that time, the representatives of the Congress

Party, Communist Party, All India Gorkhaland League—those were the three major parties of the area—representatives of Bengalis, Lapchas and Bhutias, all M.Ps and MLAs of the area and fifty MLAs belonging to the plain submitted a memorandum for regional autonomy. Later on, the West Bengal Legislative Assembly passed a unanimous—let me repeat, unanimous—resolution demanding regional autonomy. A stitch in time saves nine. If this regional autonomy was granted long time back, I am sure, these elements could not have this opportunity. You have denied that to this date and of course, you do not want partition of West Bengal. So far so good.

The socio-economic development can be planned. Is it a matter of just giving a few crores of rupees? I say, I thank you, Buta Singhji, you give us as much money as you can and we will spend that over Darjeeling, if that would solve the problem. I say, it would not. You should give us money in a bigger way, not only for Darjeeling, but to solve the socio-economic problem in all the areas. But that alone would not help. Constitution amendment for regional autonomy was to be done.

If the Government do not consider this movement as anti-national, why are the Government rejecting all the demands including the demand of regional autonomy and including Nepali in the 8th Schedule? How do the Government of India visualize the socio-economic development of Darjeeling? How do you intend to solve the problem?

I do not think, this statement will solve the problem. If anything, this is a signal to go on and create more trouble.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Sir, the Prime Minister has stated that the GNLF Movement is not anti-national. But it is, no doubt, anti-national. The writings of Gheishing on 15 February 1984 to the Prime Minister of Nepal and also on 12 March 1985, sending a delegation to Nepal and meeting ambassadors of different countries such as USSR, UK, Bangladesh and Pakistan—all these things force us to admit that this movement is totally anti-national. A letter was also sent to the United Nations stating that they should be recognise d

as an independent nation. Probably, our Home Minister might have received that letter's copy. All these activities prove beyond any doubt that this movement is anti-national. I do not agree with the statement given by the Prime Minister in his Parliamentary Party meeting that the GNLF movement is not anti-national. I condemn that statement.

Anyway, I appreciate the West Bengal Left Front Government for taking effective steps to control the situation. It is only because of the provocative statements of the Congress members on the other side, that this agitation is going on today.

The main factor of the agitation today is that the Nepali language should be recognised as a national language by amending the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution. I do wish that the Government of India would make an amendment of the Constitution on these lines and try to solve the problem.

People in this particularly area are mostly unemployed. They have an apprehension that employment opportunities and benefits of the Darjeeling area are mostly accruing only to the Bengali people. Secondly, the Government is collecting nearly Rs. 30 crores as revenue mainly from teak, tourism and tea. Most of the people residing in this area are of Nepali origin and they feel that not even one per cent of the revenues collected is reaching them and they are collectively of the opinion that only Bengali people are enjoying the fruits of the revenue.

Coming to the functioning of the Government of India, people of this area, particularly those of Nepali origin feel that they are not getting good coverage in the media, i.e. All India Radio and television. And no doubt, it is a fact. Because of the incompetent handling and incompetent policies of the Government of India, people are getting this sort of nations. They think that the Bengal people are getting 100 per cent coverage, whereas people of Nepali-origin are getting only 3.18 per cent of coverage in All India Radio. As far as television is concerned, these people feel that the Bengal people are getting 100 per cent coverage and those of Nepali origin are getting only 0.3 per cent coverage.

Coming to Article 7 of the Treaty between the Government of Nepal and Government of India in 1950, people of Nepali origin think that they are still being treated as immigrants. They feel that they are not included in the mainstream of the nation or in the nationalist movement.

Finally, I am of the opinion that all this is only due to the divisive tactics of the Congress (I) Government to win the coming Assembly elections in Darjeeling area. All this is happening only because of the provocative statements coming from Government of India.

Here, I would like to suggest as to how we can solve this problem of Gorkhaland Movement. I would suggest that the Government of India should come out with an amendment to the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Secondly, those people who are indulging in anti-national activities in the name of this movement should be properly dealt with. Thirdly, I would like to suggest that the Government of West Bengal should try to reorganise the district of Darjeeling so that people of Nepali origin will have a separate district with all facilities and opportunities. The Government of West Bengal should come up with a District Development Board so that the concentrated population of Nepali-origin will feel happy. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, please allow a full discussion on this subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow. This is a calling attention motion. I cannot allow anyone. If I allow you, I have to allow others too. We cannot have a full discussion. Please sit down. No please. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot

allow anyone. The Minister is on his legs. Please take your seat. You have no rights.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not a full discussion.

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have very carefully listened to the prepared speeches of some of the Members of the CPM...

(Interruptions)

They had nothing to say on my statement. They have brought their own points unrelated to the issue.

(Interruptions)

Sir, while he was pouring his speech in this House, I was keeping quiet. Sir, the very limited issue, through this Calling attention is, this.

Now, you see the wording of his own notice. The whole thing should have been confined to the wording of the notice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is not his own wording.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : The wording of the notice of the Calling Attention enjoins me as Minister...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You listen to him what he is saying. He has not finished. Let him finish first. First you listen to him.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, now I have to confine my reply to my statement and my reply to relevant points made in regard to that. The wording of the Calling Attention Notice is a mandate for me and I cannot go beyond that. Therefore, I thought the Hon. Members would at least carefully read my statement and seek clarifications, if they so desired, I would have really met the points in all sincerity. But except Smt. Geeta

Mukherjee for whom I have great respect and regard, no Hon. Member, seems to have read my statement. She read it.

(Interruptions)

My own words, she quoted from the statement. Shri Balwant Singhji Ramoowalia also read in portions, but I must say wholeheartedly I agree with him in his appeal to the countrymen that we must stand as one man on the issues of unity and integrity of the country. I congratulate Shri Ramoowaliaji and also Dr. Chinta Mohan, when he said that the Government of West Bengal must reorganise the administrative set up, must establish the Boards for the development of the area.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Board is there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is commenting on Dr. Mohan's statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should have told him then and there, not now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is telling what Mr. Mohan has said.

S. BUTA SINGH : I have not said anything from my side.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What the Minister said was about what Dr. Chinta Mohan spoke. He is commenting on that. He is not giving his views now. He is commenting on his views. That is all. His reply is on his point.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Here is the Home Minister of the country who should not...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you not interested in listening to the Minister's reply ? Are you interested in listening to him or not ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is all right. Listen to me. First let him finish his speech. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He is saying that the development councils already exist. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him complete it. If he is wrong, you can raise a privilege motion. Nobody is opposing that. If he is wrong, you can raise it. Don't interrupt him. Don't interfere. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Balpur) : Any loose talk by the Home Minister will be misinterpreted.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : He is not doing it. How can he ? He cannot do loose talking. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : These development councils already exist there.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will not allow.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are not going on record. I will not allow. The Minister is on his legs.

*(Interruptions)***

14.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I will myself take care of this.

S. BUTA SINGH : Please be seated now.

MR. SPEAKER : In any case, you are not going on record. I will look into the matter. Take your seats.

SHRI A. CHARLES : The words 'loose talking' should not go on record.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see that nothing goes on record which is not.... I will see that nothing goes on record which is not proper.

SHRI A. CHARLES : We want your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : I say I will look into it. You don't worry. I will look into it. I will see to that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He said that we should reorganize the Board. I want him to tell us how to reorganize the Board, and whether the movement will stop with that or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us see...please sit down. We have heard you. Let us hear him.

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know precisely what I am saying. If all the Hon. Members yell at me, even then they cannot deter me from the points that I have raised. I must make them.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But properly.

S. BUTA SINGH : Very properly I will do it.

MR. SPEAKER : High tempers will not serve any purpose. Let us have a calm, quiet discussion.

S. BUTA SINGH : I have a right to reply, under your orders Sir; and I will complete my reply. I just recalled to the House what the Hon. Member Dr. Chinta Mohan had said, and I repeated his words. I do not know why Amal Datta Ji and my friends object. (*Interruptions*) I have not said anything from my side. I have yet to comment on it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What did you say ?

S. BUTA SINGH : I have not said anything myself. I was just repeating what Dr. Chinta Mohan had said. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't interrupt him.

S. BUTA SINGH : I will have no quarrel if Dr. Mohan says that he had not said this. Let him say so.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you carry on.

S. BUTA SINGH : They are unnecessarily ... (*Interruptions*) They must face the reality of the situation. That is the problem. The reality of the situation is.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : We cannot have running commentary like that Sir.

S. BUTA SINGH : The reality of the situation, as my Hon. colleague Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee said a little while ago, is this. I am sorry I am only quoting Hon. Members who have spoken. Why are you putting their words into my mouth ? I have every right to reply.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But you have to be pertinent

S. BUTA SINGH : No I know a little more than what you know, about your State. If you want me ... (*Interruptions*) if you want, I will read out the facts which will definitely put you into a very uncomfortable position. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Datta, you are again doing it. It is a very bad habit.

S. BUTA SINGH : It is better to keep within the rules of the House. Let us be bound by them. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You please read out those facts.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This calling attention has been tabled to elicit information.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what we have been doing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : But the Minister is threatening to suppress the information.

MR. SPEAKER : No. Now can you say that? I think you are trying to suppress what is trying to come out.

S. BUTA SINGH : Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee cited certain instances of the conditions prevailing in that area and she said if I am not misquoting her; she is present here—that if somebody has to get into a bus, he has to get permission of GNLFF people; only then he can get in to a bus. This only speaks how poor the district administration and the local authorities are. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Are you allowing this to go on? The country will go to dogs. *(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH : May I ask a question from Smt. Geeta Mukherjee? Does she want that the Home Ministry should go there and they should also help the transport authority to enable the passengers to enter into buses? Is this not the failure of the local administration, Sir? *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : You have to protect me. Your statement upto this paragraph does not reveal the seriousness of the GNLFF movement and its aggressive action. *(Interruptions)* Had you felt it seriously, you would have written differently, because you want to be soft towards...*(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH : I am happy to report to the House that the only member who had read the statement thoroughly was Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, and I am sorry, she missed para II, in para II, I have very clearly emphatically, with all the command and all the force at my command, stated that government also wish to make it clear beyond any shadow of doubt that violence has no place in a democratic set up, however, genuine the grievances may be. The G.N.L.F. is gravely mistaken if it believes that violent confrontation will advance its objective. What more do you want me to say? *(Interruptions)* All the action of maintaining law and order squarely lies with the State Government through its district authorities. Do you want we to change this arrangement? You kindly tell me how can I change this arrangement under the Constitution of India?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : If the ruling party's behaviour conflagrates, who will be responsible?

S. BUTA SINGH : I had never intervened when you were speaking. Of course, Saifuddin Sahib never raised any questions, he had read his speech. I need your permission. Now in a lighter vein, will you kindly permit me, because, otherwise, they will say that I am trying to speak casually. In a lighter vein, I want to say something, and there is a lesson in that. While we were small children, in the villages, we used to listen to gramophones and if the playing record got stuck if used to continue saying one word on which it was stuck, and now it seems, CPM's record has completely broken in West Bengal, now they are saying, Congress-I anti-national, Congress-I anti-national, Congress-I anti-national, and they want somebody to pick them up and keep them going. Now, this is the attitude of the CPM. They want to put this word into the mouth of everybody including the Congress President.

(Interruptions)

Now, Sir, please now, let me race the background.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not interrupt please.

S. BUTA SINGH : Some time back the West Bengal Government submitted a bunch of papers and they wanted the opinion of the Government of India. Those documents were examined both in the Ministry of Law as well as the Ministry of Home Affairs. How, when you have to examine all these things in a constitutional framework, according to the law of the land, you have to interpret them under certain provisions of the Constitution. According to their information the conclusion was that this particular number of documents submitted by the West Bengal Government do not indicate anything which can be described as anti-national. Now, after that there was a meeting in Calcutta in which the Hon. Prime Minister, the Hon. Chief Minister and also I had the opportunity to be present.

After that meeting there was a Press Conference to which a reference was made almost by every Member from West Bengal

including Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. In that Press Conference I was also present. One of the correspondents put a question to the Hon. Prime Minister on this issue and he gave this reply that on examination it has been found on the advice of the Law Ministry and the Home Ministry that there is nothing in the documents so far presented to us, that this demand is anti-national. And he added also, he said, so far, these documents have not established it. But he said, I even if some of the Press correspondents sitting in that hall can produce additional evidence or an additional document which can prove that this movement is anti-national according to the Constitution of India. I will take the sternest action on that. What more can be said on this issue? Why do you want to put the same thing, again and again, again and again? I would go point by point, one by one. Otherwise, we can carry on this marathon discussion and we do not reach anywhere.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to do it now.

S. BUTA SINGH : The purpose of either discussion, calling attention, or questions in this august House is that we must try to sort out the issues most dispassionately and then we can arrive at some conclusions.

Now the very fact is that, and I want to state categorically on the floor of this House, that after I assumed the office of the Home Minister, I was constantly in touch — I am in touch — with the Hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal. At no occasion I have allowed any complaint or any grievance from the West Bengal Government on this particular issue. We have been cooperating with each other to the best satisfaction and we have been trying to meet the situation.

Now all the Hon. Members from Opposition, they have most of them, barring Shri Ramoowalia and Dr. Chinta Mohan, they have made an allegation that the Congress (I) is trying to make this is an election issue. Now, I will not claim more knowledge than Shri Amal Datta in this case, but who stands to benefit from this issue, in West Bengal? Can you tell this House? How many seats are there in that area? How many seats are there? That is a simple question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Because of your folly they are likely to benefit.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : There is another point. Let it be clarified. It is not the question of who is going to benefit, if there is counter reaction. Everybody is not a Marxist in Bengal! What will happen? It is the interest of the country that is at stake.

AN HON. MEMBER : Oh!

MR. SPEAKER : Enough. We had enough of it.

S. BUTA SINGH : Precisely, the shoe is on the other leg, Sir. In this issue the shoe is on the other leg, Sir. If there is anybody who is trying to make political gain out of it, I can say, with all humility, notwithstanding what Prof. Dandavate has to say in this, ... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had to state that you are making a counter-productive statement and you are going to lose votes because of this. Lord Curzon divided Bengal once and you are going to divide for a second time.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I in this case, Prof. Dandavate is completely ignorant. He does not know much about this issue.

Therefore, Sir, my humble request is that let us not seek political mileage out of it which precisely seems to be the attempt after the speeches and statements of the Hon. leaders of the West Bengal Government ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You are doing that.

S. BUTA SINGH : We are not. We are only trying to place the facts before the country and the facts before the country are very well clear. We will not be cowed down by the violence either from this end or that end.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is 'this end and that end'?

(*Interruptions*) **

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing; not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats. This is not the proper way.

S. BUTA SINGH : What I am indicating I have stated in my statement.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Please order. How can we run the House like this ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Do you think it is in order for you to rise every minute.

S. BUTA SINGH : Violence, as I said in my statement, has to be condemned and condemned very squarely. Use of violence cannot be allowed and shall never be allowed. I have stated in my statement : "Government condemn the violence that has affected the Darjeeling hills area due to the confrontationist attitude of the GNLF and the CPM"

(Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Is it a debate or what ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. There cannot be any dialogue and no counter questions. You have only to answer questions raised already. Please sit down. I cannot allow you like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have done your job. Now let him answer.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, I have with me the statistics — if you want I can read out the statistics — in which the CPM and GNLF have been found to be using violent methods. *(Interruptions)*

This violence has ended in the death of innocent people.

The other day, my distinguished colleague asked me as to why I did not condemn the attack on our Hon. colleague, Shri Ananda Pathak. I did it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
When ?

S. BUTA SINGH : In Calcutta. But our misfortune is that they have so much pressure on the press in Calcutta that even if we make a statement in their favour, the press people will not pick it up. Only CPM statements are published. *(Interruptions)* Here and now I wish to go on record in expressing my deep sympathies... *(Interruptions)* Kindly permit me to express my sympathies with Shri Ananda Pathak, who had lost his house and whose life was in danger. I have my full sympathies with the Hon. Member sitting opposite.

15.00 hrs.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down Mamata Ji... *(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH : In the past about four months, the statistics have shown that in the area, the violence initiated by these two elements in that area... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Tell him to sit down... *(Interruptions)*. We do not want to hear his reply. *(Interruptions)*,

MR. SPEAKER : You ask for it...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHARLES : Who is he to ask him to sit down ?... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Should I withdraw my Calling Attention ?... *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :
He has said 'sit down' to the Minister ... *(Interruptions)*. What authority he has got ?
... *(Interruptions)*.

** No recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : You continue.

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, much has been said about the memorandum given by Mr. Subash Ghisingh and my letter. I have no hesitation in placing that letter on the Table of the House. That letter was also discussed with the Hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Which letter ?

S. BUTA SINGH : The letter which is written by Subash Ghisingh to me, and also the contents of the letter which I wrote acknowledging his letter. The Hon. Member must know that I have a very close rapport with the Chief Minister of West Bengal... *(Interruption)*.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : And also with Ghisingh.

S. BUTA SINGH : No. Whatever messages came to me, I shared with the Chief Minister of West Bengal and he also agreed with the course I had taken. Unfortunately, the Hon. Chief Minister, while he was in Delhi, said that I wrote the letter after I came back from Calcutta. This is not the fact. Perhaps some of you must have misled him. The letter was acknowledged by me before I went to Calcutta. Now, Sir, when the whole issue has been very squarely discussed here, Hon. Prime Minister has made very categorical statements on this issue that no division of West Bengal will be allowed, no amendment to the Constitution of India will be allowed on this issue... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Why not ?..... *(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH : Now, Sir, here is the catch. On the one hand they say it is anti-national and now they want to accommodate him. Why amend the Constitution ? How can we do that Geeta Ji ? You cannot play... *(Interruptions)*.

Now, they want to amend the Constitution to accommodate him. Wonderful,

wonderful. This is a queer logic to which I am sorry I cannot subscribe. My leader has said very categorically that there will be no amendment to the Constitution for any separatist tendency.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Is regional autonomy a separatist tendency ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Now Geetaji please. *(Interruptions)*. And also, Sir, I wish to place on record. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Regional autonomy is not the demand of the GNLF. Do not link it.

S. BUTA SINGH : I want to place it on record that violence in any form by anybody will be curbed with a heavy hand. I am only hoping and feeling that the West Bengal Government and their leaders rise above this narrow partisan stand and they should show the statesmanship and try to tackle the problems which are squarely in their jurisdiction. The Government of India will not hesitate to come to the jurisdiction of the West Bengal Government to continue to support them. With these words the Hon. Members will now agree that there is nothing left unanswered.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I wish to make a statement.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Any statement made in contravention of existing law viz foreign exchange regulation Act announcing a general amnesty for serious offenders of FERRA, for smugglers...

MR. SPEAKER : Had he not thought it prudent, he would not have brought it. It would not have been allowed.

15.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : SCHEME OF MAKING DECLARATION ABOUT FOREIGN INTEREST/ASSETS AND HOLDINGS BY INDIAN NATIONALS AND COMPANIES HELD ABROAD.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I rise to make an announcement regarding a scheme of making declaration about foreign interest/assets and holdings by Indian nationals and companies held abroad.

2. Government have taken steps to encourage people to voluntarily come forward to comply with the tax laws. Opportunities were provided for voluntary disclosure of income and wealth not earlier revealed for purposes of income tax. Similarly, a scheme relating to Customs and Central Excise duties was also introduced. These schemes have provided a window for assesseees who might have evaded taxes in the past to come clean and pay their dues to the Government. No tax concession was granted under these schemes and the realisation of Government dues was fully ensured. In the same spirit which guided the Government in introducing these voluntary disclosure schemes for income tax, central excise and customs duties, Government are of the view that an opportunity should be afforded to all concerned to come forward voluntarily and disclose their interest abroad. Government accordingly invite all concerned to furnish voluntary declarations about their undisclosed financial interests and activities abroad and conform to the requirements of FERA. While a complete list of such interests/activities abroad would be too lengthy, it would inter-alia, include the following :

- (1) Balances held abroad in bank accounts or with any other organisations/persons.
- (2) Foreign securities (including shares, debentures, bonds etc).
- (3) Movable properties (other than those at (2) above) owned and held abroad.

- (4) Immovable properties held abroad.
- (5) Equity interest in overseas joint ventures and subsidiaries not declared to or approved by Government of India/Reserve Bank of India.
- (6) Equity interest in subsidiaries/affiliates abroad acquired and held by overseas joint ventures/subsidiaries of firm/companies in India, which has not been declared to Government of India/Reserve Bank of India.
- (7) Earnings from consultancy/technical/management contracts abroad, which have not been declared to Reserve Bank of India/repatriated to India.
- (8) Guarantees or loans extended to foreign parties either directly or through overseas joint ventures/subsidiaries in which the declarant has an interest.
- (9) Details of unspent balances of foreign exchange released by Reserve Bank of India but retained abroad without its permission.
- (10) Details of Indian/foreign currency paid to non-residents without permission of Reserve Bank of India.
- (11) Details of foreign exchange brought to the country but not surrendered to an authorised dealer/money changer.
- (12) Details of payments made in rupees to or on behalf of non-residents without proper authorisation * in compensation for payments received abroad in foreign exchange.
- (13) Particulars of association with participation in foreign concerns (other than by virtue of equity participation) such as directorship of a foreign company.
- (14) Particulars of trusts created outside India by the declarant solely or jointly with others.

- (15) Any other transaction (s) or activities having a foreign exchange angle undertaken by the declarant without proper authorisation.

3. All declarations should be made in the prescribed form and forwarded to the Controller, Exchange Control Department, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Bombay-400023 by 31.3.1987. Reserve Bank will scrutinise the declarations and advise each declarant about the legality or otherwise of his overseas interests or activities declared as also any further formalities to be complied with. Where necessary, declarants will be required to submit separate applications to the Reserve Bank of India for obtaining the Bank's requisite permission under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, for continuing the financial interest/activity abroad or holding the foreign assets. Where Reserve Bank is of the view that necessary permission under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 cannot be given the Reserve Bank will direct the declarant to take such steps as may be necessary and on such conditions as it deems appropriate to bring back to India assets etc. involved in such transactions. There will be no concession in the obligation to bring back foreign exchange into India and declarants will have to fall in line with FERA guidelines.

4. Government of India hope that all concerned would take full advantage of this opportunity for voluntary disclosure of financial interests/activities abroad. It has been decided by Government that while provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 and the Rules/Regulations framed thereunder will not be relaxed for regularisation of such interests/activities, which are in violation of the Act or any statutory Rules/Regulations framed thereunder, prosecution of the declarants under FERA will not be resorted to.

5. The amnesty will not be applicable to foreign exchange acquired or purchased in unauthorised markets in illegal transactions relating to gold, silver, drugs and narcotics or any other contraband items. This scheme will also not apply to cases where criminal prosecution or adjudication proceedings have already been launched by the Directorate of Enforcement. It will, however, be open for the concerned parties against whom cri-

iminal prosecution or adjudication proceedings have been initiated to make voluntary declarations about other transactions which are not converted by the aforementioned proceedings.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, since this is a licence to economic offenders, I demand that we should have a discussion under Rule 193 on the Statement that is made by the Finance Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : You have the right to, Sir.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Balpur) : It is a very vital matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You have the right to, Sir. There is no problem about that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I only exercise my right to demand. That is all.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, that is right. I said that, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Did I hesitate, Sir ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am afraid, we will march to twenty-first century before time, Sir, and that is why I want a discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, one thing has not been said, whether an apology would be sufficient.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, before he made this statement, how is it that everything was in the press? Today all the regional newspapers have printed this very news.

(Interruptions)

15.11 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : SERIOUS SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE REPORTED EXPLOSION OF NUCLEAR DEVICE BY PAKISTAN AND THE SUPPLY OF AWACS AND OTHER SOPHISTICATED ARMS BY USA TO PAKISTAN.

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to discuss a serious situation arising out of the reported explosion of nuclear device by Pakistan and the supply of AWACS and other sophisticated arms by USA to that country.

Sir, late Prime Minister Indiraji has warned the world that Pakistan is accumulating arms and certain foreign powers are supplying in big quantities of arms to Pakistan. Today, while initiating this discussion, Sir, I place a note of warning to the whole of the country as to which side the situation is taking shape.

Sir, it is reported that Pakistan has acquired nuclear bomb status. When this news or information was published, everybody among us was of the opinion that President Reagan will take serious note of it. But to our utter surprise, it happened last week that the Reagan Administration certified that Islamabad had the non-nuclear status and consequently, allotment of \$ 600 million worth of arms was sanctioned to Pakistan.

Sir, on the one hand, we are the champions of peace, we are the champions of Non-aligned Movement in the world. India had never attacked her neighbours. There are many small countries neighbouring India but there is no threat, no risk, no danger at the hands of our great country, to them. It is because, we believe in co-existence, we believe, in theory that everybody has the right to live. But, Sir, it is very clear that since 1953, when Pakistan entered into a pact with the U.S.A. there had been continuous accumulation of arms endangering or threatening the security of our country. Now, sometime ago, AWACS air-borne warning system and radar planes have been given to Pakistan. These planes can collect information from

within other countries up to 200 kms, I may be corrected, if it is 400 kms. So, these are also being given to Pakistan. It is written that Islamabad is now only two screw-driver turns away from a full-fledged bomb. So, Sir, this is a very serious situation. Previously, Iran had been the base of American to use American arms and use American influence in Asia and surrounding countries. Iran was the basis earlier. But after the fall of the Shah of Iran, in the same pattern, the full-fledged use of Pakistan territory is being made by America for her evil design. The threat to our country is not only with the arrival of arms. I here want to take up jointly the matter and the intention of Pakistan as well as supply of arms by the imperialists to it. There are many forces, and many powers in the world who are jealous of our great country. They want that India should not grow, should not develop. Out of that jealousy, they are supporting the vested interests and opponents of India. Now, Pakistan is consistently trying to destabilise our country by sending infiltrators. There had been two wars with Pakistan in the previous years. During these wars, all these arms which were got from America were used against our country, even though the U.S.A. and other imperialist countries had given an assurance that these arms would not be permitted to be used against India. But even then, they were used against us. On the one hand, Pakistan is getting arms and, on the other hand, Sri Lanka is getting arms from five countries. Who are supplying arms to Pakistan? Israel, China and South Africa, Pakistan and U. K. all these countries are supplying arms to Pakistan.

Pakistan's intervention is not now any secret thing. The Prime Minister had many times discussed the issue with Pakistan authorities and the Head of the Pakistan Government. The Prime Minister should not keep any secret. If at all needed, the Prime Minister should come out with facts which are needed foremost for the sovereignty of this great country. The Pakistanis, directly and indirectly, are destabilising our country. Take the case of Western border. There is a rumour that Indian nationals in thousands went to Pakistan after Operation Blue Star. The Government of India should collect those figures. Those people are now imparted training in sophisticated weapons and are being

sent back to our country to create chaos and to kill innocent people. Pakistan is giving training and supplying arms to these people. It is also giving them money. A few days back in the Golden Temple, certain posters were seen bearing the slogans of Khalistan and these posters were published in a printing press at Lahore. This is a very serious situation. Punjab Chief Minister told me a few days back that people who crossed over from Pakistan to India have been arrested and they revealed during interrogation that they were trained in Faisalabad, Multan and in other cantonments. They were the people to whom Pakistan said "Go into that country and have communal killing of one community." These revelations are also on the record, as told to me by the Chief Minister.

I read a statement of Shri Subramaniam Swamy that during his meeting with Gen. Zia, when the Ambassador of India was also present, Gen. Zia admitted that his country has acquired the capacity up to 90 per cent enrichment of uranium. That was admitted by the Head of the State in the presence of our ambassador. The ambassador must have passed on the information to the Government of India but the Government of India has not become serious or taken any action.

Pakistan is misusing the religious and other aspirations of our country. Pakistan is leaving no stone unturned to destabilise and disunite or break our country and is putting threats to its integrity and unity. With the achievement and acquiring of the status of a nuclear power by Pakistan and having quantities of arms, the threat has become more serious.

I will make two or three suggestions. The first point is that Indian nationals are there who can be used and who are being used against the major and vital interests of our great nation. According to the Simla Pact, certain measures should be taken and this Government should make sure that Indian national who have crossed over the border to Pakistan should be brought back - anyway even if some high-level talks are to be conducted with the Government of Pakistan. After the war of 1965 and 1971 many people were brought back. In Punjab, the activities of Pakistan are more serious in nature.

Punjab had been a sword of India; I wish it will be the sword of India in future also. During the 1965 war, our sisters, mothers and women-folk of Punjab went to the last bunker to serve the Indian soldiers, to help their soldier brothers. The wish of the Pakistan is that these sentiments should go. We should not allow Pakistan to do that. I request that the nation needs reassurance from the Government keeping in view this threatening situation on the borders of the country.

Sir, this concern is not only the concern of certain political parties but this is a concern of the country as a whole. Will the Government explain and satisfy the country through this House as to what concrete measures are being taken to face the threat of the security of the country ?

The second point is : what steps are being taken to stop Pakistan from interfering in our country ? They are instigating anti-national forces in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of India. What steps are being proposed to inspire and mobilise the people of Punjab in defending our country's border and defeat the designs of Pakistan. Though I am sure that this country had survived throughout the very hard days of the history for centuries in the past, and this country will survive in future also but yet this is the foremost duty of the Government to carry the whole of the nation with them and come out with a concrete measure to defend this country, keeping in view the serious situation in Pakistan due to the supply of sophisticated arms, AWACS and equipping Pakistan to have a nuclear bomb.

PROF. G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, unfortunately I believe, unwittingly, a red herring has been drawn over the question of the detonation of an explosive device by Pakistan by out of turn statements by some of our scientists. It would appear as if there was no such explosive device and that the whole thing was an earth-quake. Sir, the United States' Defence Intelligence report, the Special National Intelligence Estimate of the USA are not yellow-paper agents. These are extremely prestigious organisations and part of the establishment of the American Administration. And when a report from

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their source appear in a prestigious American paper like the Washington Post, we should take note of it. The world has taken note of it. I would like to put the record straight. It is true that during those days of September 19 to 21, there was an earth-quake at a place called Wamai Post near the North-West Frontier area. And that earthquake was duly recorded by our seismographs in the Gauribidanur Seismic Centre in Bangalore. But, at the same time, in those days, there was an explosive device detonated by Pakistan. But since this device was to test the trigger, it was exploded not under the ground but just beneath the surface or on the surface, and the device did not have a nuclear charge. Now, an explosive like that would not set off seismic waves and, therefore, it was not recorded by our seismographs. There was no doubt that there was an explosive device and the whole intention was to test the trigger which should be used when the bomb is put together.

Now, all knowledgeable people in the field of nuclear science in the United States have come to this conclusion that Pakistan is just two screw-turns away from having a complete nuclear bomb. They have mentioned that it has got sub-assemblies of this bomb at different places and any time, within a week's time, they can put the sub-assemblies together and have a complete bomb.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention that even the spokesman of the State Department of the United States had only said that the report of Pakistan having had an explosive device was speculative. They did not say that it was not true. If they were sure that it was not true, they would have said so. The most they said was that it was speculative. And when President Reagan, on October 27,—if I am not mistaken about the date—issued a certificate so that certain payments could be cleared in aid to Pakistan, he had only said that Pakistan did not have the bomb. Well, technically, yes; they do not have the bomb. But they can put the bomb together within one week. This is the position. This is the new situation that we are facing.

I know, my time is limited. Well, the deal for supplying AWACS aircraft to Pakistan was struck only recently during the visit of the Secretary of State for Defence of the United States of America, Mr. Weinberger, only last month. The deal to supply the AWACS aircraft followed a nuclear device that was exploded by Pakistan. And somewhere else, somebody, near to the establishment of the United States, had said that, even if a nuclear bomb was discovered under the basement of President Zia, the U. S. Administration would not come down heavily on Pakistan. Therefore, it is very clear that the United States administration is taking a very indulgent view to the prospect of Pakistan acquiring a nuclear device.

Let us understand what are these AWACS aircraft. Somebody has described the AWACS aircraft as an electronic platform. What do the AWACS do? They are an aircraft keeping floating in the air. They can see and spot an object about 500 kms. away. I don't know from Lahore or Rawalpindi how far that will be towards India. I think, it would go beyond our off-shore installations in Bombay. It can go upto Bangalore. Everything could be seen, our air-fields could be seen, our military-fields could be seen, our military movements could be seen clearly as a picture before you. Over and above seeing all these things, the AWACS aircraft—the full title is Air Watch and Control System—issue instructions to their forces on the ground to take action. What does it mean? It means that in the event of hostilities, if any aircraft takes off from an Indian air-field, it would be seen by Pakistan immediately and would be interdicted. Any military movement that we have would be seen by Pakistan clearly and immediately instructions would be issued by Pakistan to take counter-action against it. That is the situation in which we are.

I don't know when these AWACS aircraft will be supplied to Pakistan. In my view, these aircraft could be supplied tomorrow, if necessary because the Americans have made it clear that in the first instance they would like the American military personnel to operate these aircraft. They already have these aircraft—I think about five—in Saudi Arabia and they could easily be flown to Pakistan any time. From that it follows

that America would establish itself as a base in Pakistan. It has been said that if three of these AWACS aircraft are operated it would be necessary for about 300 military personnel to be stationed at a particular place.

It means another qualitative change in the military situation in this region in which America itself would be involved, American personnel would be involved. If tomorrow three AWACS aircraft are to be used in Pakistan, it would mean that immediately 300 American airmen, mechanics and others would have to be stationed in Pakistan.

Sir, you have heard about the air field Mauripur from where certain sophisticated aircrafts of America—the P-3, Orion, Surveillance aircraft have been operating. They are operating now approximating to the sophisticated 42 aircraft flown by Garry Powers and shot down over the Soviet Union. He operated from Afghanistan in these days. The same situation is taking place around our border. This is a new situation in which we are placed.

I would like to draw your attention again that it is not only aircraft, not only indulgence to Pakistan to have a nuclear bomb but the USA is also supplying Pakistan with the most sophisticated tank that they have. They call it an MIAI tank. America has not given even to her NATO allies. These tanks would be available to Pakistan. I was told Mr. Weinberger said as much to our Ambassador in Washington that Pakistan needs these AWACS planes because of the situation in Afghanistan. The simple question is if you say that they need all these sophisticated arms because of the situation in Afghanistan what are these tanks for? These most sophisticated tanks that you are giving to Pakistan MIAI which you have not given to Britain and West Germany what are these tanks for? Are these tanks to climb up the Khyber Pass and operate on the mountains of Afghanistan? Does that make any logic? It is as simple as that. These weapons can be used only in the plains of Pakistan and the plains of India. And when you say the AWACS planes are only to watch the movement of aircraft in Afghanistan the AWACS planes can also watch the movement of aircraft in India.

I would like to put this question both to the Pakistanis and the Americans. Is it their case that they would like to fight a full war against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union? If you are not going to do that and Pakistan has said in so many words that they are not thinking in terms of an open warfare with the Soviet Union and they are not in a position to do that then why all this? I would make a statement today that all this is a part of an American geo-strategic interest. All this is a part of what America has been saying, a strategic consensus and a rapid deployment force. I would put this question through this House if it can reach the American Press and Mr. Reagan. Last year I was in the United Nations and I heard what he said in his reply to the Soviet Union's proposal for nuclear disarmament and we know what has happened in Rejkyabik. The Americans ran away from disarmament.

I must here express my compliments to the Soviet Union for having put concrete proposals on the table for the reduction of nuclear arms and total elimination of medium range and short range nuclear weapons in Europe without even taking into account the nuclear armaments of U. K. and France. They proposed 50 per cent reduction of inter-continental nuclear devices. These are very concrete proposals. There is no reason why America should not accept that but President Reagan ran away from that with the result that there is a stalemate. The strong point that Reagan always makes is that the Soviet Union is creating regional instability. He says that unless and until there is reduction in regional instability, there cannot be a question of trust of America in the Soviet Union. He mentions Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Ethiopia and so many others. I would like to put this question to the President of America: "What are you doing in the Indian sub-continent by infusing arms and weapons to Pakistan? Are they not creating another region of instability? Does this serve the cause of peace?"

Having said all that, we would, of course, like to hear from our Government how they are going to face that situation. I know it is not an easy question to answer. I know also that even if the Government has certain ideas, cannot come forward with those ideas

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here and put them on the Table of the House. We have to think seriously what we can do, but we have to make a distinction between the American administration and the American people, we have to make a distinction between the American people and the American President Reagan, who today is a lame duck President. The people of America have shown their loss of confidence in him by returning the Democratic Party to a majority in the Senate and in the House of the Representatives. They have shown their disillusionment with his cowboy mentality riding on a horse and blazing his gun away to the wild west. This is the kind of attitude that he has towards problems. But I think, when we say all this, we still have to reckon with the consensus of the American people. Let us seriously make an effort and reach the American people and reach the American Congress and to say that this sort of thing does not serve the cause of world peace. At the same time, let us unite our people and make them aware of the danger that faces our country.

15.48 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is quite proper that we should discuss a very serious situation that has arisen in view of the recent developments in our neighbouring State. The news that has come out about detonation of a high explosive device in September this year is a part of Pakistan's continuing efforts to build an implosion type nuclear weapon. This follows a conscious and deliberate attempt on the part of USA to supply sophisticated arms to Pakistan whose intentions with regard to their use are really no secret.

So far the supply of sophisticated arms and other arms to Pakistan from USA has been to the extent of 3.2 billion dollars during 1981 and 1986, and the amount of 4.02 billion dollars is for the package of 1987 to 1993. This is the magnitude of the arms supply to Pakistan. Apart from that, from the reports it appears that the USA

Defence Department has approved a further supply of arms of over 100 million dollars in the shape of supply of armed personnel carriers and 159M Howitzers. This is in addition to the packages that I have already mentioned. This is supplementary to that.

Now Sir, so far as the armoured personnel carriers are concerned, as has been rightly pointed out, these cannot be used in Afghanistan because of the particular nature of terrain of that area. These can only be used against our country.

Since 1981—I would like the Hon. Minister to state whether our information is correct or not—the USA has supplied to Pakistan 40 F-16 aircraft, 20 AH-15 attack helicopters, 100 M-48 A-5 tanks, 75 M-113 A-2 armoured personnel carriers, 24-ton missile vehicles with over 1005 missiles, 100 howitzers of 155 MM (self-propelled) and 75 towed 155 MM howitzers and 40 light inch howitzers (self-propelled), etc. These are the types of armaments and quantity of armaments that have been supplied by the United States to Pakistan. Over and above this, there is the recent decision of America to supply this AWACS to Pakistan, which can only be used for the purpose of keeping a watch over our defence preparedness and on our installations. Every thing will be clear to them. So far as their preparedness is concerned, it is rightly pointed out that it is just 'two screw-driver turns from having a bomb'. It is also stated that so far as the F-16s are concerned, they are already in a position to carry nuclear weapons. It has also been found from the US documents which were captured by the Iranians in the US Embassy in Tehran that there were clear indications that these F-16 aircraft had been supplied to Pakistan only for the purpose of using them against our country and not against Afghanistan. So, there is ample evidence and material to prove that this arming of Pakistan is done only with the sole objective of destabilising our country because it is against the interests of US to have a strong India which is dedicated to the objectives of NAM. So far as the role of USA is concerned, we must have a proper perspective and understanding of the situation. Sir, so far as USA is concerned, there was a recent visit by the Defence Secretary to India. I/would

like to know very categorically from the Hon. Minister what was the nature of the discussion between our Government and the Defence Secretary? I know, it will be said, it is confidential. But the intentions of Mr. Weinberger, the US Government vis-a-vis supplying sophisticated arms and weapons to Pakistan is not kept secret, it goes to the Press in Pakistan and makes its intentions clear and the whole justification supposed to be given to the world at large that to meet the so-called Afghan incursions on Pakistan territory, these highly sophisticated modern weapons are necessary. Sir, what did he tell us and what did we tell him? Did we tell him that this will have serious effect on our relations which will embitter the relations and seriously affect the mutual relations?

It will be an unfriendly act so far as our country is concerned. Was it made clear? I find that the Hon. Minister has said in the other place that we should be soft in words, but hard on facts. But what is meant by hard on facts? We know that we should ascertain the facts. I believe we must be careful about the facts. Now, are these facts which we gathered from different sources—we have no access to your sources—correct or not? If these are facts, then I take it as very hard facts. On these acts, how long will you go on with your softness? That is why, in connection with this, there is another very important aspect and that is, there has been an interview in a Press Conference by Mr. Armitage in which he has given an impression that India—our country—would probably like or prefer patrolling to outright supplies of AWACS to Pakistan. This is a very serious thing. It has gone on record of the Defence Department there.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to read what Mr. Armitage has said at a press Conference on the 24th of October that both USA and Pakistan had agreed to concentrate on the immediate need to improve Pakistan's air-borne early warning capability along the Afghanistan border using the most cost-effective means available. Are specifically the AWACS as differentiated from HAWKEYS being discussed for supply. Mr. Armitage's reply was.

"We are talking about AWACS type of capability have been determined, if

there is a great need for airborne early warning system the problem is to try to find one that is cost effective and technologically effective."

Then, he goes on to say to a specific question—I read out from the Reports of the other House—put by an American Journalist namely, whether Indians prefer surveillance rather than to give it. The response of Mr. Armitage was, you probably ought to ask them the question. I think, probably one could assume they would like that better, that is India would like patrolling and that Pakistan and America can carry on patrolling even near our borders instead of giving them actual supplies. This is a very serious matter. I would like to know whether the question of supplying AWACS was discussed or not, and whether this impression was given by our Government to the U. S. Government: "If you think so, you can carry on with your patrolling activities; but do not make actual supplies of AWACS," This has gone on record. This is known to our Government. We want a categorical, statement on this.

16.00 hrs.

Mr. Weinberger has not kept the intention of the U. S. Government a secret. He has reiterated U. S. Government's determination to supply this sophisticated aircraft, when our Ambassador Mr. Kaul met him, although it was pointed out to him that it would create a total imbalance in the respective positions of our country and Pakistan. But justification is being made. The Afghan problem is there, so far as Pakistan is concerned, but that can never justify the supply of such a type of sophisticated aircraft or arms or APC etc. tanks to Pakistan.

I am reading from a report which says: "The American decision as underscored by Mr. Weinberger continues to be the stand in Afghanistan. Mr. Weinberger who has the reputation of being doggedly anti-Soviet on matters of arms control, sees Pakistan as not only a frontline State against the Soviet Union, but also as a base which the U. S. could use in times of need."

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

This is the real objective of U. S. intentions or U. S. actions in this part of the world. Here, our country has to be very firm. We know that there is not only the intention; but there is a continuous attempt to create difficulties for us. We know how Pakistan, and for that matter even the training schools in USA are being utilized for training terrorists who are being sent here, to create difficulty, to give encouragement, to give support and actively carry out secessionist activities. We have to be extremely cautious about it, and remember their attitude towards us. In this situation, we have not only to make our intentions clear to the U. S. Government, whose imperialist war-mongering is obvious. It is really known. There is no suppression of it. Let us not lay much hope and faith in the change in the Senate structure, because so far as their attitude towards Pakistan and India is concerned, we do not suppose there will be any real, substantial change in that attitude. And on that basis whether President Reagan has become a lame duck President or not, does not matter. But the question is that we have to be firm. We have to make our intentions very clear, and we have to follow it up by our actions. We go to them for technology. We are clamouring for super computers. You cannot be firm with people whom you are approaching for the purpose of importation of know-how and technology. At the same time, you cannot deal with them strongly so far as supply of arms to Pakistan and to other places are concerned.

On this point, we have always strongly supported the Government, i.e. in our policy of non-alignment, although we are saying that in the Government there is not a proper appreciation when they try to bracket the friend of this country Soviet Russia, which has always proved to be a friend, and call it a Super Power, as if the idea is to set off one Super Power against another Super Power.

But here we see the difference in the approach and attitude of Soviet Russia and the U. S. imperialism. We are deeply concerned about this. I do not want that we should be rude in our words, but let there

not be any obsession with words which show our softness so far as our strength is concerned; our strength has to be both moral as well as a physical strength. Certainly, we do not want to match so far as militarisation or supply of arms to Pakistan by USA is concerned because that would affect our developmental activities. We are concerned about it. We do not want to divert funds for armament; we want to utilize it properly. But a situation is being created where our nearest neighbour has always taken an attitude of hostility and they are trying to destabilise our country. Obtaining supply of arms can never be used for any bonafide purpose and on the plea of tackling Afghan situation; they will all be pointed towards us. Today, almost the entire western India upto the central India, even upto Bangalore, will be completely open to them. This is the seriousness of the situation, and Weinberger comes here, gives all sorts of lectures here and there as if he has come here only to teach us something good about defence and about armament; and then he goes to Pakistan and justifies the supply of these arms on the plea that these are to be only used against Afghanistan. Kindly remember that for continuing financial assistance to Pakistan, President Reagan has to give a certificate under the US law that there is no use of nuclear weapons or in a position to use nuclear weapons. Now, on the 22nd of October—according to the report—he has given a certificate that Pakistan is not in a position to have any nuclear weapons. But by that time, even before that, a month and a half before, this detonation had taken place which is stated to be implosional type of a nuclear weapon; it is just a few days' time for them to have a full-fledged nuclear weapon. This is the government, this is the Head of the State with whom you have to deal; and any softness towards them will be dangerous for us; that is why; we want to warn this government, our government don't try to have good commercial relationship with them. You cannot be strict with them, strong with them while you have to deal with your foreign relationship where our interests are seriously concerned. You cannot have a stick and carrot policy, so far as USA is concerned. They will not give us a stick for the time being; they will go on giving us carrot; and they will give this stick to Pakistan to beat us with. You ought to

realise this. They did not believe in that. Therefore, we do not want to arm ourselves at the expense of our development; we should not adopt such a policy. But so far as the government is concerned, taking advantage of superior military position or military hardwards, arming another country for no obvious reasons than to utilize them against our country so that this country's interest is weakened, our development work is halted so that we may go to America for the purpose of sustenance, we must be seriously concerned about it.

16.10 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM
in the Chair]

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) :
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, Pakistan's accumulation of armaments beyond its legitimate defence requirements is a matter of concern to us and not only to us but to other countries in South Asia, and in the neighbourhood of Pakistan. But I am not going to go into the details of Pakistan's acquisition, nor am I going to join the debate whether Pakistan has exploded a nuclear device or not. To my mind, what should be of great concern to us is the deteriorating security environment. We have now two neighbours : China in the North, Pakistan in the West which have nuclear weapon capability. This takes into account almost the total of our land border. And, therefore, we have to give a serious thought as to how we are going to deal with this problem. I am quite confident the Government has given some thought to it, because it is not some thing that has happened suddenly. It has been a continuing development in this region. And I hope, therefore, that the Government's response will also be a considered one and that we shall not rush into any situation which might create more difficulties for us. Let us look at the situation in its broader context and I would wish to take this House a little back in history. Even before independence Pakistan was conceived as a Western force projection in South Asia, in the Gulf and in West Asia. Mr. V. P. Menon has brought this out very clearly in his book "The Transfer of Power". It has nothing to do with our policy. It is a consequence of

the Western defence projections. It would be a serious error to assume that the United States chose Pakistan as its security partner because India was not available for the purpose. The Americans had their lessons in Pakistan's strategic significance from the British who had designed a cooperative role for Pakistan in the Western strategy in the sub-continent in West Asia and in Soviet Central Asia. It is further supported by the U. S. Joint Chief of Staff Memorandum of 24th March 1949 which said, and I quite :

"The Karachi—Lahore area in Pakistan may under certain conditions become of strategic importance. In spite of tremendous logistic difficulties this area might be required as a base for air operations against Central USSR and as a staging area for forces engaged in the defence or recapture of Middle-East oil areas."

Therefore, it is a continuing policy of the United States and whatever our fond hopes may be of the changes in the Senate in the United States, it is not going to alter the strategic considerations of the United States. And, therefore, we have to take a wider view of the developing situation.

In these circumstances, a new element has been introduced : the importance of the Indian Ocean. The British did not talk of the importance of the Indian Ocean in 1949 because at that time the British controlled the Indian Ocean. Now, the Indian Ocean has become of great importance because the submarine-based missiles are capable of hitting strategic targets in Central Soviet Union from the Indian Ocean. Therefore, a new element in their strategic conception is the importance of the Indian Ocean and a further emphasis on the importance of Pakistan.

The United States has another interest in Pakistan and that is Pakistan's Islamic character. A policy statement of the United States State Department dated 1 July 1951 said :

"India's execution of its policy of consolidating the princely states and its inflexible attitude with regard to

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

Kashmir, may indicate national traits which in time, if not controlled, could make India Japan's successor in Asiatic imperialism. In such a circumstance a strong Muslim bloc under the leadership of Pakistan and friendly to the US might afford a desirable balance of power in South Asia."

Therefore, there have been two major considerations in trying to build up Pakistan as a friend—the first consideration being a strategic projection of force and secondly to use Pakistan to control not only the sub-continent but also West Asia.

India never opted to be an imperial power as had been feared by the United States but Pakistan has been projected as an Islamic power. Today, Pakistan has military cooperation with 22 Islamic countries spanning over two continents. Therefore, the United States and its western allies have been consistent in their policy so far as Pakistan is concerned.

This projection of the United States has also had its impact on the domestic scene in Pakistan. A democratically established Government was thrown away and a dictatorship was installed. A nexus was built up between the clergy and the military power and Pakistan in its own country started adopting an Islamic character beyond its normal development as a modern country.

The US force projection of Pakistan did receive a set back in 1971 in the Indo-Pak war and in the liberation of Bangladesh. It was immediately recognised in the United States. It is interesting how President Nixon, who was in favour of a tilt for Pakistan, impishly went to the United States Congress and on 3rd May, 1973 stated :

"The United States will not join in any groupings or pursue any policies directed against India."

They recognised India immediately as a South Asian power and went to assure India that they will not undertake any policy which

will be harmful to India. This statement, I am afraid, was rather short-lived. Afghanistan situation provided them with an opportunity to prop up Pakistan as a rival power again.

Much has been talked about Pakistan's nuclear bomb and the anti-nuclear proliferation attitude of the United States, and I would like the House to judge this for itself. It was in October last year when Pakistan's nuclear capability was brought to the notice of the United States by us. The reaction of the American President was most interesting. President Reagan refused to restrain Pakistan in its nuclear weapons programme and, in fact, asked Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to reach bilateral agreement with Pakistan before it was too late. It is an interesting statement. They are conscious of Pakistan's continuing programme of nuclear weapons production. They do not wish to restrain it because they wanted it to play a rival role. But they asked Rajiv Gandhi to come to terms with Pakistan so that Pakistan and India are equated in strategic terms so far as the projection of Pakistan in South Asia and West Asia is concerned.

What happened in Pakistan is well known to us. Pakistan signed the Mutual Security Agreement with the United States in 1954. It joined the two military blocs CENTO and SEATO. But over a period of time they realised that it was going to be counter-productive, that Pakistan had to live in an environment which was asking for peace which was against military blocs, and it recognised the force of the Non-Aligned Movement and, therefore, wanted to come into the Movement. It gave up its membership of CENTO and SEATO but did not abrogate the Mutual Security Agreement which it signed with Pakistan. We welcomed Pakistan in the Non-Aligned Movement in the hope that it will strengthen Pakistan's independent foreign policy and that it will take its rightful place as a major power in the sub-continent, working for peace and stability. But the situation has changed again. The United States has made a statement that Pakistan's bases would be available to the Rapid Deployment Force, and that it has been included in their central command strategy consideration.

It has also now offered Pakistan AWACS. I shall not go into the details of the capability of AWACS. My friend, the Hon. Member, Professor Swell has explained to the House in very great detail what its implications are. But my fear comes not from individual acquisition of weaponry, as from the totality of the policy in which we are now facing a very difficult situation. Pakistan's willingness to participate in the U. S. strategy will deprive Pakistan of its independent foreign policy in relation to larger third world considerations and this is of utmost importance. It could go beyond East-West military cooperation and aim at serving U. S. economic interests in the developing world. Pakistan's association with United States in relation to East-West conflict could project itself in the North-South relations, and this situation in a very close neighbour, with which we hope to establish very friendly relations, would be most unfortunate. Now I have talked of the situation as it exists.

What are the options before us? Actually I would wish to leave it to the Government to point out what they would do. I wish only to spell out a few options that we have.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They will say that the matter is under consideration.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : They can consider it and say later. We are not in a hurry. It is a continuing problem. However, there is a silver lining. We have now entered into a co-operative arrangement under SAARC. Fortunately SAARC is free from bilateral disputes. It provides an excellent opportunity for all countries of South Asia to get together at the highest level, at the summit once a year and at the ministerial level, Council of Ministers twice a year and in a large number of Committees and workshops which take place. It brings people nearer. It removes the fear that exists between them and the suspicion that fear creates. I have also every confidence that the people of Pakistan would wish a free foreign policy, a non-aligned programme and this we must encourage in every form we can. Without interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan, we have to assist Pakistan in building institutions which

will give it self reliance, which will take away its dependence on foreign powers.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : There is little hope. It is only a hope.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No, Professor. We have to live in hope. What else do you want to do?

We had wars with Pakistan. That did not solve the problem. We have to try and live together. Merely fighting with one another is not the answer. There is no doubt that we have to strengthen our own defence and even more so our economy to take care of our defence but we have also to assure Pakistan that India's strength is not against Pakistan. That India's strength will lead to greater co-operation in which Pakistan will itself find its own strength and not be afraid of India's build up.

We must also, as has been pointed out by the two Members who spoke before me, try to reach the American people. America, despite policies of Government of the moment is a democracy where the people do assert themselves. We have seen this in different spheres. We have seen this in their domestic spheres. We have seen this in their foreign relations sphere. We must go to the American people and put it to them, whether they would wish to see South Asia as a peacefully co-operating area or an area of competition in which South Asian countries confront one another all the time. Will that be helpful for global peace or would it help in destroying global's peace.

Very soon we shall have the pleasure of receiving here the Secretary General of the Soviet Communist Party Mr. Gorbachov who himself has certain proposals regarding Asian security. I have no doubt that Government will give its utmost consideration to it. We shall see what are the plus points in that. We must ensure that Asia's peace and co-operation is not disturbed.

In the end I wish to say that the situation like this has to be considered in its depth and its seriousness. We need not panic. This is the time to give full

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support to our Prime Minister in his policies to strengthen this country so that we are able to meet the challenge from wherever it comes.

[Translation]

*SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY (Nandyal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the supply of most sophisticated and deadly weapons to Pakistan by Americans is of vital concern to us. Right from the beginning, Pakistan has been treating India as its main enemy. Despite best efforts by India to normalise its relations with Pakistan, it was trying its best to hamper our relation. For the past 20 years many incidents took place proving the intentions of Pakistan beyond doubt. Pakistan has been training terrorists from Punjab for quite some time now. Its intention is to destabilise the country. In the name of combating Afghanistan Pakistan is importing most sophisticated weapons from America. Every one knows clearly that the imported sophisticated weapons are going to be used against India. India is a non-aligned country and has been in the forefront of the non-aligned movement. It is irony that while we are professing peace and trying to establish normal relations with every body, Pakistan is becoming more and more belligerent by importing sophisticated weapons from the West. If it is not to fight with India, where is the necessity for Pakistan to go for such a big arms import? The conciliation efforts by India proved futile. Pakistan is in occupations of a large chunk of territory in Kashmir. Very recently a road also has been constructed in that area for the free movement of arms and ammunition. The intention of Pakistan is quite clear. It wants to grab Kashmir at an opportune time. The situation prevailing today calls for a greater vigilance on the part of India. We must get ready to face the impending danger. We too should procure such sophisticated arms to meet the threat from Pakistan. China too has been building roads across our borders. The collusion between China and Pakistan calls for a greater vigilance on our

part. Pakistan is also trying to incite violence in Kashmir. So the danger is looming large over our country. We have to save the country at any cost. Now the time has come to get ready to meet the challenge by equipping ourselves with equally modern weapons. When Pakistan throws the gauntlet, we have no other go but to pick it up. Pakistan wants to threaten India by importing deadly weapons from their American friends. Pakistan does not believe in the policy of peaceful co-existence and that is the reason why it is importing arms on such a large scale. We must be cautious of the purpose for which Pakistan wants to import arms. Hence we cannot afford to be ill-equipped. We have to be well-equipped. We have a bitter experience of war with China. We had to pay a penalty for our complacency. We cannot afford to be complacent thinking that Pakistan is a small country. There are various types of snakes. A snake smaller in size may be more poisonous and dangerous than a bigger snake. Hence we have to be careful about Pakistan also. India cannot remain silent spectator. If we depend on our non-alignment and neglect our defence requirements. We may have to pay a heavy price for it. Non-alignment has meaning only if others respect it. Hence we should remain alert. Pakistan is waiting for an opportune time to destabilise our country and get benefitted by it. That is the reason why it is providing training to the terrorists in Punjab. Had it not been for the support given by Pakistan, the terrorists could not have crossed the border and enter Pakistan. It is evident that Pakistan is providing both moral and material support to the terrorists. Recently an Indian plane was hijacked by Pakistan. This proves the point Pakistan will go to any extent to destabilise and disintegrate India.

Sir, India should acquire nuclear weapons. We may have different political parties in the country. We may have different ideologies. But we are one in protecting India from internal and external dangers. We must watch the movements of Pakistan carefully. Pakistan has been giving the lame excuse of Afghanistan for acquisition of arms. But there had been rarely any clash between the two countries. Ultimately these weapons are going to be used against us.

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

The arms and ammunitions recovered from the terrorists in Punjab bear the Pakistani marks. Still the terrorist activities are continuing unabated. Innocent people are being killed there every day. The situation is very grim there. Punjab problem is no ordinary problem.

India is the only country which is following non-alignment sincerely. It is not easy to protect the border extending upto 4000 kms. Hence we should at least now try to procure the arms as sophisticated as the arms procured by Pakistan. The situation is tense along the borders of Pakistan. Incidents of killing innocent persons are taking place every day. Hence, as Shri Vajpai had suggested yesterday the entire border area must be handed over to the army.

India cannot afford to be complacent. India has to be vigilant. Pakistan was taught a lesson earlier. Yet it continues to be unfriendly with India. We have to be beware of poisonous snake lest it may bite us any moment. We have to take all precautions.

America believes in imperialism. It wants to expand its imperialism. Pakistan is a part of their imperialistic strategy. America encourages small countries against the big countries in order to destabilise and ultimately grab them. They provide arms to small countries to work against big countries which do not tow the American line. We should take note of the design of the imperial powers. India should be cautious. Nuclear and powerful weapons which these countries possess must also be acquired by India. I hope at least now, India will become alert, and take all the necessary steps to meet any threat from any quarter.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity and with that I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I like to congratulate the vigilance Press on having brought this very important and crucial subject which

concerns not only our national security but also has a bearing on the international situation and is having global and strategic implications. I also congratulate the Hon. alert Member on having raised this discussion.

This is something which is being carried on for sometime. It is not something new. But the fact is that, it has come at a time when our country is passing through a very critical stage, in the sense that we are in the midst of a geo political and geo strategic environment, surrounded from outside by political system which is quite different from ours, whether it is a military dictatorship or monarchy or authoritarian regime, who are inimical to India's prosperity, strength and development.

It is in this context that this subject has come up and I am glad that the learned Prof. G. G. Swell has clarified certain aspects of the implosion and explosion of the trigger device and the earthquake. But, at the same time, one of the questions remains rather unanswered and there is room for doubt because the press publications have brought out that there were explosions between 18th and 21st of September whereas the earthquake has taken place on the 19th September at 11.55 A.M. GMT.

I hope the Hon. Minister while replying will enlighten the House and take us into confidence whether there is any doubt about the date and the time between the press reports and the statements which have come out from our scientists.

Quoting our scientists, the Pakistan Prime Minister has been quick off the mark to deny any such explosion or testing of nuclear device.

If we take a look at the track record of Pakistan over the last 30-40 years, we would note that it is a story of perfidy, deceit, deception and treachery. The latest situation is only an addition to it. While they have been talking about peaceful relationship with India, we have been subjected to three wars in 1947, 1965 and 1971. In the last one, unhappily, Pakistan was dismembered into Pakistan and Bangla-

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desh and, although public memory is short but, this sort of aspect is not easily forgotten and that may be one of the reasons why overt and covert attempts are being made against India to destabilise various aspects of Indian life.

While Pakistan has been talking about the spirit of Simla agreement and bilateral agreements, they have been harping in the United Nations resolutions on Kashmir over and over again. They have been helping terrorists and extremists with shelter, harbours, training and motivation of various kinds and infiltration, smuggling and gun-running between our borders. Then they have played a dubious role in the various hijackings which have taken place.

While they have very intelligently joined the non-aligned movement and even attended the Seventh non-aligned movement at Delhi, they have been waxing eloquent about peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Chairman of Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission has been boasting in the International Atomic Energy Authority meetings in Vienna, how they have taken the most difficult route to achieving nuclear technology, that is the enrichment of uranium and how it is a Herculean task and how in spite of the impediments put by various developed countries, nuclear countries, they have achieved considerable success as far as the enrichment of uranium and also the reprocessing is concerned.

Although in 1984, the United States Government did warn the Pakistan Government and its Heads of Administrations and stipulated four conditions in which they would withdraw all aid in case Pakistan did go ahead with reprocessing of its wastes, if it did go ahead with nuclear testing of its device and if it would continue with this enrichment programme, if it would have an open testing. In spite of all these conditions, they have been flagrantly violated. No American reaction as in 1972 when Mr. Henry Kissinger flew down to Islamabad to warn the then Prime Minister Mr. Bhutto that they would make a horrible example if they did not stop, enrichment programme

and also the reprocessing of Uranium, was forth coming now. No such action or reaction or response has come in spite of the fact that they are very much aware of the clandestine manner in which Pakistan has been getting the technology and the various sophisticated parts and sub-assemblies which have been beautifully brought out by the British Broadcasting Corporations film on the Islamic bomb which many of our Hon. Members have had the facility of seeing here in the Central Hall of Parliament. This has happened sometime in 1978-79. The film was made available. It is not for the first time we are discussing the subject. But it has come at a very timely juncture. The previous speakers have already mentioned that there are only two screws away from the device and bomb.

Now, Sir, having just a bomb is of no consequence without the delivery system. Going by the published materials available to everyone both from the general Press as well as from institutions who deal with it like the Institute of Defence Studies as well as the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, it is now crystal clear that Pakistan does possess the other system as well as they are on the threshold of exploding a bomb. This delivery system is also capable of delivering tactical and even strategic nuclear pay-load. Although we need not be alarmed or panicky but this is the time for introspection and to see how we can meet the situation.

I would also like to take into consideration the role of the various developed countries whether we call them super-powers or whether we call them 'highly industrialised nations'. Also, the world in general is aware of the movement for disarmament which has taken a passive nature although the movement for detente and disarmament is growing in the world but it has not had the desired amount of success in preventing the proliferation as well as the worsening of the strategic environment in various places and as pointed out by the learned Professor as destabilisation of regional areas—whether it is in our continent or elsewhere but it is a most dangerous event taking place in our sub-continent. It affects every life of our country, every citizen of our country.

Now the latest offer by the U.S. and the certification by the President of the United States to Pakistan and the promise of 600 million dollars in the wake of the 3.2 billion dollars which has been given in the last five years and the 4.2 billion dollars coming in the next 5 to 6 years is not very clear whether the AWACS i.e. Airborne Warning and Control Systems, which is sought to be given to Pakistan as the published reports indicate, is part and parcel of that. As has been brought out by various Members, this sophisticated and highly complex command control and communication system will make a sea-change in the entire security environment and will also induce an arms race amongst the various developing countries including ours. This, to my mind, is another way of following the Von Clausewitz theory, that war is a continuation of the State policy by other means. That means, it will force us and other countries of this Sub-Continent into diverting the valuable resources from development to national security or to defence needs. If we see the type of equipment and weapons which have been given, we will find this. One is the Harpoon Missiles which cannot be used anywhere but in the sea, and over and over again spokesmen from our Government have raised it in this House that it cannot be used either against the Soviet Union or against Afghanistan; it can only be used against us and our Navy. The M1A1 Abrams heavy tank, which the learned professor was mentioning can only be used in the plains, and the only plains available are the plains of the Punjab, Gujarat, J and K. and Rajasthan. F-16C can be used against both sides, against Afghanistan or against us. We also know that Stinger Missiles were used in Siachin Glacier in Ladakh and not in Afghanistan. These latest and highly sophisticated weapon systems which are being given will be playthings in the hands of those people who do not know how to use them and will be used against us as we have seen in 1965 and 1971 to the detriment of both the nations and to their economy.

Along with the formation of the Central Command and the Rapid Deployment Force of the United States, this area which had been free from nuclear threat will now have this threat for times to come. And we have to ponder over it, and Government will have

to do some serious thinking how to neutralise and how to minimise its effect, the threat which is on our country.

If we also compare India's track record, as far as nuclear energy development programme or use of nuclear energy is concerned, we will see that, right from the early Fifties or even the late Forties, we had taken recourse to borrowing technology from Canada, the United States, France and other advanced countries—as for as nuclear energy was concerned—but today we are in a position where we have not only added to our indigenisation efforts and innovated and reached a position of self-reliance in technology but we are also in a position where we can help other third world countries. In the last general body meeting of the International Atomic Energy Authority in Vienna, the super powers were not keen to transfer technology to the poorer and the developing third world countries who are at the moment suffering from shortage of funds as well as energy, but on the other hand pressure was put on India to sign the NPT which India, rightly, has been refusing. And it goes to the credit, of our scientists that we made a commitment on behalf of India that we would share our technology and our expertise in the field of nuclear power generation with the developing third world countries at a time when nobody was willing to share it with them. While we have been keeping up to our principles and thesis of peaceful use of atomic energy and have gone ahead with Fast Breeder Technology Reactors in the field of industry, in the field of agriculture, life systems, in the field of medicines, we have also set up research centres for the Fast Breeder Technology Reactors. We have, by our tolerance and principled stand not gone in for the Uranium Enrichment Facilities which our scientists are capable of. This, I suppose, is being taken as a weakness and not as our principled stand. Therefore, this advantage which is being taken by the United States of America and Pakistan must be taken serious note of.

It is another matter of serious concern and of significance that the stepping up of arms race as well as the stepping up of activities to destabilise our country were intensified in 1980 and more specially after the 7th Non-Aligned conference here in Delhi in

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1984 which saw the assassination our former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi.

The latest was on the 2nd October, 1986 where even 24 hours before, the whole world knew that there was going to be a dastardly attempt. This is an indication about the conspiracy and the ethos which are going on at the moment to destabilise our country by making targets of various people in administration, in public life and in the military life of our country who have done their yeomen's service to the country. They are being systematically removed from the face of the earth. This is something which we have to take due note of because this is having an effect on our stability, on our unity and integrity as well as national security aspects of both internal and external.

What are the options open to us? The options open are that in the event of the qualitative changes both both in quantum and quality, we shall have to be stepping up our defence efforts and we shall have to modernise and improve our thrust as well as the national security requirements. We shall have to update and make it more sophisticated to be in a position to neutralise the AWACS or other sophisticated systems which are being introduced into this environment. We shall have to spend a tremendous amount on civil defence measures which hitherto have been neglected in order to be ready for a nuclear environment as Europe has done or other countries have done where we are dismally unprepared. This is something which the Government will have to take note of.

As far as the nuclear options are concerned, the Prime Minister only recently has made it abundantly clear that we have kept our options open. Now, with this latest incident, we shall have to do serious thinking whether we should subject ourselves to nuclear black-mail and nuclear diplomacy or whether we should seriously go ahead with our nuclear programme to see that we don't face disastrous consequences.

Finally, at a time when SAARC as well as the Secretary-General and the Prime Minister of the USSR will be visiting India, I do hope and I am confident that the

Government will take it up very strongly on these aspects both with the Prime Minister of Pakistan as well as the Prime Minister of the USSR. Apart from following our stand that we like to solve all our problems through peaceful negotiations, we should not be found wanting in strengthening our armed forces and our will of the people to face the challenges which would be forthcoming.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri)
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been listening to the debate for the last one hour. I am afraid we have not the courage to say a spade a spade. I would recall one incident when Mr. Truman vacated the office of Presidency in USA the Press people asked him one question, namely, Mr. Truman when you are instrumental to the use of atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki are you not sorry for that? Mr. Truman's reply was 'no'. I am not sorry because if I had not used that the war would have prolonged and more people would have been killed than the people who have been killed because of the atom bomb at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. So there is a clarity of thinking.

I do not think that USA will do away with their global diplomacy inspite of our persuasion. What is their global diplomacy? A secret document has been published in American newspapers about the new guidelines for the US aid. What are those guidelines? The States which are promoting the strategic interests of the USA will be given aid and in that category come two-three countries like Egypt, Isreal and El Salvador. The second category of countries are those who are friendly countries and have offered bases in their countries for USA. Those countries will be supplied arms and aid and in that category comes Pakistan. My submission would be let the Foreign Minister check it up whether Pakistan has already given an airport base near Karachi which is being frequently used by USA.

I wonder how Pakistan continues to be in NAM movement. I demand that Pakistan should be expelled from NAM movement. The third guideline is that they must give aid to the countries which ultimately will open up markets to the affluent countries of

the North and also that should be channelised through the private sector and not the public sector. According to USA public sector is inefficient and private sector is efficient.

This is the situation. We should not think that we can influence USA to change their global diplomacy. The other point is are we to alienate USA? That is also not possible because USA today stands at the centre of modern technology. All over the world all the countries are rushing to USA for technology. China is 15 years behind the modern technology that the super-powers have. For their F-8 aircraft China is now negotiating for electronic device with the USA. Negotiations are going on with the USA. USA gave assurance to the ASEAN countries that the weaponry being supplied to China will not be used against them. But unfortunately, when the Vice-President of USA visited India and a question was put to him about the assurance for the arms being supplied to Pakistan, he did not give an assurance. The earlier assurance had been violated. This time they were reluctant even to give the assurance.

In this background, the greatest danger comes from the Chinese collaboration with Pakistan. The United States of America and China have entered into nuclear cooperation agreement, and as per the report of the Washington Post, with the assistance of China, the manufacture of atomic bomb is being done in Pakistan. That is the intelligence report which has been disclosed by the Washington Post. That is the situation.

I am very happy that the CPI-M leader, Shri Namboodiripad has clarified the position. According to the report in the Indian Express dated 10th May, 1985 Shri Namboodiripad said at a public meeting :

We see a global conspiracy of US imperialism encircling India, judging by events in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and elsewhere..... 'Hitlerism' had taken a new birth in Mr. Reagan and the US was threatening all peace loving people of the world. He claimed that General Zia of Pakistan or Mr. Jayewardane of Sri Lanka should not be looked

upon as individuals but part of a global conspiracy of US imperialism."

I agree with him only with one addition —with collaboration of China...
(*Interruptions*).

I want a national consensus about our attitude so far as defence of our country is concerned or so far as national security is concerned. We should have the courage to call a spade a spade. If we do not have that courage, only God can help us.....
(*Interruptions*). Even with one sentence they get alarmed.

In this connection, I would like to mention about the Resolution of the Janta Party. They have made an appeal in the Resolution to neighbouring countries, namely Pakistan and China that they should not allow India to be the arsenal of weaponry. I am quoting it from here, so that I am not misunderstood :

"The final resolution as adopted by the party accused the Congress of continuing to ('misguide' the people by referring time and again to the 'possibility' of invasion across our frontier."

They say this, as if we are doing it. Further :

"As far as threats to India from across the border are concerned, the Janta Party has expressed the 'hope' that the present regimes of 'Pakistan, China and other neighbours would not plunge this subcontinent into mini nuclear race "

They have made an appeal to Pakistan and China to help us not to go nuclear. Whatever it may be, Shri Jaipal Reddy is a revolutionary young man sitting in the left and he will see that it is rectified.

What we are concerned is that there should be unity of approach in India to this problem so that we are able to fight the American imperialism. The attitude should crystalize and let us analyse things one by one. Is there a threat or not? If there is a threat, how to counteract that. So far as

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17.12 hrs.

nuclear threat is concerned, Pakistan admit that they have got the capability of enrichment of uranium to the extent of 93.55 per cent. If 90 per cent uranium enrichment is achieved, one has the capability to manufacture an atomic bomb. They have got that power. Whether *Washington Post* is correct or not is not the point. If not today, tomorrow, they will manufacture the bomb. So far, Pakistan has the power to manufacture one bomb per year. USSR has 2700 and USA also has 2700, whereas UK and China have 300. On one side, this gives rise to a question of ideology and on the other, security of the country. In the year 1939 this crisis did take place. When the question of supporting the war came up, Gandhiji went one way and the Congress Working Committee went the other way. Gandhiji stated that non-violence was his creed whereas the Congress Working Committee stated that non-violence was their policy. In 1981 when Janata Party was discussing about the policy on nuclear atomic bomb, Shri Morarji Desai stated that he would not go in for a bomb even if the whole world goes nuclear. But the party took a different stand.

If Pakistan manufactures an atomic bomb, we have to reconsider this matter and we have to keep our options open. This is a very delicate and sensitive question and in this regard we have to give guidance to history and we should not be guided by history. Our experience must be taken into account. This is why, my submission is that there should be a national unity in our approach. This is not a matter which could be confronted with smiles and in a joking manner. If Pakistan goes nuclear, we have to take a firm decision. Let the Government spell out their alternative policies. The Indo-Soviet Treat will not be of any assistance to us if Pakistan starts a nuclear war against us because there is nothing in the Indo-Soviet Treaty which will come to our rescue. We have only two options. Either we must go in for a nuclear bomb or we must have some other alternative system of defence. I would like the entire House to have one united stand in this regard.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is only in April that we had a full-dress debate on the defence preparedness of our country. I will not be guilty of exaggeration if I say that a sea-change has come about in the external security environment of the country just in the last few months. I would go to the point of saying that the sharp deterioration that has come about in the strategic environment is perhaps the worst now, since the Indo-Pak war of 1971. In my view, this deterioration has come about on account of three major developments. Firstly, the proven nuclear weapon capability of Pakistan; secondly, the prospect of supply of AWACS to Pakistan; and thirdly Chinese intrusion sometime in May into the Sumdorong Chu Valley and other parts of Tawang district of Arunachal Pradesh. These three developments, through each is important in itself, are in fact, in my view basically inter-linked.

Sir, everybody quoted the *Washington Post*, but they did not mention the name of the correspondent. The name of the correspondent was Barb Wood ward. It was he who exposed the Water gate and more recently the dis-information programme of President Reagan. Sir, he says that the Nuclear Test in Pakistan took place between September 18 and 21. One cannot dismiss the report of such a correspondent lightly. But I was surprised to note though a sort of explanation which was offered by Prof. Swell, though indirectly, that the Chairman of Bhabha Atomic Research Commission, Mr. Iyyengar, said that they were not nuclear tests and they were only seismic shocks. We have fortunately in the House right now, the ex-Minister for External Affairs—they keep on changing so often that the country cannot keep track of them—but presently his incarnation is Minister for Nuclear Energy. Therefore, he should be able to answer this question.

PROF. G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : At least that was an unwitting red-herring.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I did not say that for casting a reflection on you. I merely said this, to seek clarifications from the Government in regard to the statement of the Chairman of Bhabha Atomic Research Commission.

Now Sir, as has been mentioned earlier reports submitted by the special National Intelligence Estimates of United States cannot be taken lightly and they had been consistently warning the Administration of America that all the activities of Pakistan have been in total and flagrant contravention of assurance of Pakistan that it would not make the bombs. In spite of that, President Reagan has always deemed it fit to give certificate as required under the U.S. law and under what is called Samington Amendment, to say that Pakistan does not have a bomb. It may be technically true, I do not know but their own nuclear plant in Pakistan at Kahuta has enriched uranium upto 93.5 per cent. To produce a weapon what is required is only 90 per cent level enriched uranium. Even the expert opinion in the United States is no doubt divided. But the division of opinion in regard to this affair in the United States is rather narrow. One view is, that Pakistan is close to making the bomb. The other view is that the bomb has been almost made but sub-divided into various units which can be put together in a week's time.

So, in other words, the expert consensus in the United States also is that Pakistan has developed nuclear capability. One wonders, it is very intriguing to note, why the White House is deliberately turning a Nelson's eye to this effort or to this process in Pakistan. There is room to believe that U.S. will not really mind Pakistan going nuclear.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please be brief.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have to answer the arguments of Mr. Mohanty.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You don't answer Mr. Mohanty. The Minister is going to do it. Please be quick.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : There should be an equitable allotment of time. It has not been done.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is not a partisan bone of contention. The whole House is one. I would request you to be considerate.

It is very important to note that a U.S. State Department official was subjected to disciplinary action by the Reagan Administration for leaking out certain documents concerning Pakistan's nuclear preparedness, to South Korea with a view to dissuading South Korea from supplying high technology to Pakistan. For this, that official should have been complimented, but instead the Reagan Administration chose to proceed against that official.

As has been rightly mentioned by Shri Singh Deo Ji, it is not the bomb alone which is important. They have also developed the delivery system. As of now, as is known to us from authentic sources, they have developed a triple delivery system, Mirage-III, Chinese A-5 fleet and F-16s.

I now come to AWACS. I do not want to go into the technical details, but I can state one thing without fear of contradiction, that no weapon systems supplied by USA to Pakistan in the last 35 years is as devastating in its potential as AWACS. It can tremendous havoc. When our own Ambassador met Mr. Weinberger recently, he told that the AWACS gave a multiplier effect of five times. If they have 40 F-16s in Pakistan, they can do the job of 200 F-16s with the AWACS aircraft. So, whatever little superiority we might have laid claim to in Air Force so far has been offset, if not overwhelmed. Therefore, to me at the moment what is more important—I may be forgiven for saying this—than the nuclear preparedness of Pakistan, is the readiness of US to supply AWACS. It will lift the arms race in the Sub-continent to a totally different level altogether. Therefore, in my view, we must make this a major issue with the U.S. We must be capable of mounting a major diplomatic offensive. If the Minister thinks that we must have one more Festival in USA, we shall stage that. But we must

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do something to prevail upon the Administration in USA to see that AWACS is not provided. In case AWACS is provided, we will have to go in for counter-electronic measures; and that would mean a tremendous diversion of our resources from development to defence.

I do not mind if our Government does not acquire super computers. I do not know what their real worth is. But then, if we are to acquire super computers by signing the General Security of Military Information Agreement.

It will be a totally different proposition. I don't think that we should sign this agreement to acquire super computers. I have read somewhere that when the United States gave super computers to its closest ally Britain, it did not trust Britain; they posted their own Personnel. If the United States Administration did not trust Britain in regard to super computers, are you trying to delude yourself into believing that Reagan will trust you ?

In April, when we were discussing the Defence demand, the present Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Eduardo Faleiro, was waxing eloquent about India's determination to evict China from every inch of occupied territory. He has since become a Minister of External Affairs. He did not know that at about the same time, Chinese were entering into Sumdorong Valley. When we went for Seventh round of talks, we knew well that they had further infiltrated. I would like to know from the Government as to why the Government entered into talks with China at all ? I am not referring to settlement of border dispute; I am insistent on stringent observance of actual line of control; I am of the considered view that the *status quo ante* at least in regard to actual line of control must be restored.

I must say one thing in fairness to our Prime Minister that no other Head of our nation travelled so much abroad in so short a time. It is undoubtedly a matter of great distinction; and I may even say that no other nation's head travelled so widely. We have been told about many of his bold

and wide ranging foreign policy initiatives. What are the results ? I see them lying, all round us in a shambles. Mr. Weinberger came here to Delhi to give super computers so that you can have meteorological forecasts. But he went to Islamabad to give them AWACS. No Prime Minister can concentrate completely on External Affairs Ministry. But there should be some stability. I am talking of ministerial stability in the External Affairs Ministry; and we know how this lack of stability in Home portfolio has affected levels of our efficiency. Our external security can never be complete unless we see to it that the forces of disruption in our country are kept at bay. It will not be disclosing a national secret to say that pro-Pak elements in Kashmir Valley, which is on the border of Pakistan are active. I do not want to import any domestic controversy into the discussion on foreign policy, but I would like to say that the present arrangement of coalition in Kashmir,—we may discuss it on a different occasion—will not weaken pro-Pakistan elements. I am afraid, it has the potential of strengthening pro-Pak elements. I do not like to say more than that just now.

I do not know from what resolution of Janata Party Mr. Mohanty quoted.

I may tell you, Sir, the Janata Party always has been of the view that the nuclear options must be kept open, must be kept actively open. It redounds to the eternal credit of Morarji Desai who was then the Prime Minister, that he told Jimmy Carter that he would not sign the NPT under any circumstances.

In view of the new developments, I believe that we must actively keep considering the options in this area.

Sir, I am again back to AWACS.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Government of India and the people of India must make it clear to the people of the United States that the supply of AWACS to Pakistan will be an unfriendly nay hostile act, against our country.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Arrah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have a very serious challenge to our security. But I am happy and I think the House will also be happy that the demonstration of unity in this hour of great threat to our security will be an answer to all those who are combining to weaken India to de-stabilise first internally and to dismember if they can, from outside.

And this is the strength of Indian democracy which we have. We have never failed and on this critical issue the whole House is one, the Indian Parliament is one, the people are one and I think the message will go to all the quarters whether in Washington or in Islamabad or to others who are trying to weaken India.

This question is merely technical, whether Pakistan has a bomb or AWACS. And although the reports say that Pakistan is on way every inch of its progress towards acquiring a nuclear device, nuclear bomb explosion, publish more in the United States of America and the United States Congress has been more exercised time to time, than us. Of course we are all concerned, but we are not alarmed. We are not in a panic. This great country, it has inherent strength. We know the threats and we know the dimensions of the threat, the qualitative and quantitative aspects of it. But we are not alarmed. We are not panicking. But words of panic have come even from the people of United States and the United States Congress.

You remember Jack Anderson report when the Nuclear Cooperation Treaty between United States of America and China was signed by President Reagan in Beijing. He raised this and some Senators also raised it, the Chinese are involved in helping Pakistan in providing the enrichment facility, for their enrichment plant and the ratification of the Nuclear Cooperation Treaty between the U.S.A. and China had to be delayed because the Reagan Administration had to convince its own Congress that China is not involved in nuclear proliferation because this brings in the U.S. laws.

And, therefore, so far as this House is concerned, the Members raised from time to

time, it had been stated that—expressed an opinion—it is not a matter of surprise today that Pakistan is a few screw turns away from the bomb, or a few weeks from assembling the various components of the bomb. It is not a surprise to any one. We have been saying that Pakistan has adopted this option. You remember, in 1972 the then Prime Minister of Pakistan said that Pakistan will make the bomb even if it has to eat grass.

AN HON. MEMBER : What ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Eat grass.

This was the statement made in 1972 and that was an overt statement, open policy of going for the bomb in order to achieve parity with India, military parity and other parity, on all counts with India, that Pakistan will go anywhere seeking the achievement of bomb and making of bomb. This was the overtone. After this—this is a known fact and this is an important fact; since no Member has mentioned it, I would like to spell it out a little more and that shows what is the real position about it—Pakistan took a clandestine route of making a bomb. Why ? Because it was afraid that it had been the main benefactor from which it was getting enormous military and economic aid and the Simlton Amendment, the law in the US will come in the way of providing aid. It wanted both ways—eating the cake and having it too. Therefore, it took a clandestine route. Overt arrangements became covert. Since then, if you see, they followed the two track way—of acquiring clandestinely weapon grade plutonium—one track—and the other was of acquiring more sophisticated technical know how and actually the facilities for enriched uranium plant. Both ways it followed. You can see the famous nuclear metallurgist, Dr. Abdul. Qadir Khan, who has been described in the western press as the greatest spy of the century and he has been tried in various courts—Belgium and other countries—for trying to smuggle, which he succeeded ultimately with the connivance of the companies in those countries and also with the complacency of the governments in those countries, the centrifuge enrichment programme, a very important element towards acquiring the enrichment plant. This is what he was trying. Then again his another

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accomplice, Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, was arrested in Canada in 1980 at the Montreal Airport for attempting to export 19 boxes of inverter component. That is another component which transforms energy from very high voltage to very minimum and vice versa. Thirdly, in the United States, Mr. Nazir Ahmed Vaid, made an attempt to smuggle 15 to 20 krytrons. That is a triggering device which, as Mr. Swell as rightly said, may be a non-nuclear component of a nuclear bomb. And it is rightly described by the Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Ramanna, when he says that they have not detonated a bomb. That means, they have indulged in explosion of a triggering device which is essential for perfecting the triggering of a bomb. This is a non-nuclear component, triggering of which may send seismic ways which are not attracted or detected by the verification system.

Pakistan has been pursuing a policy of acquiring a bomb and now they have reached a penultimate stage. They have everything ready in sub-assemblies.

Already there are two opinions in the United States according to the report that has been published by the US Intelligence Agency that either Pakistan has already a crude type of bomb kept in sub-assembly which they can just assemble in one week or they have are on the threshold of acquiring a bomb. So, just to meet the technical requirement of US law, they are keeping everything ready in sub-assemblies. The President has to certify in the beginning of the financial year and that is what he did on the 27th.

And there again you see how the wording of the certificate is. He has certified that Pakistan 'currently—the word 'currently is important—does not have a bomb. He may have a bomb a week after. Therefore, he meets the technical requirements. So, I feel the situation in United States has changed. President Reagan's unlimited power over foreign policy and security options are not there now because the Senate is controlled by the Democrats...*(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER : House also.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : In the House it is already there and now in the Senate also. President Reagan is there only for two more years. Therefore, I think here is a point for us, for—those who are working for a different kind of world, who are working for peace, for nuclear disarmament, who are working for de'tente, who are trying that the two great powers, United States of America and the Soviet Union, should meet in a submit, first tackle the question of nuclear disarmament and then of all the regional conflicts and create conditions of peace. There is a hope and we have to work in that direction. Therefore, the point I am making is that we are faced with a situation where we have to live with a nuclearly capable Pakistan, even if Pakistan does not actually have a bomb today, at this hour of time. This changes the complete security dimensions for this country. Some of our colleagues here from both sides have pointed out to that. But the point is that we have to contend with it. It is not Pakistan we have to contend with, but it is the force behind Pakistan that we have to contend with. And what is the force behind Pakistan? The mighty United States of America. And what is the United States of America's perception? This is very important. We have to choose our options and play our diplomatic initiative. We have to determine the parameters of United States of America's policy. A well-known strategic consensus, strategic perception in this region is that they are determined to build Pakistan a militarily strong Pakistan. Pakistan is using Afganistan situation to its maximum advantage. In the repeated meetings, in the proximity talks held under the aegis of the General Secretary of the United Nations, it is a known fact, it is a recorded fact that whenever there was a situation of a break through towards a political solution of the Afganistan question, Pakistan always withdrew because Pakistan was not interested in having a solution. They want to take the maximum advantage. Their perception is to be on equal footing, if not on higher footing. They want military parity with India and always poses a threat to India. They want to determine the relationship on their own terms. But it is the U.S. perception we are concerned with. Think of the dynamics of the international situation. The Members have spoken about the strong mighty Weinburger's visit. I do not know what happened.

Whatever might have happened. I am quite sure the Minister is not going to disclose that. But one thing is very clear and it has come out from his own statement that he is one person who is a purveyor of power, diplomacy through power, and he is the representative of the military-industrial complex of America, and, therefore, they are trying to do this with Soviet Union but with no results. Whatever is happening, they think in their conception, a strategic perception in their relations with the Soviet Union—another mighty power. They think that because in their perception they are stronger in economic power, they will be able to lead wide the Soviet Union if they accelerate the harmful arms race. They spend trillions of dollars—not billions, trillions of dollars—on their STI and other initiatives, and they think that the Soviet Union, in their weakness, will accept their supremacy of high technology. This is the language I think in this country people should understand—the real meaning of high technology. Through high technology they are trying to dominate the world. This is what they are trying to do with the Soviet Union. Imagine, what they can do to India. Their perception of India is, they may say so; they are saying, they are expressing all friendship to us—good words—co-operation. We also reciprocate because India's basic policy is to have friendship with all. India's basic policy is to have peace, nuclear disarmament, non-aligned movement, to sign the declaration. All these we do. We are also interested in having good co-operative relations between United States and India, but at equal footing. This should be understood in this House, it is the Soviet Union and Soviet Union alone which is interested in the emergence of a strong, united, democratic and progressive India which can play a role for stability of peace and co-operation and equal development in the international economic field. It is no other country. Every other country because of their high military industrial complex, they want to manipulate. They try to manipulate with the Soviet Union. Imagine, why should they not try to manipulate with India. And through Pakistan they can do. They can give Light Combat Aircraft. They can give us Super Computer but at their own terms. I warn the Government. They would like to instal their man there where their super computer is. That should never be accepted. We will give

them the guarantee. India has a wonderful record. We will not pass on information. There will be no leakage. We have not indulged in this kind of thing. This is a country with certain high moral value. But certainly we will not accept anything which is derogatory to the national interest, to the image and honour of India. It can do that. They will arm Pakistan to their teeth. This is what they have done. More than nuclear Bomb-AWACS. Imagine. Beautifully Prof. Swell has explained in one word the stationing of their AWACS. This will mean to strengthen five times the Air Force capacity of Pakistan, apart from their Air control or surveillance and other things. We have to match them. It is to weaken India because we have to critically divert. It is a very critical situation as we have to divert our resources from development to Defence. That will hurt us. That is what they want. Therefore, this is the situation. We should not be alarmed and we have to live with this situation. But we have to work hard. Not being alarmed, not being panicky, we have to take a mature decision. What are the mature calculations? Here again I say the consensus of the House, the unity of the House, the unity of the people of India is very important. Should we have a nuclear Bomb or not? This decision should not be taken out of panic. On our defence requirements, our defence strategic requirements the decision should be unanimous. There should not be any division on this. Because, this is a matter which effects our resources diversion from development to defence.

The Prime Minister himself said that Pakistan is going nuclear, Pakistan is acquiring nuclear bomb. We have to fundamentally apprise ourself of the situation. Prime Minister has said that he is aware of the situation and this Government is aware of the situation. Parliament will not agree to compromise in any way the defence needs, the defence requirements, the strategic considerations of the country. But our work requires another field. We have to be active in another field.

A choice was made—we will have to talk to Pakistan. Certainly, we shall talk to Pakistan. SAAC provides a forum in which there are areas of co-operation in which we can do that. But we cannot lower

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our guard so far as our defence requirement is concerned *vis-a-vis* Pakistan. We have been cheated several times, we have been attacked several times, we cannot lose our sight on this. But certainly we will work. Therefore, what is important is that it is not only the military might, but the unity of India, the economic strength—India has emerged in the world today, not only in South Asia but in the world today, whether in the non-aligned forum or within South Asia, as a leading power, a progressive power. It had moral force before and it has moral and material force today. It is a strong power. We have to maintain our strength and that is the only answer to all these establishing factors.

Lastly, I would say, we have to keep up the initiative. General Secretary Gorbachov is coming, he is the only hope for mankind. From the initiative he has taken, he is the hope of mankind and he has great hope from this country. In his Vladivostok speech he threatens his crusade for the security in Asia and Pacific. He says, 'Great India and the democratic force.' He has great hope from us and we have great hope from him and it is a very fortunate thing. It is the only silver lining among the dark clouds that he is coming over here. We have to discuss this and therefore, we have to be together. India has to take the initiative so that in the world the powers or those who are still hesitating are forced to come to the nuclear disarmament and towards peace and solution of all problems through discussions, through these meetings, so that whether it is Afghanistan or Nicaragua or any other country, all problems can be solved politically so that there is no scope for this, and we have to work towards this. We are in the right direction and we are in the right company, and this is the line that we should take. There is no cause for worry although the situation is quite serious, but we must take it as a mature nation, as a strong nation, as a nation with a future and as a nation which has certain firm commitments towards peace and security.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not an alarmist and it is not with a

sense of panic that I have approached this debate. But the fact remains that the security environment in this country and the sub-continent today is probably at its worst, much worse than when we were dragged into an armed conflict with Pakistan in 1965 or even that of 1971 when the United States 'Enterprise entered the Bay of Bengal. This situation has arisen primarily for two reasons. It is because of the arming of our neighbour Pakistan with sophisticated weapons by the United States and the United States' increased military presence in the region. Today our entire land and sea border is vulnerable to nuclear attack. In the Indian Ocean itself during the last decade the United States' military presence is multiplied by 20 times. The number of combat vessels of the United States, according to a very conservative estimate, is 60 and apart from it there are 30 vessels fully equipped vessels of Britain, France, Australia and New Zeland. The amount that has been earmarked by the United States Administration for arming this region has been raised by many hundred million Dollars. Added to it we have got the internal problem of Punjab on the North and an explosive situation that may develop in the South because of the Sri Lanka situation the end of the tunnel of which seems to be far away. But the fact remains that one can draw a tall list of designs of U.S. imperialists. The designs are manifold designs. Firstly, arming of a country or increasing military environment of defence insecurity in a particular region help the United States military industrial complex because it can continue to sell arms to the developing countries. Added to it, it leads to economic domestic weakness in the developing countries because even today we have been compelled to spend much more than we can afford for our defence purposes and because of the new security environment we shall have to spend much more. And that seems to be the demand of the House. Let us also not forget that during the last decades, no major war has taken place either in Europe or in the developed countries but more than 120 or about 130 wars and arm conflicts have taken place in the developing countries, primarily because of the intervention of United States. And this has been done with the sole purpose that these developing countries cannot achieve economic self-sufficiency and independence.

I have spoken about the North. But even in Sri Lanka, there is military base of United States a Australia. Even in the name of internal security, we have heard that Israeli Mossad have entered in Sri Lanka. Therefore, our own security perceptions have become very gloomy.

Mr. Bhagat has pointed out that after all, it is a known fact that Pakistan was going nuclear and for the last about 10 years, clandestinely they were trying to make themselves equipped with nuclear weapons. It is a known fact. In fact, Abdul Qadir Khan was banned by the Dutch Government, a few years back because he was transferring the nuclear secrets to Pakistan. In this clandestine attempt by Pakistan to acquire nuclear bombs, Pakistan has clandestinely gone to companies of Netherlands, Switzerland, West Germany, France, Britain, Belgium and Canada. According to newspaper reports—one has no reason to doubt these reports—that Pakistan nuclear capability of producing the bomb has been contributed by companies who have worked dubiously and clandestinely in these countries. And I have got a question to ask the Hon. External Affairs Minister and the question is that when these things are known to this country, and known to this country so long, what diplomatic offensive did we take with Netherlands, Switzerland, West Germany, France, Britain, Belgium and Canada to see that Pakistan could not acquire the nuclear capability. It is no use Mr. Bhagat telling us today that it is a known fact that Pakistan was getting nuclear. If it is a known fact and it was a known fact because every young boy who reads newspapers knows it, why was no diplomatic offensive not taken on the part of our country because with some of these countries, we have got definitely very friendly relations? It is also a matter to note, as has been pointed out by newspaper report that some of the companies which have been found violating even the important nuclear agreements, their punishment has been only to the extent of something like 15 months imprisonment or a fine of \$15,000, when the amounts involved in these clandestine operations were many hundred million dollars. After all, when you talk of extradition between one country and another, why could we not for the sake of international

peace, approach these countries and point out to them that if these countries do not sufficiently safeguard their capabilities, and their nuclear know-how and the capabilities are permitted to be transferred to Pakistan, it creates an atmosphere of destability in the region, and therefore, they should prevent it? At least, to our knowledge, up till now, the External Affairs Ministry have not given any information to us that any effort in that direction has been made so far. I do not know whether we took up the matter seriously with the Dutch Government when this gentleman Abdul Qadir Khan, whom Mr. Bhagat described as the greatest spy of this century was banned from entering Netherlands because he was transferring technical know-how of a nuclear bomb to Pakistan.

Sir, it is also a fact—that has been reported in *Muslim* today in Washington—that the American Administration will turn a blind eye or will not come down heavily, if a bomb is found in Zia's basement. And I have no hesitation in my mind that in spite of all the changes that have taken place either in the Congress or in the Senate, ultimately an amendment to that Act even may be brought in order to help the Pakistan Administration. It is because, American's perception in this region is totally different from our own perception. And that has been further confirmed because America has lost Vietnam, because America could not prop up Marcos in Philippines, because America could not keep the Shah of Iran there and therefore they are relying more today upon Pakistan. In spite of changes of Parties in the American domestic policy, I have a feeling that in the name of containing communism in Afghanistan, American Administration will ultimately be able to give support to Pakistan in the manner that it has been given today.

Now the question that confronts us is was what are our options? Obviously, we must not have a panic reaction. We can go nuclear and the option must be kept open. But the fact remains that if every country goes and enters into this nuclear race, where does mankind go. This is a basic question to which we must address ourselves. Today in Europe a popular movement on the biggest scale has come against deployment of nuclear

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

missiles. We have seen this from newspaper reports and on the TV and even in Copenhagen I had the opportunity of witnessing one such demonstration in a small city where thousands of people marched against the deployment of nuclear missiles. If that is so, why cannot we appeal to the people of Pakistan and around neighbouring regions, the dangers of all of us going nuclear? If Pakistan and India go nuclear, there will be a nuclear race in the subcontinent itself. I am not asking you to close the options. I am not saying that we should make a declaration like Shri Morarji Desai that at no point of time we will manufacture a bomb. But I believe that the time has come that for the sake of international peace, a kind of peace offensive should be launched in this subcontinent similar to the peace movement which is growing in Europe. Equally, I believe that our diplomatic offensive on the security of the sub-continent has been on a low key. We have taken up very seriously, many of the important questions at international level as Head of NAM the question of South Africa and the question of Palestine. Rightly so. But, we feel that by the same diplomatic offensive, we have not taken up the questions of security dangers to our region. It may be that we feel embarrassed to take up our own case. It may be that we feel that our own case should find a secondary place. Because we have been threatened today, we should not give the security perception of this region a secondary place to other more important international issues. Let us not forget that if the World War III starts at any point of time, it would be because of the quarrels or war between the developing nations. That danger is there and, therefore, what I feel is that in the list of priorities at non-aligned meet and also at other international forums, the question of peace and security in the sub-continent should find a place of importance and priority along with the other questions that we have projected so far. I feel that much more diplomatic offensive is necessary from the Government of India in this regard.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is already 18.05 hrs. The House may adjourn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon. Minister wants to reply. He is the last speaker.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : When will the Hon. Minister reply ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon. Minister is going to reply now. Shri Indrajit Gupta may speak now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am afraid I am the most unfortunate speaker today.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The House should adjourn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope that the House will accept this thing. ... (*Interruptions*). The Hon. Minister wants to reply today itself. I hope the House will now accept.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : I want to speak. Some other Members also want to speak.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Two hours time is allotted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I am going to lay the facts and it is for the House to decide. The Hon. Minister has to reply today because he has to go to the debate from 12 noon onwards to the Rajya Sabha tomorrow. So, we will not be able to continue this debate tomorrow. So, if the Members want to sit till 10 or 11 O'Clock, well, it is up to the Members to decide. We cannot have it both ways. We cannot finish the debate at 18.15 hrs or 18.00 hrs sharp.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : He can come back from the Rajya Sabha debate.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Please give me a moment's time. The Business Advisory Committee there has sanctioned or allotted 1200 to 1300 hrs and then between five and six. It would be nice if the debate that has been debated today in the Lok Sabha is covered. This is my request.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will finish it today. Whoever want to speak, let them be brief.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : The subject is like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tomorrow it is not possible. Now we are finishing it. If you are brief, it is possible. If everyone wants to take 20 minutes or so, it would not be possible.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, we must keep the Press-men also in view. They have to go and report.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not our problem. That is an entirely different thing. Let them publish it tomorrow, if they want. Now, Shri Indrajit Gupta can speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, at the fag end of the debate I do not want to tax the patience of members of the House and therefore I will be very brief, hoping for some adequate response from the Treasury Benches to the various very serious and important points which have been raised by various speakers on both the sides. The first thing I want to say is that a very unprecedented and very significant and very ominous, to my mind, development took place recently : that was the first time that this country had a visit from the United States' Secretary of State for Defence. No previous United States' Defence Secretary has ever visited our country. It was not worth their while to visit. Because in one area at least in one sector of defence matters we have followed consistently a policy of not permitting any kind of link-up or tie-up or any kind of penetration of the United States. This policy has been followed from the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. And I do not want our country now, in the name of high-technology to sell its soul for the sake of a super-computer. That also, you may never get. Why did Mr. Weinberger come here ? I want a reply to this question. He came. He did not come on his own. He was invited. Why ? He was given a red-carpet welcome. He was taken to see some of our

Defence installations I do not think that has anything to do with a super-computer-including our aeronautics plant at Bangalore. After he came back from Bangalore to Delhi, he said—he was quoted rather as saying : "he was very much pleased with his visit". Immediately after meeting the Prime Minister, he said his visit "will be effective in improving the relationship of the U. S. Military with the Indian Military". What does all this mean ? Are we not to have some explanation or some clarification from the Government ? For the first time there was an attempt—whether it will succeed or not, I do not know. I hope it will not succeed—that in some critical areas, in defence apparatus, one being the Light Combat Aircraft and may be acquisition of some other weaponry, we are now thinking opening the gates for the first time in our history to the United States knowing fully well what their policy is—so many people have spoken about it. I do not want to repeat that—knowing fully well what their global strategy is; knowing fully well what their attitude towards India has always been and knowing fully well what their attitude to Pakistan has always been. I want to know why he was invited here. Why he was taken to our Defence installations ? Why he was given this red-carpet welcome ? And the tragedy of the whole thing is from the Government's point of view that after he went straight from Delhi to Islamabad the next thing we knew was that he was offering Zia-ul-Haq AWACS, a new thing which has added a new dimension to the whole security environment in this region, a major thrust in altering, I should say, the geo-strategic environment in this region and what might be described as a quantum-jump in highly sophisticated military technologies which go far beyond the legitimate security requirements of Pakistan. This was what we got from him. We brought him here, we dined and wined him, we feted him. When he went, he had a complaint of upset-stomach on the last day and he could not attend the last meeting. He flew from here straight to Islamabad, and the next thing that we got on our head was this AWACS for Pakistan. I am very much troubled and worried about this because it never happened before. Now, the only beneficiary of his visit has been the Pakistan dictator. According to the reports—I am not an expert on this; we are all going

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

by what we read in the press—instead of the E-2C Hawkeys AWACS which was rejected earlier by Pakistan, the United States is now willing to supply A-3A Sentry which is a more sophisticated and capable AWACS aircraft.

The point is, the Indian Air Force has a system of defence on our western border, and that entire system is now being thrown open, giving Pakistan not only the advantage of interception but, if they want at any time to have a pre-emptive strike against our bases—I do not want to go into all that; it has all appeared, what the capabilities of this AWACS are—then all our main bases, whether it is Srinagar or Pathankot or Amritsar or Delhi, Hindon, or Ambala or Jodhpur or Jamnagar, to mention a few of them, can all be pinpointed and watched by this AWACS aircraft flying along the border, say, one kilometre or five kilometres inside Pakistan; they can watch the movement of every aircraft from any of these fields. Now, what is to be our response to this, I do not know. I have no idea. Government should tell us. They cannot spell out here obviously. Are we to go in for some type of equipment which can counteract the AWACS? Obviously we have not got any such equipment here, nor can we manufacture it with our present resources and capabilities. Then are we to be driven and pressurized by this development to spend large sums of money to acquire from abroad some types of equipment which will counteract this AWACS? I do not know. But it is a very serious state we are reduced to. Rs. 8000 crores a year is the figure that our Defence budget has already reached. This year I am sure it will be higher. This is part of the game to drive the developing countries into an arms race which will compel them to divert their already scarce resources into these things instead of using these for development and to meet the needs of our poverty-stricken people. This is also part of the game of imperialism. So, this is a very serious matter and I think, the immediate threat is from AWACS. And what is more, it appears from the press reports that the Americans have said that they may not be able to supply Pakistan with their own AWACS immediately, but in the interim period

Pakistan has asked for the United States AWACS aircraft with United States personnel to operate on this Indo-Pakistan border until they are in a position to acquire their own aircraft. What does it mean? It means that Pakistan, whether they decline it or not, is becoming a part of this CENTO, the U. S. Central Command. The interim arrangement, as somebody said, would mean virtually a United States base in Pakistan. It is also something new. When we were having a long controversy and debate as to whether we should have a treaty of friendship and cooperation, Pakistan always used to counter it by saying that they want a non-aggression treaty. Nobody could understand clearly what was the difference between the two. Now it is quite clear.

I think from our side we had made it quite clear that the basic thing in any treaty that the two countries sign should be that neither side would give any part of its territory for foreign military bases. That is the thing they never agreed to. They went on saying non-aggression pact and we went on saying treaty of peace and friendship and cooperation which would include a specific commitment not to allow foreign military base on the soil either of India or of Pakistan. They never agreed. Now we can see what is happening.

So, we will have to think afresh, no doubt. Our defence policy, our foreign policy, our whole international relations' policy require to be gone into in great depth and we cannot afford to take a very long time about it as to what we are going to do.

As far as the Bomb goes, I have to state, many members here have stated, even those who have said that we should keep our options open, that we should not be panicky. After all, China has developed the bomb long ago and other countries have got their bombs. Pakistan obviously is trying to manufacture a bomb—whether they have actually done it or not, or whether they are on the verge of it, I don't know. I also do not know whether they are two screw-driver turn away. How many screw-driver turns away are we? If we want to develop a bomb, I suppose, we are not behind Pakistan. The point is we should not be stampeded and

allow ourselves to be stampeded into a nuclear arms race because we do not believe that this is going to add to our security. This is a wrong idea to think that we should join the band of nations which depend on the balance of terror and live under a balance of terror and think that, that will be the more effective deterrent. I think that philosophy is not going to work out in the world anywhere.

Mr. Goswami has also referred to the great big peace movements which are taking place throughout the world today. Mr. Dinesh Singh spoke about trying to reach out to the American people. It is a very good idea, I agree. But what about trying to reach out to the people of Pakistan who are opposed to Zia-ul-Haq. There is a big movement going on in Pakistan for the restoration of democracy. People are coming out on the streets facing bullets and lathis with great courage. There, everybody is not a Zia-ul-Haq. There are ordinary people who do not want war with India, who do not like the way their military government is behaving and who do not like a growing American presence there. They are trying to speak out, they have been vocal, they are fighting they are demonstrating just as people are demonstrating in United States of America against Reaganism. Those are the people who are our potential allies, who stand for peace and who stand for friendly relations. So, we must think of a way of reaching out to those people. I think, definitely we should not be stampeded into a nuclear arms race. I am saying that we should carefully consider all the implications that is there. Afterall, there are very small neighbouring countries also with us. We are the biggest country in this part of the world. We also should not do something which will only make others more suspicious and apprehensive to us. This is also a consideration that we have to think of.

I will only say that some initiative is required on the Indian Ocean question. Indian Ocean area has become, as many members have said, a highly dangerous and explosive area for our security. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi speaking in a function, I think in Australia, is reported to have said that it is time that all the countries who are littoral countries bordering on the

Indian Ocean should take some collective initiative to bring about some kind of a dialogue on the Indian ocean even if some people are trying to obstruct it. That conference could have been held years ago. It was approved by United Nations. It could not be held until today because the USA is not willing to take part in such a conference. Everybody else including the Soviet Union is ready to participate in such a conference. Now what are we to do? Are we to go on waiting indefinitely like this? I would say Government should seriously consider some initiative which India has to take of bringing together the governments of these littoral States of the Indian ocean as many of them as can be mobilised for a conference which should spell out what is meant by a zone of peace and what do we want to do in the Indian ocean. I am quite sure you will have the full backing of the Soviet Union. Mr. Gurbachow is coming. You can speak to him about it and also so many other States of Asia, Africa and South East Asia who are all deeply concerned about this region. We should not make ourselves the victims of a sort of veto by the USA just because they want to sabotage the conference all the time. That is one line on which, I think, we should try to proceed. If AWACS has to be countered it cannot be countered by appeals and philosophy and such like things. It is not a question of some distant threat or a threat from distant land. It is offensive military hardware which is being given by the Americans to Pakistan. To that extent I suppose we will have to willy nilly do something to counter it. Much as I deplore the huge investment of scarce resources which will again be required but that is the plight we are in.

Finally, Sir, we have been told that what was discussed with Casper Weinberger is confidential. It cannot be revealed. Okay that only adds to our suspicions. Mr. Weinberger is known to be one of the biggest hawks in Washington. In the whole military industrial complex there are two-three renowned hawks and Mr. Weinberger is one of them. If you may remember last year when Mr. Reagan flying to Geneva for the first summit meeting with Gurbachow it was Mr. Weinberger who arranged the so-called leakage of a letter or a document to the world Press in which he

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

had asked Mr. Reagan to be cautious when talking to Mr. Gurbachow not to fall in his trap and not to agree to something which later on the US would regret. Before the meeting began and while Mr. Reagan was in the plane on his way to Geneva it was this gentleman who did his best to sabotage the whole thing. He is called here now. Why? He is Defence Secretary. That means he is coming here to discuss Defence matters with us. We have never discussed Defence matters with USA before. We have never tried to bring them into our Defence apparatus. So I want an assurance from the Government that we are not going to allow this to go on. These loopholes have to be plugged. On the one hand you accuse the US of building up huge military complex in Pakistan and on the other hand for the sake of some super computer—I do not know for what purpose you want it—we should not make concessions in the military sector at least to the United States. That is all I have to say at the moment because I do not want to take up more time. We would like to know from the Government something about what they are thinking to meet this very very grave situation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have had this afternoon a very high level debate on matters of great national import. Two former Ministers of External Affairs have participated and I do envy Shri Bhagat for the uninhibited way that he was able to speak. He is now not sitting in the South Block. We heard a distinguished ex-Ambassador of India speaking on the subject a former Minister of State for Defence and a distinguished galaxy of leaders of the opposition parties, and last but not least Shri Indrajit Gupta, who sought information as to why Mr. Weinberger came here. He came here because in 1985 during the visit of Shri Narasimha Rao to the United States he was invited to come here and the invitation was renewed this year by Shri Bali Ram Bhagat. His visit was handled by the Ministry of Defence and not by the Ministry of External Affairs. I am not passing the buck; I am just giving the facts.

With regard to the debate, I am very glad to say that the House is unanimous on the developments that have taken place in the last few days. Mr. Weinberger came here. He said nothing about AWACS and then he went to Pakistan and that is when we heard about it. And when we heard about it, we made the necessary protest at the highest level including to Mr. Weinberger himself. Ambassador Kaul saw him yesterday and he saw Mr. Armitage also.

I have been in this game a little longer than some of you might imagined. I have just got the text of Mr. Armitage's press conference. Mr. Armitage actually went on to say that the Secretary, Mr. Weinberger endeavoured to reduce regional tension and remove some of the mistrust that exists between these two countries as well as between China and India. This is difficult to believe that Mr. Weinberger's visit to Pakistan and the offer of AWACS was to reduce tension in this region. Congratulations to Mr. Armitage!

Then, he says that in India, the Secretary's private meeting with Mr. Rajiv Gandhi was extended at the latter's request to twice its scheduled time. Where does he get this from? I am not going to waste my time on Mr. Armitage's press conference. It is not worth it.

Now, I will, with your permission, Sir, deal with matters of importance. These are not party or partisan matters, Let me first of all make a suggestion that although the debate stemmed from certain specific incidents, namely the proposed sale of AWACS to Pakistan and Pakistan's unclear capabilities, these two issues relate themselves to a wider question namely the long-term strategic perception of the United States and the role assigned to Pakistan within the broad framework of that perception. That is what we are going to discuss. Whether they produce a bomb today or day after is another matter. What are they trying to do in this region? What are their perceptions? I will elaborate that, if I may, with your permission.

In recent years, the role of Pakistan has appeared to assume greater importance in those strategic perceptions of the United

States and we cannot remain indifferent to these developments. I have no doubt that Hon. Members of this House are fully familiar with the course of events when the United States began to supply arms to Pakistan in a programmed sort of way in the mid 50s.

We know Panditji's speeches. I looked them up today. How right he was ! What a vision he had and what foresight he had ! We have since then consistently taken the position that irrespective of the strategic perceptions both of the suppliers of these arms and the receivers of these arms, India had to suffer grievously from the impact of it. That is why we cannot be indifferent. What happens in this part of the world and what arms are they giving to Pakistan ? I do not want to say much about it, except that the proposed sale of AWACS make a qualitative difference and poses a serious problem for our country. As the Hon. Member has stated, there is a sea-change. The sophistication and the capability of these AWACS is mind-boggling.

Pakistan was given 3.2 billion dollars a few years ago, when I was ambassador there. The two are in no way related ! Now we hear that from 1986 to 1993, they are to be given 4.2 billion dollars. The Pakistani spokesman said that even this amount would not be enough to finance the AWACS. So, you can imagine how much is going to be put in the arsenals of Pakistan. And the reason given by Mr. Weinberger is that there are air intrusions from Afghanistan and therefore this will be given to Pakistan.

Now Sir, I have been an ambassador of India in Pakistan and I have had the honour of discussing this matter with President Zia-ul-Haq and I asked him, Sir why are you taking these F-16s ? We are entitled to ask as your good and peaceful neighbour as to what is the purpose of this exercise. Are they going to be used against the Soviet Union ? The answer is obviously no. Are they going to be used against China ? The answer is obviously no. Are they going to be used against Iran ? The answer is no. Are they going to be used against Afghanistan ? The answer is again no. Then, whom are you going to use them against ? Past history

makes us very suspicious of your intentions and we are entitled to question your judgment as to what these arms are for ?"

And now, we have this further step. We are told by a senior member of the State Department of USA that the Defence Secretary's visit eased tension in this area.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Eased tensions.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Eased. e-a-s-e-d.

MR. SPEAKER : Not 'is'. It is the other one. Eased.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : My friend sitting here has a fairly good knowledge of English !

Now Sir, we have made our anxieties known to the US administration. I need hardly say that the responses we have received do not in any way mitigate our anxieties and our country, as a whole, has to give serious thought and attention to the unfolding situation. Shri Somnath Chatterjee was good enough to refer to a remark that I made in the other House the other day that I would like to be "soft of words but hard on facts." I am also aware that in diplomacy, harsh words do not break any bones any more than soft words butter parsnips I am aware of it. Nevertheless, harsh words or empty rhetoric need not be employed. We have to face this situation as a united nation, as a united Parliament with courage, with maturity and with a stout heart. It is only in this sense that the Government of India, whom I have the honour to represent in this debate, in the absence of the Minister for External Affairs, would not wish to use any harsh words as a means of venting our feelings in solving the grave problem that we face.

I now turn to the legitimate anxiety and concern which we have consistently expressed in this House about Pakistan's attempt to develop nuclear capability in the military sense. Apart from such information as we possess, information flowing from other sour-

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

ces, more especially from American sources tend to confirm that despite Pakistan's protestations from time to time, there is no let up in the single-minded devotion to proceed with the final stages of acquiring capability in nuclear weaponry. There is no doubt it. Say what they may. Today, the Embassy of Pakistan has produced a press release taking advantage of the perfectly harmless statement made by Mr. Iyyengar when asked what happened on the 19th of September, gave a perfectly scientific explanation which could be elaborated by my colleague, here. But, I would refer to that a little later. However the question is that we have to put Pakistan's nuclear capability in the wider context of the world today. I do so for the simple reason that Pakistan seems to suggest that their development of nuclear capability is a bilateral affair between India and Pakistan. Regretably, it is not. One has to relate Pakistan's nuclear capability to the wider political and strategic framework within which Pakistan is meant to play a certain role. This is what we have to realise. It is no use people saying you sit down and talk with Pakistan and work this out. The nuclear problem is a global problem, and Pakistan has a role to play in it as a proxy of the United States. That is why, it is not a bilateral issue. When they say : "Pakistan and India can sit together and sign an agreement and have an inspection", it is irrelevant.

18.36 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

One cannot therefore divorce our wider concerns and merely look at the tactical manoeuvres of Pakistan to cover up their own designs by offering to us from time to time various kinds of proposals and artificially contrived bilateral contacts which I have just mentioned. Here I am sure, I am speaking for the entire country, I desire nothing more than to have the entire South Asian region as an area of mutual trust, mutual co-operation and development. But such a vision of creating a structure of durable peace is dedicated upon one simple but vital assumption, namely, that Pakistan should cease to be an instrument of translating global concerns of others.

18.37 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The real problem of peoples of our country and of the South Asian region can certainly be attended to and solved and worked together exclusively inspired by those concerned and those concerned alone. It is in that hope that we have, despite our many reservations, entered in good faith within the evolving structure of SAARC which is meeting at summit level in a few days time in Bangalore. But, if member States of this region cease to be themselves and reflects extra mural interests, obviously, talks about peace, co-operation and development become essays in perception.

Now, Sir, I will come with your permission, briefly as I can, to the points raised by Hon. Members, but I did want to place before you and the House and the country, this whole question of arming Pakistan and Pakistan's nuclear programme in a context which is not simplistic, which takes into account global concerns, regional concerns because this thing has been hammered day in and day out orchestrated let the two sit down together the nuclear issue will not be solved for the reasons that I have given you.

18.39 hrs.

[MR. SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Now Sir, Prof. Swell, in his intervention raised many brief points and we entirely share about what you have stated that really it is extraordinary that the world should be told that AWACS are being supplied to Pakistan because they are not to be used against Afghanistan.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They cannot be used on that border.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : No. I do not want to take you into details. I have got a whole list of papers here which I could give you as to why this does not make sense even to a layman like me.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, again, wanted to know as to what we have done when we learnt about this offer, and to this day. I

must say, to be factual, that the American Ambassador here has told the Foreign Secretary on the 27th, that no decisions have been made about specific systems, and that the whole thing is so far at the exploratory level. But you read Mr. Armitage's press conference, and you may get a different impression. But as of now, they say that it is at an exploratory stage; but we have, even at this stage, made our fears, or anxieties or concerns known.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : What is Mr. Weinberger's reply to our Ambassador ?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I have, in a fairly idiomatic and diplomatic language, said that our anxieties have not been allayed. I do not want to go into greater details.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Mr. Weinberger told our Ambassador Mr. Kaul that Pakistan needed AWACS. It has been reported recently.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : You having been the Minister of State for External Affairs, know that these messages come in coded telegrams. I have taken an oath of secrecy as a Minister in the Government of India as you did. I do not think I should quote from that particular cable. But what you said will by and large go.

18.42 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Similarly, we share the views expressed by Shri Dinesh Singh who himself has a lot of experience. He also touched upon the deteriorating security environment including that in the Indian Ocean, to which Mr. Indrajit Gupta also referred.

There are many Members who spoke. First of all, I would like to thank Mr. Ramoowalia and Shrimati Mukherjee for bringing in this matter under rule 193, so that we could share our perceptions with the House, as also our anxieties and concerns, and look at them in a conceptual manner, not in a manner of panic, not in a manner of being stampeded, as Mr. Gupta said. We

will take it as it comes; we will keep our powder dry. We will discuss with our friends, as to what can be done. We also want to devote as much of our resources and finances as possible, to developmental programmes of our country. But if necessity arises, necessary sacrifices will be made, so that this country is defended; and it will be defended.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo who was very familiar with Defence matters in his incarnation as Minister of State for Defence, has also spoken about the security environment, about the sea-change that this brings in, and generally about the intentions of our neighbour which has been arming itself for the last 30 years, in fact from 1954. Each successive generation of armaments has gone up in its lethal capacity.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, what is going on in Punjab is a prelude to things to come. So, be prepared.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Sir, I would like to confine myself strictly to the subject of this debate.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Punjab is outside the scope of this discussion.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : He also referred to Mr. Gorbachev's coming here, and to the Prime Minister of Pakistan coming here, to Bangalore. I am sure that when the two Heads of State meet, they will discuss the issues which we are discussing here.

I have heard Mr. Mohanty with great respect. If it was left to any single country to expel one of the members of NAM, then Pakistan probably would meet that fate; but it is not that easy.

You also referred to Sino-Pak collaboration, but that falls strictly outside the purview of what we are discussing here. The Prime Minister spoke about this particular matter some weeks ago in Calcutta in quite clear terms. Now, Shri Jaipal Reddy, I think, you used the phrase 'sea change'. I share your anxiety about what you said. I do not want to elaborate upon it. I don't think the remedy that you probably hinted at is easily

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

accessible to us or to any country, because of the complexity and the nature of exercise that we have undertaken across our border or will be when this thing will become a reality when it enters into some kind of an agreement. You referred to, if I may respectfully say, or you said that the Prime is travelling a great deal. It would not be pertinent for me to speak about Prime Minister's travel, but I would only say that India had been Chairman of the NAM for three years, and it was incumbent on the Chairman of the NAM to travel and travel all over the world to spread the gospel of peace and non-alignment and development; that is why it had been done. He did not go on a pleasure sojourn. I had been with him. They were not pleasant sojourns, and if he had not travelled, then it would have been a dereliction of duty on the part of India as Chairman of the NAM, that is why it had become necessary to travel. You also referred to NPT. You know that there reasons that we had not signed it and those reasons remain.

I referred to the speech of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat. If I may respectfully say so, it was a pretty good speech.

MR. SPEAKER : Is that all ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has spent a better part of his life in diplomacy.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI (Mandsaur) : Sometimes Shri Natwar Singh speaks and sometimes the Minister.....

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : I am afraid of you. If you start reciting poem, I will be in trouble.

MR. SPEAKER : Completeness comes only when prose and verse are combined.

[English]

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : Shri Dinesh Goswami referred as to what we have

done with Netherlands, etc. Quite frankly speaking, it was as little as one can do. But the Netherland Government themselves were unhappy with the activities of the particular individual who had abused their hospitality. I would not put it harder than this. Bhagatji has called the name he has.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I quoted it from the western paper.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH : So, the Canadians were anxious...*(Interruptions)* Nobody wants that this kind of things—proliferation, things should be stolen. If you read today's *Times of India* you will find that it is quite clear that Pakistan Government has been trying to get the necessary ingredients of producing a bomb from whatever source they can. If I may venture a little bit into the field of fiction, if you read Lapier's, Collin's book *The 5th Horseman*, you would be able to know how easy it is to put it together. But do you want to know what the United States would do if this thing happens, because they had made a statement that on the 27th they will refer to the statement of the President of the United States. It is something. Then Washington Post Story said something else and Mr. Narayanan will refer to it since his department deals with that Particular thing. I want to say how grateful I am to Mr. Goswami for raising this question of perception which I had referred in my statement a little earlier, and this is what we have to look at.

What is the alternative ? We have the Six Nation Peace Declaration, which was welcomed by all, welcomed by the Soviet Union, by the NAM. That is the way we can solve some of the problems that we have here.

Finally, I want to once again thank the House and the Hon. Members who have spoken on this vitally important matter and given us an opportunity to share our views, our anxieties and our concern. Let me assure you that no one in the Government takes this development lightly. We are deeply concerned and we shall keep the House informed of developments, whenever it is necessary to do so.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Only one point. What exactly does the Government of India want to do to persuade the United States ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : How can it be said ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Our nation must stage a protest.

MR. SPEAKER : They are doing whatever they can possibly do, and I think it is

a good debate. I wish only that the people who have been vociferous yesterday should have been present also, to listen to the fine debate and to this nice answer. But anyhow, that is the way.

18.52 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday,
November 7, 1986/Kartika
16, 1908 (Saka)*