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Thursday, April 30, 1987
Vaisakha 10, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXVII contains Nos. 41 to 50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

[*Eighth Lok Sabha, Vol. XXVIII, Eighth Session, 1987/1909 (Saka)*]

No. 43, Thursday, April 30, 1987/Vaisakha 10, 1909 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos.	861 to 863, 865, 866, 869, 870 and 874	...	1—34
-------------------------	---	-----	------

Written Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos.	860, 864, 868, 871 to 873 and 875 to 879	...	34—45
-------------------------	---	-----	-------

Unstarred Questions Nos.	8542 to 8576 and 8578 to 8773	...	45—328
--------------------------	----------------------------------	-----	--------

Papers laid on the Table	...	333—338
--------------------------	-----	---------

Message from Rajya Sabha	...	338—340
--------------------------	-----	---------

Leave of Absence from the Sittings of the House	341
--	------	-----

Estimates Committee—

Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Reports and Minutes—presented	...	341—342
--	-----	---------

Public Accounts Committee—

Eighty-eighth, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and first, One Hundred and second, One Hundred and third, One Hundred and fourth and One Hundred and fifth Reports—presented	...	342—343
---	-----	---------

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

Committee on Public Undertakings—		
Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Reports and Minutes—presented	...	344
Business Advisory Committee—		
Thirty-seventh Report—presented	...	344
Business of the House	...	345—354
Lok Pal Bill—		
Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee	...	354—355
Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Leases) Bill—Introduced	...	355—356
Finance Bill, 1987	...	356—421
Motion to consider—		
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	...	356
Shri Kamla Prasad Singh	...	361
Shri K.P. Singh Deo	...	367
Shri Jagdish Awasthi	...	380
Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan	...	386
Shri Lakshman Mallick	...	391
Shri Shanti Dhariwal	...	394
Shri Vishnu Modi	...	401
Shri Manoj Pandey	...	409
Shrimati Usha Verma	...	417
Shri Ram Samujhawan	...	421
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—		
Thirty-fifth Report—adopted	...	422
Resolution Re: measures for upliftment of Tribal People—	...	422—470
Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	...	423
Shri Matilal Hansda	...	434
Dr. Phulrenu Guha	...	438
Shri G.L. Dogra	...	442
Shri K.D. Sultanpuri	...	446
Shri Syed Masudal Hossain	...	452
Shri Somnath Rath	...	454

(iii)

COLUMNS

Shri Uttam Rathod	...	458
Shri Samar Brahma Choudhury	...	464

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, April 30, 1987/Vaisakha 10,
1909 (Saka)*

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

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Always protected Mr. Rao. Just like the Chakravayuh.

[*Translation*]

He always sits there

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): It is to keep a vigilant eye.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr Speaker Sir, there is only one Narasimha in this world' who is sitting with three ladies.

MR. SPEAKER: I am searching for the fourth.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Rise in Malaria Incidence

*861. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

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

2

(a) whether Malaria incidence has shown an abnormal rise during the last 3-4 months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following specific steps are being taken to control the incidence of malaria:

- 1 To contain the transmission of malaria, residual insecticidal spray is being carried out in areas where Annual Parasite Incidence (API) is 2 and above
- 2 Stress has been laid for regular fortnightly surveillance in all malarious areas of the country
3. Laboratory service has been decentralised at the Primary Health Centre for prompt examination of blood smears and administration of radical treatment without any time-lag.
4. Drug distribution centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the remote areas of the country to make available anti-malaria drugs to the fever cases. To contain *P falciparum* strain, a *P falciparum* Containment Programme is functioning in the problem areas

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: The mosquito menace is the main reason for spread of malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases. I come from a rural area. When we talk of mosquito menace, only big cities like, Delhi, Bombay, Madras Calcutta etc. come to the notice of the Government. In rural villages, we see ponds of dirty water particularly in those areas where scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other down-trodden people are habitated. Without eliminating the mosquito breeding sites, we cannot control malaria. I would like to know what measures the Government propose to take for the permanent elimination of mosquito breeding sites all over the country.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: We are all working on simple and inexpensive method of control of mosquito breeding. Community participation is involved in this particular programme. We have had experiments particularly in Khera district of Gujarat where community enthusiasm was used for the introduction of developmental schemes like social forestry, improved chulhas, soap pits etc. A similar demonstration was made by the Vector Control Research Centre for control of filariasis at Pondicherry. We are encouraged by these two demonstrations and the integrated Vector Control Programme has been identified in our main project.

The strategy is being extended to 9 other field stations for malaria control and one for filaria control in other States also.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Sir, what I would like to know from the Minister is, because it is still at the experiment stage, as she said just now, what measures have been taken or is there any master plan to eliminate permanently these malaria breeding sites and whether you have given any assistance to any State Government or any State Government has come forward to eliminate all these mosquitoes breeding sites because you cannot control malaria unless you eliminate mosquitoes breeding sites. In rural areas, particularly where the tribals and other scheduled

caste people live, these malaria cases are reported in quite a larger number. It is our experience that only affluent people of the society get the benefit of these medicines and other facilities provided by the Government. As is well known, prevention is better than cure, I would like to know as to what master plan you are going to have to eliminate mosquitoes breeding sites.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, as I said in my reply, we have launched a National Malaria Eradication Programme to contain the disease. In rural area DDT, FCH, BSC Malathion are sprayed to kill the mosquito population and in urban areas mainly anti-larval are used to control mosquito breeding. These insecticides are sprayed during the transmission period inside all the houses and cattle sheds where the mosquitoes breed. In co-operation with the State Government necessary steps are being taken to erase malaria in the rural areas.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Sir, besides the Health Minister, Shri Jagdish Tytler is also here.

MR SPEAKER: Does he carry malaria?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Sir, I am referring to a textile area in Delhi which falls in his constituency. This textile area is in front of Swatantra Bharat Mill. The other day I went there and found that mosquitoes are on rampage there. I never suspected such a situation. I wonder the mosquitoes are also politically motivated. I want to know from the Minister, if there is any civic authority to see that the people are saved there from the attack of the mosquitoes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): There is a basic difference in what the question is about and what the supplementary is about. Please listen. All mosquitoes do not carry malaria. Only some do, others are in a way good because they give

us some music also in the night. So, it is this *P. falciparum* which is the villain of the peace. It is not as if the whole country, every village, every town, every semi-urban area is full of *falciparum*. It is not so. There are certain areas, certain pockets, and it is well known that by 1965 - within a period of 12 or 13 years - we have eradicated malaria from this country, i.e. we have eradicated the malaria carrying mosquitoes in this country and rendered every thing incapable of any spreading. But in the maintenance stage, because of certain difficulties or because of certain negligence let us say, it has come back to the attack phase. And, now it is going down from the attack phase to the maintenance phase. In the last ten years, there has been a perceptible improvement in the control of malaria and in the control of vector also. Now, there is a new approach. The approach so far was to spray and also to treat the patients. Now the new approach experimented in Khera District and found to be quite efficacious is that in view of the fact that the mosquito is likely to develop immunity, we have to do something else. The approach is to start at the other end and see whether we can stop mosquito from breeding at all. That is the experiment done in Khera. Naturally, the experiment has to be done for a few years. It cannot be done overnight. Now the results are encouraging and we are on the point of making more and more areas experiment with the same. But the crux of the matter is that it does not rest with the Government of India; it does not rest with the State Government; and it does not rest with the district authorities. It rests with the people of the area. So, essentially this programme starts with the people and to the extent we are able to enlist the full cooperation of the people, only to that extent this new Khera approach will succeed. And we are not giving up the other approaches. We are not giving up spraying and we are not giving up other measures which have been found efficacious, but which may now become counter-productive because of immunity and so on. Where even the DDT has now become prone to immunity, we are trying other combinations. So, it is a

multi-pronged attack that is being done now. I do hope, in the years to come, we will be able to extend the Khera approach to more and more areas where people's ready cooperation is forth coming.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now Ch. Sundar Singhji shall ask a question.

CH. SUNDAR SINGH: I want to speak for myself. I will not take much of your time. I am residing in 33, Ferozshah Road and I have to lay awake every night killing mosquitoes. I have written a number of letters to the C.P.W.D., but they do not come. Kindly, instruct them to do some spraying in our area. Until the capital is freed of mosquitoes, how can we talk about any other area? If we cannot be protected, then what will happen to others?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I could not follow anything.

MR. SPEAKER: If he has killed all mosquitoes, what will you do then?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: You write to us and we will make arrangements so that you can sleep peacefully at night.

[English]

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: The NMEP has been in existence for a long time. We are glad to hear that malaria was eradicated in 1965. But when once it was eradicated, how is it possible for it to occur again? If malaria is again spreading, what is the percentage of its incidence from 1965 upto now? And what is the present incidence rate?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: It is a very good question. Sir, when we say that malaria has been eradicated, it does not mean that the last mosquito in the country has been eradicated. It is not like that. There is a percentage, below which, malaria is not considered endemic and those areas are

considered to be fit for only maintenance. In that maintenance stage if something goes wrong, if the maintenance is not very regular, what happens is that this failure in the maintenance also brings back the disease and the mosquito breeding, etc. This is exactly what has happened in some tribal areas. I remember very well from my own experience that in the entire State it was eradicated; but there was a small tribal pocket where there was evidently some indifference later on during the maintenance stage, the result of which was that it spread again.

From 1965 to 1976 onwards there was again the attack phase and we found that the number had gone upto 64 lakhs from almost three or four lakhs. During the last ten years, it is coming down and in 1986 it has come down to 17 lakhs. So, there is a perceptible change. There has been a perceptible response to the treatment and other measures which we have been undertaking. Hopefully this trend will continue and we will not make the same mistakes in the maintenance stage now. This is all that can be done.

[Translation]

SHRI K N PRADHAN: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is true that incidents of Malaria have declined and the number of malarial mosquitoes have also decreased. But it is a fact that it is difficult to find out as to which mosquitoes are malarial and which are not. And it is also true that insecticides used to eradicate malaria like D.D.T. are becoming ineffective, because the mosquitoes have developed immunity against them. You may spray D.D.T. or any other insecticides, but none of them are proving effective. The mosquitoes are having a hey-day giving us music and thoroughly enjoying themselves. Whether one likes it or not is a different matter altogether.

MR SPEAKER: It has already been said.

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon Member was right in saying that there has been a sharp

increase in the mosquito population in the country. I have been residing in Delhi since 1966. In those days there was not a single mosquito in Delhi. But now the mosquitoes have multiplied to such an extent that they are beyond control. Secondly, as the hon. Member has stated, they have also become immune to insecticides like D.D.T. However, you have stated that only a particular kind of mosquitoes spread malaria. I want to know as to how you will be able to identify such mosquitoes so that malaria can be eradicated?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: The mosquitoes which give us music do not spread malaria.

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI: Mr. speaker, Sir, I want to submit that whether you spray D.D.T. or any other insecticides, you will have to agree that your slogan for the eradication of mosquitoes and malaria held good for 3 or 4 years only, but the situation has reversed since one or one-and-a-half years with the sharp increase in incidence of malaria. You may give any name to the malarial fever, but the fact is that malaria has become an acute problem in the rural areas.

MR SPEAKER: Kindly put your question.

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI: In this connection, are you making some provisions which will help in eradicating malaria even if it does not help in getting rid of mosquitoes? The people are facing undescrivable hardships on account of this disease.

SHRI P V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, so far as the question of identification is concerned, you can identify them as easily as you can identify a human being. There are certain methods and which have been adopted for this purpose. The *P. falciparum* mosquito is different from all other mosquitoes. You may not be able to identify them, but the people engaged in this work are identifying them. The areas infested with such mosquitoes have been separated and a list has been prepared of

the areas with a concentration of *P. falciparum* mosquitoes. We have complete information about it. It is not that we cannot differentiate between different types of mosquitoes

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Sir, the mosquitoes are very big.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Mr Speaker, Sir, I want to inform the hon. Member that the size of the mosquitoes has nothing to do with malaria. The biggest one can be non-malarial and the smallest one can be malarial. It does not depend on the size

SHRI V TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the mosquitoes give us music. I am very troubled.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Tulsiramji, what will you do with this information?

[English]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: There is one point which I really want to make. It is a fact that incidents of both Malaria and Filariasis have very much increased in the urban areas during the last two decades. This has been tested. This has been verified. So, it will fall to the lot of the Municipal authorities in these areas to take much more stringent measures which really is not happening to the extent we want. Some special attention would have to be paid to this. In most of the rural areas, I have found that the Filariasis have been eradicated. The incidence has come dramatically down. The incidents of Malaria have come dramatically down. But, to that extent, it has increased in the cities. We have to look to the authorities concerned for that.

Shifting of South Eastern Railway Headquarters from Calcutta to Orissa

*862 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa

has approached Union Government for shifting of South-Eastern Railway Headquarters from Calcutta to somewhere in the State of Orissa, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No such request has been received recently

(b) On account of severe financial constraints, likely dislocation to a large number of staff and on administrative grounds, no such proposal is under consideration

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Sir, A substantial portion of the South Eastern Railway is in Orissa. A major portion of the earnings of South Eastern Railway comes from Orissa, and this State is exclusively served by South Eastern Railway. The claim and the issue of shifting the headquarters of the South Eastern Railway, from Calcutta to Orissa, has been pending for the last two decades, and this is causing great dissatisfaction among the people of the State. The Railway Board has also so far completely ignored the legitimate claim of the people of Orissa.

Sir, you know that our Orissa is amongst the richest States in forest, agricultural and mineral wealth - most of which is found in backward areas, predominantly populated by the tribal and weaker sections of the people. There is also the required infrastructure for Railway communication facilities. These can be controlled and coordinated if the headquarters of the South Eastern Railway is located inside the State of Orissa.

Recently, the Orissa Assembly had also passed a unanimous resolution regarding the shifting of the headquarters of the South Eastern Railway from Calcutta to Orissa. The State Government of Orissa has also written about this, and requested Government of India to shift the headquarter-

ters. May I know whether any such request has been received by Central Government, and whether the Central Government is aware of the unanimous resolution passed by the State Assembly recently? What is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: According to certain reports in the Press, the Orissa Assembly did pass a Motion to this effect on the 4th of April 1987. However, no formal communication has been received.

As far as our reaction is concerned, I have already answered that in the main body of my reply.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Recently in April, the Assembly in Orissa has passed a resolution unanimously; and Government might be aware now of this fact, and also that the Government of Orissa has requested for the shifting of the headquarters from Calcutta to Orissa, especially to Bhubaneswar. May I also know whether the information that the Orissa Assembly recently has passed a unanimous resolution to this effect, is with the Government?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: We have the information from Press reports, viz. that this resolution has been passed. State-wise area covered by Railways is not a determining factor in locating the zonal headquarters. There are historical and operational reasons that go into determining this. Just by way of information, I would also like to point out that out of the 89.4 million tonnes loaded on the South Eastern Railway, Khurda Road which is the only division which is located in Orissa, loaded - i.e. out of 89.4 million tonnes - only 3.3 million tonnes.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: This is the tragedy of history, that we are agitating here for the location of the South Eastern Railway's headquarters in Orissa. As a matter of fact, a portion of the State was under the rule of the ancestors of the Railway Minister. Moreover, Orissa resisted the Britishers till 1803, and that is why the British did not show a sympathetic attitude

towards Orissa; and hence the Railway headquarters was not originally located there. Mr Scindia is now in office as Railway Minister. We thought he would reverse the injustice done to Orissa. But unfortunately, he is not doing justice to our cause. Will he assure us that whenever there is any expansion or any new section of the headquarters to be opened, he will consider the location of it in Orissa?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: This is an academic question. There is no such proposal before us at present.

Flood Lighting of Selected Monuments in Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) whether a proposal for flood lighting of the selected archaeological monuments in Madhya Pradesh is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal received from the State Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the proposal?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) to (c) The proposal of the Government of Madhya Pradesh in respect of the Centrally protected monument namely, Birsingh Palace at Datia (Madhya Pradesh), has been agreed to for flood lighting from exterior. No other proposal for flood lighting of Madhya Pradesh is pending for decision.

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Mr Speaker, Sir, first, I want to thank the hon. Minister for the approval of this project, but along

with it I want to know as to how much amount will be made available for the maintenance and for the purpose of flood lighting of the selected archaeological monuments?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: The main question of the hon. Member is regarding the flood-lighting and I want to inform him that Government had proposals for flood lighting three historically and archaeologically important monuments at Datia in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1986, but according to the standards set by A.S. I. only Virsingh Palace fulfills the conditions and it has been declared a protected monument by the Archaeological Survey of India. It has been proposed to flood light Virsingh Palace from the interior as well as exterior. But as internal lighting could not be made available, so flood-lighting from exterior was approved. Subsequently, a survey was undertaken and permission to flood-light from exterior was granted on 23.4.1987. However, the entire expenditure including maintenance costs will have to be borne by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: At present, the collectorate's office is housed in the fort at Bhind. A new building for this office is under construction. As soon as the new building is completed, the Collectorate's office will be shifted there. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any proposals for setting up a museum there? A very ancient pond called the Gouri Sarover is also located here. Will the Government after adequate discussions make some funds available for the preservation and maintenance of this fort?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I want to inform the hon. Member that so far as the establishment of the museum is concerned, our Khajuraho museum is already established nearby that place. Apart from that A.S.I. is looking after the three forts of Chanderi, Singhpur and Gwalior and it has set up museums there. But as the hon. Member has stated, the State Government

is concerned with the matter and we do not have any information about it.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: I want to know from the hon. Minister that apart from the question of flood-lighting the monuments of archaeological importance, does the Government have any proposals for organising Sound and Light shows at these places? Secondly, the Chittorgarh Fort is located in Rajasthan which is adjacent to Madhya Pradesh. Will its history be given a concrete shape by putting up Sound and Light shows in the various monuments there?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): The main question is connected with flood lighting and is restricted to Madhya Pradesh only.

MR. SPEAKER: I made efforts to stop her, but I failed in my endeavour. What can I do?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: I do not think that flood lighting in Madhya Pradesh can reach Rajasthan. If there is any such place in Rajasthan where Sound and Light could be made available from Madhya Pradesh, then it might be possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to cross the borders?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Yes, Sir, the border will have to be crossed. But presently the arrangements for flood-lighting are being made only at Khajuraho and arrangements are also being made for holding Sound and Light shows there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): If the attention of the hon. Minister is shifted to other areas, then it will be rather better.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Till now

the demands are coming only from Madhya Pradesh.

MR SPEAKER: You are transgressing

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: When demands are coming from Madhya Pradesh, we will certainly consider them and think as to where else can we move from Madhya Pradesh

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI: Mr Speaker, Sir, my question is in connection with the Khajuraho. There is the Rajgarh Palace in Chandranagar near Khajuraho and in the Teekamgarh district there is Orchha

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

[English]

Shri Vilas Muttemwar Absent.

Identification of Second Class Unreserved Passengers in case of Accidents

*865 SHRI S THANGARAJU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system by which the second class passengers travelling in unreserved compartments are identified, especially at the time of railway accidents:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to identify the accident victims of such a nature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Instructions exist that in case of death of any passenger within Railway premises, the body should be handed over to the local police authorities for taking necessary follow-up action, including identification and disposal.

SHRI S. THANGARAJU: My contention is different. In the hon. Minister's reply it is mentioned about the death of a person at the Railway premises. I am not mentioning about the death of a person in the Railway premises. It may happen in the junction itself, it may be due to some other reasons. But the death should be by accident. In his reply the hon. Minister has stated, "...the body should be handed over to the local police authorities for taking necessary follow-up action, including identification and disposal." It is all right, in the case of passengers travelling by the shortest route trains passing through a particular State but for long distance passengers travelling by express trains passing through different States it will be difficult for the local authorities where the accident occurs, to identify the victims. This difficulty will be experienced more in the case of passengers travelling in unreserved compartments. I am stressing this point in this context, because there has been a major rail accident on the Marudayar river at Ariyalur where it was found difficult to identify some victims. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister why a safeguarding measure not be taken by devising a system by which passengers travelling in unreserved compartments may be identified properly. For that I suggest that the names and addresses of the passengers travelling in the unreserved compartments may also be noted at the ticket issuing station itself just as it is done in the case of those travelling by the reserved compartments.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has read it like the G.T. Express

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Sir, 75 per cent of our passengers travel in unreserved coaches. If we start recording the names of eight million people every day I think the trains will get a trifle delayed.

As far as the identification of the bodies is concerned, the process of identification is entirely the responsibility of the Police and in fact under the Railway Accidents Manual, the moment such a body is discovered we are not even supposed to remove

it from the spot, and we have to immediately inform the local Police so that they come and set the process in motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Any second supplementary? Another spontaneous one this time also?

SHRI S THANGARAJU: I have also to point out in this connection that the Railway Convention Committee in one of its reports has recommended the constitution of a tribunal to deal with the accident claims and to facilitate the task of identification of the victims and fixing proper compensation. I want to know whether the Railways are thinking in terms of some device so that compensation goes to the real victims.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: This question pertains to identification of bodies. However, in the matter of claims, as the hon. Member knows, an *ad hoc* claims commissioner is appointed and his work is of quasi-judicial nature. It is really he who determines the amount to be paid as compensation, and as to whom it has to be paid so that the Railways do not end up in endless litigation.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: The hon. Minister may be aware that there was an accident which took place recently at Ariyalur on the Marudayar river. An accident took place in 1956 on the same bridge and at that time Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Minister of Railways, because of the accident resigned — I am not asking this Minister to resign. But anyhow, I am asking a pertinent question. You have mentioned in the reply that the local police will take care of the bodies. In the case of an accident the local police may not be aware of the fact that he is a resident of that locality or from Madras or from elsewhere. It is a difficult job even for the police also. May I know

from the hon. Minister whether a special squad can be constituted for this purpose so that when there is an accident in the railways the squad can go on the spot and find out whether they are from the local villages or from that area or from outside in order to hand over the bodies to the concerned persons? Moreover, I want to know as to how much of compensation has been paid to the real victims in the accident and how many cases have been disposed of? Has anybody been arrested for this sabotage?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Most of the hon. Member's numerous supplementaries are not relevant to this question. However, I will not avoid answering them. As I said, 8 or 9 million passengers every day travel in the unreserved coaches. And it is as difficult for the Railways to keep track of the identity of the persons as to where he boarded or where he did not board. There is a certain law and we have to proceed according to the procedures laid down in that law. When a dead body is found whether it be an accident or even if there is a dead body in the train, excepting in the case where there is a fear of death having taken place because of certain infectious disease where the Railway doctor is summoned, in other cases we are not supposed to remove the body unless it is absolutely unavoidable. We are supposed to inform the police immediately. They will transport the body. If they require the assistance, we provide transport to them. But it is their job to identify. If the successors or family members do not turn up, photographs are taken. In some cases, finger prints are kept. But this is all police procedure. It is not railway's procedure.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: You have got a separate police force?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: That is Railway Protection Force. It has different

duties. And they operate within different parameters. As far as claims are concerned, I can give hon. Member details of how many claims have been processed and how many claims have been paid. At present, the institution of Ad hoc Claims Commissioner is considered adequate. However, we do find that despite several reminders to the State Governments, they are very tardy by and large in appointing ad-hoc Claims Commissioners. In fact, through the hon. Members of this House, I would like to make a request to the State Government to kindly respond immediately. We have to send two reminders or three reminders and many days are lost before the ad hoc Claims Commissioner is appointed in most of the cases.

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU: We have responded immediately.

Computer Courses in schools

*866 SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the light of the recommendation of a committee set up by the Union Government, it is proposed to draw up a scheme to facilitate introduction of Computer course in schools all over the country;

(b) whether Union Government also propose to furnish necessary equipment to the schools; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Central Government had set up in February 1985 a Committee to consider the desirability and feasibility of introduction of an elective subject in computer science at +2 level. The Committee suggested that an elective

course in computer science may be designed and students permitted to opt for it. The recommendations of the Committee were circulated among all the State Governments. The Central Government is not contemplating any scheme to introduce computer courses in schools all over the country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: In the last sentence it is said that the Central Government is not contemplating any scheme to introduce computer courses in schools all over the country. Are we to infer that the Central Government intends to start these courses in only schools selected by them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO): The question concerns with regular +2 courses in all the schools of India. And the answer is that we have no such scheme. We have a scheme called the Computer Literacy Project which has been properly phased and in a few years time the idea is to have all the higher secondary schools covered by the Computer Literacy Project. That is a totally different project and it has nothing to do with a regular +2 course at the +2 level.

On the Class Project I could give information because it is available. We are working on it. About 1,200 to 1,500 schools are going to be covered this year. So, that way the phasing of the Class Project can be given but since we have not decided on anything about a particular computer course to be introduced in the schools, the answer is in the negative. The CBSE, for instance, has introduced a course in some of the schools. We are evaluating it. It has been found to be fairly satisfactory. But to replicate it in all the thousands of schools, the financial outlay will be almost prohibitive at the moment. So, we will have to be very careful in introducing these things. But I could certainly assure the House that

so far as the Class Project is concerned, and the Computer Literacy Project is concerned, we do want at a particular level to cover the entire country.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, here in the fourth line they have said, "The recommendations of the Committee were circulated among all the States" I would like to know what does the Central Government expect from the State Governments.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, we expect some State Governments, if they are so interested, to introduce these courses. They have been found to be, more or less, satisfactory. Naturally there will be lot of improvement as we go along, but we have no programme, we have no scheme to introduce this course in the entire country. As I said, CBSE has tried in some schools. Now we have passed on the recommendations of this Committee to the State Governments so that if they so wish, they could introduce it in some of their selected schools or all the schools depending upon the money available with them. So far as we are concerned we find that we are not able to do it. We are spending money on 'Operation Blackboard' and so many other things which, according to us, deserve a higher priority. It is not that this is not going to come at all, but right now we do not have any scheme of this magnitude.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that they are evaluating this project. I would like to know whether any evaluation report has been received from any organisation like Application Centre, Ahmedabad. If so, what are the details and what action has been taken on that and if not, what are the reasons for the delay in receipt of the report?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I think this is specifically about a particular course. Specifically I have stated in the answer that the position is that we do not have a fully operative or to be made operative scheme over the whole country. Class Project I have already explained. The only

thing is there has been a committee and that committee has given some recommendations. We have sent those recommendations. Now the latest thing is about teachers. We are not able to find the teachers. So, that is the greatest complaint. Even if you have all the money, the constraint is about teachers and it will take some time before we are able to take on a programme like this.

Supply of cranes and equipments to Major Port Trusts

*869. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT**
SHRI V SREENIVASA PRASAD

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the major Port Trusts have placed orders with a Bombay based company for supply of heavy duty cranes and other heavy engineering equipments;

(b) whether the company has supplied technically sound equipments and adhered to the time-schedule;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the delay has also affected the time bound projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (**SHRI RAJESH PILOT**): (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Since the name of the Bombay based company has not been mentioned, information is given below for all the major Ports which have placed orders for supply of heavy duty cranes and other heavy engineering equipments from companies based in Bombay.

Name of the Port	Item ordered	Name of the Company
Visakhapatnam Port	2 Nos. Electric Level Luffing Cranes	M/s Mukund Iron & Steel Works, Thane, Bombay.
Paradip Port	One Rail Mounted Stacker/Reclaimer	M/s WMI Cranes Ltd., Bombay
Madras Port	One 25 Tonnes Top Lift Truck	M/s Voltas Ltd., Bombay
Kandla Port	(a) 3 Wharf Cranes	M/s WMI Cranes Ltd., Bombay
	(b) 5 Electric Wharf Cranes	M/s Mukund Iron & Steel Works, Bombay.

(b) and (c). In Visakhapatnam Port the Company M/s Mukand Iron & Steel Works could not adhere to time schedule though the equipment was technically sound. The reason for this was the lock out in the firm for nearly 8 months.

In Paradip Port the firm, M/s WMI Cranes Ltd Bombay could not supply stacker/reclaimer in time due to delay in fabrication, labour problem in their work and poor management

In Madras Port the firm M/s Voltas Ltd supplied the Top Lift Truck within time.

In Kandla port, none of the 3 cranes has yet been delivered by M/s WMI Cranes Ltd. to the Port. One crane suffered damage while being test checked. The others are yet to be handed over. The delay took place due to slow progress of work and lock out in the factory. M/s Mukand Iron & Steel Works could not also adhere to the time schedule at kandla but their cranes were technically acceptable. The delay in the erection of the cranes was due to delay in import of critical components, non-availability of requisite steel, labour unrest and lock out.

(d) and (e) Non-supply of cranes by WMI Cranes Ltd to kandla has led to the commissioning of the 6th Cargo Berth without the cranes. As far as Paradip Port

is concerned, the erection of the stacker-cum-reclaimer was a replacement of the existing stacker/reclaimer which had been in existence for 20 years. The supply of cranes to Visakhapatnam Port was in replacement of existing cranes, therefore, no project was affected

Visakhapatnam Port has imposed the maximum penalty, i.e Rs. 81955000 under the contract on M/s Mukand Iron & Steel Works, Thane, Bombay for delay in the supply of cranes

Kandla Port has levied full compensation of Rs 5.84 lakh on M/s WMI Cranes Ltd and Rs 7,11,400 on M/s Mukand Iron & Steel Works, Bombay for delay in the supply of cranes

Paradip has issued Show Cause Notice to M/s WMI Cranes Ltd for delay in the supply of stacker/reclaimer. Liquidated damages at the rate of 7% (maximum provided in the contract) is being deducted from all the bills of the firm.

The Government has brought to the notice of all Major Ports the poor performance of M/s WMI Cranes Ltd, Bombay.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is clear from the reply of the

hon Minister that these companies are not supplying cranes and other heavy engineering equipments within time and as a result, the projects worth crores of rupees are getting delayed. A penalty of Rs. 7 to 8 lakhs is levied at that time, but the actual loss is many times more. I want to know about M/s WMI Cranes Ltd of the Paradip Port about which you have not clarified as to when the orders were placed and by when were they to supply the equipment and when did they supply the same and how much penalty was imposed on them?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon Member had furnished the name of the particular company in his question, then my reply would have been more specific, but the question was written in a manner that

MR SPEAKER: His question was very clear

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: If it was so clear in writing, then he could have asked it in very clear terms orally also. Then my reply would have been more clear

Mr Speaker, Sir, WMI Cranes Ltd was assigned this contract at Paradip Port in 1981. The contract was to be executed during 1983. It is true that the company did not adhere to the time-schedule. Show-Cause Notices etc have been issued and nearly 94 per cent of the work has been completed. However, the information of the hon. Member is true that this company has not fulfilled its agreement at this port and in other ports like the Kandla Port etc. Last time also when I was asked questions relating to this matter, I had assured the House that strict action will be taken in the matter. Now also we will take strongest steps to ensure that the companies which are not able to fulfill the agreements are penalised. We have informed every port about this company and written to them that this company has not executed its agreement at this port in a proper manner. We have cautioned them that in case they give any contract to this company in future, they should be vigilant about its

efficiency. We are trying to take even stronger steps to see that the companies which do not adhere to the agreements and which results in the escalation of costs are blacklisted so that they are not given any contract in any port in future.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr Speaker, Sir, the contract was awarded in 1981 and the condition was to execute the agreement by 1983, but the work has not been completed so far. I want to know as to what penalty has been imposed and how much cost has been increased by the company? All this is not clear in the reply.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr Speaker, Sir, the initial cost in the year 1981, that is, at the time of awarding the contract, was Rs 2.5 crores and on revision it rose to Rs 4.07 crores. A penalty of 7 per cent has been imposed which will be recovered from the payment to be made to the company. According to the rules and regulations of the port, only this much can be recovered. The position of the work is such that even if the Government cancels the contract and imposes penalty, then also the Govt will have to suffer losses. Hence, it has been decided to allow them to complete their work after imposing penalty upon them. As regards the future contracts, this company will be blacklisted. These are some strong steps which we can take in the interest of the Department.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr Speaker, Sir, the contract of Rs 2 crores was mutually binding. The Government's money is not surplus; it belongs to the people. The costs have escalated to Rs 4 crores, but the work could not get completed even by 1987. What is the Government doing? At least, you should see that such 2 or 3 companies are blacklisted. Can the work not be carried out without such companies? Let other companies get the opportunity. Other offers will come and you should encourage them. But you are harping on what you will do in future and that you will take action if conditions are not fulfilled in contracts undertaken in future. They have not adhered to the condi-

tions You are aware that they have supplied sub-standard equipments elsewhere. Some people were killed in Neyveli and the machines which they has supplied went out of order Such companies must be blacklisted Is the Government going to take a decision at the earliest in this connection so that such companies which are hoodwinking the Government are blacklisted

MR SPEAKER: Alright, you have said that you wanted to say

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon. Member and I also accept that the Department has made efforts to take as strong steps as possible in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Then penalise them by blacklisting them.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I have assured that not only this company, but many other companies will have to be black-listed as well.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that this private company has indulged in a lot of bungling and that the Department is taking the strongest possible steps in this regard. the Government's policy is also to give priority to the Public Sector so that socialism could be encouraged. However, in regard to the bridge, which is under construction at Ramnagar in Varanasi, a company in the Private Sector was given preference, although Uttar Pradesh Bridge Corporation, a Public Sector enterprise was the lowest bidder and possessed the latest technology. What was the justification in awarding this project to the Private Sector?

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise from the subject under discussion.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, of course it does. How far is it justified to give preference to the Private Sector and deny the chance to the Public Sector?

MR. SPEAKER: He might not be aware of it as the question is not related to the topic under discussion.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Sir, he knows it, for he is a very learned person.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not mean that he might be aware of it.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the design of that project was furnished by U.P. Corporation. That design was not found suitable. It was a project of the World Bank. The design failed to meet the conditions set by the World Bank for this project But when the hon. Member had written to us about it, we had approached the World Bank to retender the bid and give priority to the Public Sector Undertaking. It was possible to take only this step and we have already taken it

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Sir, its re-tender was not done

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I have already told that it will be done They will call the tender again

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr Speaker, Sir, for the contractors the best method of making money is to delay the completion of the projects so that costs get escalated The Hon Prime Minister has stated that this must not happen The company got the full benefits of the cost escalation from Rs 2 crores to Rs 4 crores and only 7 per cent penalty was paid I want to know as to what was the penalty amount which the Government has received? Regarding this matter the hon. Minister has given two replies Firstly that all the ports will be told to be vigilant about the efficiency of this company and secondly he said that the company will be blacklisted which of the two replies is true? Will the company which is responsible for increasing the cost from Rs 2 crores to Rs 4 crores be blacklisted or will they get contracts again if they are efficient enough?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to repeat my answer again. Regarding the contracts which they have already undertaken, we want to inform the ports about their efficiency level and instructed the port authorities to monitor their work. We cannot do anything illegal. The contracts which have already been entered into cannot be cancelled, but their work can be monitored. The ports can be directed to be vigilant about their efficiency. For the present contracts, the solution is to monitor their work. As regards future, we have given assurance that companies will be blacklisted on the basis of reports, which may be obtained about their work.

SHRI V TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Shri Jha was saying that there were no shortcomings. But in his question he has stated that a lot of wrong things are being done there. What is right, we do not know... (Interruptions).

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: He will not understand it.

MR. SPEAKER: When you start speaking, only then he will understand.

[English]

Central Guidelines for Rehabilitation of Evictees of Irrigation Projects

*870 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enact a Central Law or issue guidelines for the rehabilitation of the families affected due to submergence of their land in reservoirs of irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) Irrigation projects are planned and implemented by State Governments and the rehabilitation

measures form part of their project implementation programmes. The adequacy of rehabilitation measures is examined while clearing the project.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to my question. My question was:

[English]

"Whether there is any proposal to enact a Central Law or issue guidelines for the rehabilitation of the families affected due to submergence of their land in reservoirs of irrigation projects?"

[Translation]

He has stated that the Centre only clears the projects. The implementation of the projects is the responsibility of the State Governments. Many farmers are dependent on their pieces of land for their living and when the Government acquires their land, they become helpless and they are rendered jobless. The Government should sympathise with them. Many projects have been stalled because of them. Thousands of farmers are rendered landless and they should get land elsewhere as a part of the project. But the reality is that the Government acquires their land at very low prices. When irrigation facilities are provided in these areas, the price of the same land increase sharply and these farmers are unable to buy any piece of land with that meagre amount of compensation. The Government should issue directives to the State Governments in this regard. Such projects should include rehabilitation programmes as well. Some portion of land should be allotted to the farmers and they should also be given some money as compensation. However, otherwise it is alright, because it increases their income. I want to know as to how you will demonstrate your sympathy in this regard?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have stated in my reply that

when a project is cleared, the proposed rehabilitation measures are examined and it is seen as to how the land is going to be acquired and how are they to be rehabilitated. It is fully ensured that the displaced persons are properly resettled and attention is paid to safeguard their interests. The Centre has issued directives in this regard from time to time so that they pay sympathetic consideration to it. I don't know if the hon. Member remembers it or not, but I want to inform him that the issue of Ban-Sagar project had come up in the House sometime back. Out of the total cost of Rs. 371 crores of the project, Rs. 182 crores were earmarked for rehabilitation purposes. Model villages are set up and land is distributed to the displaced persons. Efforts are made to provide them land in the irrigated areas. Thus the hon. Member's contention that attention is not paid is not justified.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know as to how many states have framed Rehabilitation Acts and whether it has helped in accelerating the pace of progress of the irrigation projects? I am asking it, because Maharashtra Government had raised slogans, according to which rehabilitation programmes should precede the implementation of the project and as a result of which several projects have been held up. In how many states do we have this situation and whether in order to accelerate the pace of the work on various projects, a proposal of bringing the item of Water Resources under the Concurrent List is under the consideration of the Government?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The said amendment in the Constitution is a separate matter. But so far as the assistance to the displaced persons is concerned, the Government of Maharashtra had enacted a law. But Maharashtra Government has not implemented it totally. There is a provision in that law that some portion of the irrigated land will have to be distributed to the displaced persons. But we have come

to know that there are certain difficulties in implementing this provision. No definite work has been done in this regard. We do not have any information whether any other State Government has enacted any such law or not?

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now referred to the Ban Sagar Project. Is the hon. Minister aware that a condition to rehabilitate all the displaced persons is included in the project? The State Government had stated that land will be made available for rehabilitation, but Ban Sagar project is incomplete, because adequate land could not be made available for this purpose. I want to ask whether this information is correct?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I had referred to Ban Sagar Project in order to show as to how much we spend on the rehabilitation work. I wanted to demonstrate in the House that half of the cost of the project is spent on rehabilitation. As regards the question asked by the hon. Member a separate notice has to be given for it. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there are two or three very important points involved in it, my hon. friend asked for guidelines and the Minister has satisfied the House by stating what guidelines they have already given to the State Governments, but then he said that the State Governments are free to do whatever they like and most of the State Governments are not properly reacting and responding. Therefore, what is it that the Government of India proposes to do to ensure the protection of the displaced kisans? Is it by passing a special legislation as is suggested by my hon. friend, or is it by any other means?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, it is not correct to say that the State Governments for being in direct touch with the

people and I don't think we can say that they are not concerned with what happens to the displaced persons. The Central Government has from time to time written to the State Governments, we have taken it up with them on a number of occasions, by letters, by circulars and by meetings that elaborate arrangements, proper arrangements, should be made. I have a list of things that they are expected to do.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: But their response is not satisfactory.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: If a particular response is not satisfactory, we can persuade them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Shankara Gowda

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Whether they are thinking of passing any legislation, Sir?

Model Railway Stations

*874 **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for selection of railway stations on different Railways to be developed as model stations;

(b) the plans, estimates and time frame for the development of the selected stations;

(c) the names of stations though recommended by respective Zones but not finally selected for such development and the reasons for their rejection; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to prepare a panel of stations for such development in the next phase and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) At least one sta-

tion on each Division of the Indian Railways has been selected to be developed as Model Station. These should be at suitable locations like Zonal Headquarters, Divisional Headquarters, State Capitals, District Headquarters, important Junction Stations and other places of specific importance.

(b) The plans and estimates are under preparation. It is proposed to gradually develop these stations in the Seventh Five Year Plan period

(c) 30 stations as shown in the statement given below could not be selected from overall considerations of comparative suitability and resources position

(d) There is no such proposal at present

STATEMENT

1. Harsud	16. Kolhapur
2. Dabra	17. Puri
3. Morena	18. Korba
4. Vidisha	19. Dhamtari
5. Sonagir	20. Ankleshwar
6. Datia	21. Ratlam
7. Bhind	22. Ujjain
8. Sagar	23. Mandsour
9. Satna	24. Nagda
10. Agra	25. Maksi
11. Bolpur	26. Shajapur
12. Asansol	27. Guna
13. Bhagalpur	28. Ashoknagar
14. Mughalsarai	29. Shamgarh
15. Barabanki	30. Beawar

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Airlink connecting Rajkot with Delhi via Udaipur/Ahmedabad/Vadodara

*860. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to purchase B-737 aircraft and if so, when and the number of such aircrafts to be purchased;

(b) whether with these new aircrafts, Government propose to provide an air connection for Rajkot with Delhi via Udai-pur or Ahmedabad or Vadodara, if so, when; and

(c) whether a recent special study has established that such a connection would be justifiable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). No, Sir. It is proposed to lease some aircraft till Airbus A-320 aircraft become available in 1990.

The recent survey of traffic potential of Saurashtra region indicate that there is traffic affinity between Saurashtra and Delhi and the highest traffic from a single station in the region is estimated to be from Rajkot. Indian Airlines will consider providing Rajkot-Delhi airlink once additional aircraft capacity is inducted into its fleet.

[*Translation*]

Spread of Filaria in Maharashtra

*864. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that filaria has spread in epidemic form in Maharashtra and more than one lakh persons are suffering from filaria there;

(b) whether any team of doctors has been sent there to assess the situation and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of patients provided medical aid and the number of those who are yet to be provided medical aid; and

(d) whether filaria is an incurable disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d) Filaria, which is a debilitating disease, is caused by infection by a parasite transmitted through *Culex* mosquitoes. It is curable if detected and treated sufficiently early. There are no reports and indications that this disease is spreading in an epidemic form in Maharashtra. However, 14 control units from 9 (nine) districts in Maharashtra have been reporting incidence of filaria. The total number of affected persons is estimated to be around 0.73 million micro-filaria carriers and 0.14 million persons with disease manifestations.

[*English*]

Schemes for Development of Champakara and Cochin-Udyogmandal Canals in Kerala

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

(a) the details of the schemes proposed for the development of Champakara Canal and Cochin-Udyogmandal Canal in Kerala; and

(b) the time by which these schemes will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b) The scheme pertaining to Champakara Canal is to widen it to 55 meters from 37 meters and to deepen it to 3.00 meters below water level to make it navigable by 700 Tonne capacity barges. The scheme has been sanctioned involving an expenditure of Rs 155.25 lakhs

The scheme for improvement of Cochin-Udyogmandal Canal envisages

the Protective works and deepening of the Canal to permit plying of mechanised crafts of about 300 Tonne capacity. The scheme has been sanctioned and involves an expenditure of Rs. 189.80 lakhs.

Both these schemes are targeted to be completed by March, 1989.

Technology Mission for Eradication of Illiteracy

*871. SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a technology mission for eradication of illiteracy;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme that Government propose to launch; and

(c) the States where this will be introduced as an experiment?

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

(b) and (c). The Technology Mission for Eradication of Illiteracy aims at imparting functional literacy to approximately 80 million illiterate persons in 15-35 age group. Eradication of Illiteracy implies that persons made literate would

- achieve self-reliance in literacy and numeracy;
- become aware of the causes of their deprivation and move towards amelioration of their condition through organization, and participation in the process of development;
- acquire skills to enable them to improve their economic status and general well being;

— imbibe the values of national integration, conservation of the environment, women's equality, observance of small family norm, etc.

The Mission will be implemented in all the States and Union Territories.

Welfare Programmes for Children of Weaker Sections

*872. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have formulated any concrete programmes for providing nutritious food and other welfare measures for the benefit of children; particularly of the rural areas and weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details of the programmes in the district of Kalahandi (Orissa) which is a chronically drought affected district in the country;

(c) whether the working group of the Planning Commission has earmarked or recommended to give special grant for the children welfare programmes in this district of Kalahandi; and

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

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) A statement is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Welfare Programmes for Children of Weaker Sections

The Government of Orissa has reported

that the following programmes are being implemented in the District of Kalahandi for the benefit of children belonging to the weaker sections:

- (i) The Integrated Child Development Services Programme covering 8 Blocks namely, Thuamul Rampur, Lanjigarh, Sinapalli, Bodan, Komna, Khariar, Golamunda and Koksara.
- (ii) State Funded Nutrition Programme covering 1,56,700 beneficiaries.
- (iii) Mid Day Meal Programme covering 56,100 children of the age group 6-11.
- (iv) 17 low cost hostels where 40 children each belonging to weaker sections are admitted and provided food.
- (v) Seven balwadis and one creche covering 310 beneficiaries
- (vi) Three orphanages covering 210 destitutes and orphans.
- (vii) Rs. 14.7 lakhs were disbursed as pre-matric scholarships to 8634 SC/ST students in 1986-87. This is a continuing programme.
- (viii) 90 handicapped children are provided stipends.

Introduction of New Flights by Indian Airlines to boost Tourism

*873. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has agreed to help boost tourism by introducing a number of new services;

(b) if so, whether any concrete programme has been chalked out by the

Indian Airlines to boost tourism for foreign tourists; and

(c) whether it is proposed to offer concessions in fares to the tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Indian Airlines already provides convenient connections to various tourist centres and offers a variety of special fares for encouraging tourist travel. In addition, Indian Airlines proposes to introduce new airlinks/connections, and also, increase aircraft capacity to tourist destinations, as and when additional aircraft become available.

(b) and (c) In the summer schedule 1987, Indian Airlines proposes to introduce a new air-link on Trichy/Maduari sector and also to augment capacity on Leh sector. Concessional/promotional fares are already available to the foreign tourists travelling on Indian Airlines

Culturable Area

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

(a) the culturable area in the country separately for major, medium and minor irrigation projects, at the end of the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the corresponding figures for Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the irrigation potential created in the country during the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) the corresponding figures for Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) Details of culturable area by class of irrigation projects, separately, are not maintained at the Centre. However, according to the latest provisional land-use statistics, 1983-84 the net irrigated

area for the country was 41.96 m. ha of which 2.77 m ha was in Madhya Pradesh. In 1984-85, that is the last year of the Sixth Plan, the irrigation potential created in the country was about 67.53 m ha of which 3.82 m. ha. was in Madhya Pradesh

(c) and (d). The additional irrigation potential created in the country during the Sixth Plan period was 10.92 m. ha the corresponding figure for Madhya Pradesh being 0.82 m. ha.

[*Translation*]

Railway Bridge over Hindan near Ghaziabad

*876 SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Nav Bharat Times' dated 14 January, 1987 under the caption "The-kadar Kam Chhod Gaya, Pul Adhar Main" wherein it is reported that the contractor has abruptly deserted the work of laying railway lines and construction of bridge over Hindan river near Ghaziabad; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the action taken by Government?

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

(b) The original contract was terminated on 12-12-86 due to inadequate progress. New contract for balance work has been awarded on 11-3-1987

Ground Water Development

*877. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States in which ground water levels have declined in the recent years;

(b) whether any schemes for ground water development in collaboration with these States have been undertaken; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Decline in ground water levels has been observed in certain areas primarily in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Union territory of Chandigarh.

(b) and (c). Government of India is assisting the States by providing scientific data for preparation of schemes for ground water development with due regard to replenishable ground water balance. Assistance is being provided to all the State Governments for acquisition of drilling rigs and other equipment for exploration and development of their ground water resources and also for staff to the States and Union territories in the North-Eastern Region. Subsidies are also given to small and marginal farmers and cooperatives for construction and an organisation of ground water structures.

[*English*]

Telecast of Child Development Oriented Programmes

*878 SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar organised by the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development in Delhi in February, 1987 recommended that Television should give special emphasis on child oriented programmes;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the recommendation; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard?

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) and (c). The recommendations will be examined and decisions taken by the Government, after the final report of the seminar is received.

Democracy in Education

*879. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken during 1986-1987 and proposed for 1987-88 to bring in 'Democracy in Education' as envisaged in the National Policy on Education 1986; and

(b) the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Democracy in Education includes *inter-alia* the following elements:

- (i) Decentralisation of educational opportunities inclusive of removal of disparities, equal access and widening access especially in respect of educationally backward sections of population to education of comparable quality.
- (ii) Inculcation of democratic values in education specially through the core curriculum under the National System of Education.
- (iii) Giving pre-eminence to people's involvement, participation of the

community and teacher organisations, and students at the senior level, decentralisation and creation of a spirit of autonomy for educational institutions.

2. In pursuance of these policy parameters a number of steps have been initiated for implementation of National Policy on Education during 1986-87 which are indicated below.

- (i) Provision of universal primary education or its equivalent through non-formal education for all children in the age group 6-11 by 1990.
- (ii) Improvement of school infrastructure and provision of minimum facilities through Operation Blackboard.
- (iii) Removal of women's illiteracy and obstacles inhibiting their access to, and retention in, elementary education
- (iv) Education has been made free for girls in all States/U T. Administrations upto Class XII.
- (v) Streamlining and strengthening of the facilities and incentives available to SC's/ST's
- (vi) Reorganisation and strengthening of non-formal education programmes
- (vii) Establishment of the National System of Education based on a national curricular framework with common core curriculum. The common core will include the history of India's freedom movement, the constitutional obligations and other content essential to nurture national identity and designed to promote values such as India's common cultural heritage, egalitarianism, democracy and secularism.

equality of the sexes, protection of the environment, removal of social barriers, observance of the small family norm and inculcation of the scientific temper.

- (viii) Establishment of 81 Navodaya Vidyalayas one in each district as pace setting institutions to provide opportunities to children with special talent in rural areas to receive good quality education irrespective of the parents' capacity to pay for it.
- (ix) Launching of a Mission for Eradication of Illiteracy in 15-35 age-group by 1995.
- (x) Giving pre-eminence to people's involvement, participation of the community and teacher organisations in management of education at local levels through village education committees, formation of school complexes, decentralisation and creation of spirit of autonomy for educational institutions

During 1987-88, all these initiatives will be intensified and pursued vigorously.

Assistance to Hospitals of Orissa for Upgradation of Ophthalmic Departments

8542 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Medical Colleges/Hospitals in Orissa which have been given assistance for upgradation of Ophthalmic Departments and places in Orissa where Regional Institute and Training Schools opened so far/proposed to be opened; and

(b) the action taken to enforce the set target of number of cataract operations and details of cataract operations undertaken so far in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the Statements I and II given below.

STATEMENT-I

Medical Colleges/Hospitals etc. identified in Orissa under National Programme for Control of Blindness

I. Names of Medical Colleges

1. Medical College, Cuttack.
2. Medical College Burla.
3. Medical College Behrampur.

II. District Hospitals.

1. Cuttack
2. Puri.
3. Balasore.
4. Keonjhar.
5. Dhenkanal.
6. Sambalpur
7. Sundergarh.
8. Kalahandi.
9. Phulbani
10. Mayurbhanj.
11. Bolangir.
12. Ganjam.
13. Koraput.
14. Capital Hospital.

III. Training Centre.

1. Cuttack.
2. Behrampur.

IV. Regional Institute of Ophthalmology

NIL.

STATEMENT-II*Cataract Operations**Targets and Achievement—State of Orissa*

Year	Target	Achievements
1982-83	30,000	16 000
1983-84	30,000	17,500
1984-85	30,000	18,354
1985-86	50,000	19,250
1986-87	50,000	4,741
		Reports from Dec 86 to March 87 still awaited

Progress is reviewed every month and the State Governments which have not achieved the targets, like the State of Orissa, have been advised repeatedly to step up their efforts to achieve the targets.

Supreme Court ruling on Writ Petition by Frank Anthony Public School Employees' Association, New Delhi

8543. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether Government have examined the ruling of the Supreme Court on 17 November, 1986 in Writ Petition No 587 filed by Frank Anthony Public School Employees' Association, New Delhi, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the ruling of the Supreme Court has been implemented by the school authorities and if not the reasons thereof and corrective steps taken/proposed?

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 ruling of the Supreme Court makes section 8 to 11 except section 8 sub section (2) applicable to unaided minorities schools. Section 12 of Delhi School Education Rules, 1973 has been declared void by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Government of India has directed the Delhi Administration to have the decision of the Supreme Court implemented. The Delhi Administration is taking necessary steps in this regard.

ICDS Blocks in Himachal Pradesh

8544 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether 21 Integrated Child Development Services Blocks have been selected in Himachal Pradesh so far in 12 districts;

(b) if so, whether any such block has been selected from Bilaspur district

(c) if not the reasons therefor

(d) whether any block is proposed to be selected from this district; and

(e) the criteria for selecting these blocks

and the names selected for 1987-88 in Himachal Pradesh?

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) to (e) The location of ICDS projects is decided in consultation with the State Government concerned as per criteria laid down by this Ministry. In the selection of blocks for ICDS projects, priority is given to Tribal blocks and blocks predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes, and slum areas in cities. The allocation of ICDS projects for 1987-88 to different States/Union Territories, including Himachal Pradesh, has not yet been decided. The selection of blocks in Bilaspur District will be made in the coming years, keeping in view the relevant criteria and the number of projects available for allocation to Himachal Pradesh.

Proposal to build lighthouses

8545. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Lighthouses are proposed to be built all over the coastal India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The new Lighthouses proposed to be established by Department of Lighthouses and Lightships are as follows:

1. Paradip (Orissa)
2. Anjengo (Kerala)

3. Kavaratti (U.T. of Lakshadweep)

4. Chowra Island (U.T. of A & N Islands)

5. Bompoka Island —do—

6. Wilson Island —do—

7. South Sentinel Island —do—

8. Cape Connaught Island —do—

9. Interview Island —do—

10. Trinket Island —do—

11. North Brother Island —do—

[Translation]

Guidelines for Sports Organisations

8546. DR CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sports Organisations are not following guidelines of Government strictly;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to issue any directive to ensure that these are followed strictly; and

(c) if so, the time by which such a directive will be issued and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). Government are aware of instances of national sports federations not following Government guidelines strictly. With a view to remedying the situation, meetings are already being held in the Department with representatives of national sports federations in which the need to follow Government guidelines is stressed and proposed amendments to the existing guidelines discussed.

[English]

Rail link to Magdalla and Hazira Ports

8547. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has sent certain proposals to connect Magdalla and Hazira Ports by rail; and

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

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

(b) The proposal is to provide rail link to Magdalla port from Udhna and extension of KRIBHCO siding at Hazira to Hazira port. The State Government has been intimated that above sidings could be provided on deposit terms at their cost.

Appointment of women teachers in primary schools of backward states

8548. SHRI MAURICE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of educationally backward States selected for appointment of women teachers in primary schools;

(b) the grant sanctioned to each of these States for the purpose; and

(c) the number of women teachers appointed during 1983-84 to 1985-86 under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Centrally sponsored scheme for appointment of women teachers in primary schools is under implementation in nine educationally backward States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) A statement showing the grant sanctioned to each of these nine States is given below

(c) 8000 posts of women teachers sanctioned in the Sixth Plan are in existence. The break-up is as under:—

Andhra Pradesh	750
Assam	750
Bihar	750
Jammu and Kashmir	400
Madhya Pradesh	1150
Orissa	750
Rajasthan	1150
Uttar Pradesh	1550
West Bengal	750
Total :	<u>8000</u>

STATEMENT

Grant Sanctioned to Nine Educationally Backward States selected for Appointment of Women Teachers in Primary Schools during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Grant sanctioned year-wise		
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.12	40.04	24.99
2.	Assam	0.32	11.44	2.64

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	1.12	40.04	28.98
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	20.16	6.72
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1.68	63.00	28.16
6.	Orissa	1.07	39.40	21.48
7.	Rajasthan	1.68	63.00	30.20
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2.24	82.60	19.32
9.	West Bengal	1.12	41.16	8.12

Introduction of Trivandrum-Jeddah Flight

8549. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a long standing demand from people of Kerala for a new flight from Trivandrum to Jeddah;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to operate an Air-India flight between Trivandrum and Jeddah; and

(c) if so, when a decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No such request has been received so far.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Flyovers in Calcutta at Bondel Gate and Lake Gardens

8550. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are consider-

ing to construct flyovers/railway bridges in Calcutta at Bondel Gate (Ballygunge) and Lake Gardens;

(b) if so, the measures taken to start this project; and

(c) the steps taken for the completion of the other flyovers in Serampore and Jadavpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). It is understood that the Government of West Bengal is examining proposals for construction of road over bridges in replacement of level crossings at Bondel gate and Lake Gardens. The Railway will process the matter further after firm proposals are received from the State Government.

(c) The Railway has completed its portion of work, i.e. bridge proper, of the road over bridge at Serampore. The Railway has also completed 80% of the bridge proper of the road over bridge at Jadavpur. The State Government are yet to progress the work on approaches of these bridges.

Medicines for Controlling Iodine Deficiency

8551. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI: Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Assembly passed a resolution on 16 May, 1986 in its Fifteenth Plenary meeting regarding Prevention and Control of Iodine deficiency disorder;

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

(c) the names of medicines being marketed in the country for controlling Iodine deficiency;

(d) whether it is a fact that these medicines are being supplied free of cost to the patients; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (e). Yes. The World Health Assembly has broadly emphasised the need for controlling Iodine Deficiency Disorders; Monitoring the incidence and prevalence of disease; Training Health and Development Workers in early identification of disease etc.

Iodised salt is the simplest and cheapest method for the prevention of goitre and other iodine deficiency disorders. In order to tackle the problem of goitre/iodine deficiency disorders, the Government has decided to iodise the entire production of edible salt in a phased manner by 1992. The targets for annual production of iodised salt are as under:

1987-88	-	16	lakh tonnes
1988-89	-	22	lakh tonnes
1989-90	-	30	lakh tonnes

The remaining 20 lakh tonnes of iodised salt is expected to be raised by 1992 to achieve the production of 50 lakh tonnes of iodised salt.

Diseases Covered Under Immunisation Programme

8552. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Immunisation Programme is a part of National Health Programme;

(b) the diseases covered under Immunisation Programme; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent and control these diseases?

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

(b) and (c). The diseases covered under the Immunisation Programme are: Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis, Measles & Typhoid. To reduce the morbidity and mortality due to these diseases Expanded Programme of Immunisation was started in 1978 with DPT, DT, TT and BCG vaccination. Polio and Typhoid vaccination was included in EPI in 1979-80 and TT Vaccination for school children in 1980-81. Measles vaccine was included in 1985-86.

To accelerate the Immunization process and to achieve a higher percentage of coverage, Universal Immunization Programme was started in 1985 with the objective of immunising 85% of the infants against the six diseases and 100% of pregnant women with two doses of T.T. by 1990. The Programme was initiated in 30 districts in 1985 and, in phases, over the years, will be extended to the entire country by 1990. All the Medical Colleges with their catchment areas of three PHCs have also been included under the Programme.

Funds for ICMR Project on Control of Mosquitoes in Capital

8553. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds given to the Indian Council of Medical Research for its project on the control of mosquitoes in certain specific areas of Delhi;

(b) its achievements so far;

(c) whether there is any over-lapping of functions between the ICMR and the Delhi Municipal Corporation in the execution of the anti-malaria campaign;

(d) whether at any stage the ICMR has considered the utilisation of the infrastructure provided by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi's anti-malarial operations department and if so, in what manner and if not, the reasons therefor and

(e) how long this project is likely to continue and what are the anti-malarial remedies suggested by the ICMR and the steps taken to eradicate this menace which at times hits the Capital in a very virulent form?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) During 1986-87, Malaria Research Centre of the Indian Council of Medical Research was given Rs. 10.00 lakhs for mosquito control project from funds allocated to the ICMR. The project is proposed to be launched at two sites in Delhi viz. Shahdara and South Delhi areas.

(b) The project commenced about a month back. Some necessary equipments have been purchased and recruitment of staff for project is under progress. However, the regular MRC staff have been deployed to collect baseline data and to plan intervention measures.

(c) and (d). The project will be operated in collaboration and with active participation of the infrastructure of the MCD.

(e) The first phase of the project is likely to continue till the end of the 7th Plan i.e. 1990. The strategy of malaria control would be primarily based on case detection and prompt radical treatment supported by anti-larval measures.

Growth of Colleges

8554. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any plan to check the indiscriminate growth of colleges throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features 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). According to the National Policy on Education, 1986, in the near future the main emphasis will be on the consolidation of existing institutions, and the expansion of facilities in them. It is hoped that the State Governments would take necessary action to check the establishment of new colleges as visualised in the policy. The Central Government has not prepared any plan for this purpose.

Proposal to set up Cancer Hospital in Delhi

8555. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a self-contained separate Cancer Hospital in Delhi on the lines of the Tata Cancer Hospital in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The Institute, Rotary Cancer Hospital, which is one of the Regional Cancer Centres, already exists at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. No funds are available for setting up an additional Cancer Hospital in Delhi.

Financial Assistance for Development of State Road of Inter State or Economic Importance in West Bengal.

8556. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance for development of any selected state road of Inter-State or Economic Importance in West Bengal is envisaged during this current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the grant-in-aid to be given to the West Bengal during this year for the construction of border roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Central Government is considering a proposal to provide loan assistance for improving the road communication facilities between Panagarh and Bolapur Road in West Bengal under the Central-aid Programme of State Roads of inter-State or Economic Importance in consultation with the cost appraisal agencies.

(c) The provision of funds for the following two roads during 1987-88 is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Road	
(1)	Damdin- Algarh-Rishi Road	Rs. 61.15 lakhs.
(2)	Rangpo - Payong Road	Rs. 31.21

Grants to Tamil University, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu

8557 SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to the Tamil University in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, year-wise during the last three years;

(b) the nature of monitoring done by Union Government over the utilisation of the grants;

(c) whether there is any request for fresh grants for the further development of the University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Government does not sanction grants to the Universities for their development. Such grants are paid by the UGC. During the last three years, the Tamil University was sanctioned the following grants:

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	- 1.84
1985-86	- 19.20
1986-87	- 10.33

(b) According to the University Grants Commission, approved grants are paid to the Universities in instalments. After the first instalment of grant is released, a report of the progress of expenditure has to be submitted for release of subsequent instalments. The Universities are also required to submit Utilization Certificates for the grants paid to them.

(c) and (d). During the Seventh Plan, the University has sought grants totalling Rs. 2.02 crores for its development, against which, after discussions with the University, the Commission has approved an allocation of Rs. 1.00 crore. Grants amounting to Rs. 68.20 lakhs have so far been approved against this allocation.

Affairs of Frank Anthony Public School, New Delhi

8558. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Frank Anthony Public School, New Delhi does not file its Annual Returns with the Director of Education as required by Rule 180 of the Delhi School Education Rules;

(b) whether the school fund as required by the Delhi School Education Rules is not maintained; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government 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) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Foreign Visits by Officers of National Archives

8559. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of officers excluding the Director of National Archives who visited foreign countries during the last three years indicating the names of the countries visited by them and the purpose for which these visits were made; and

(b) the foreign exchange spent on those visits?

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) \$4050 was spent in 1985 as cash allowance paid to Shri P.L. Madan in London. No foreign exchange was spent on any of the other visits.

STATEMENT

Year	Sl. No.	Name of Officer	Name of country and purpose
1984	1.	Shri Ranbir Kishore, Chief of Repair & Conservation.	Federal Republic of Germany. To attend the meeting of Committee on Conservation & Restoration of International Council on Archives as its member and the joint meeting of Committee on Conservation and Restoration and Committee on Sigillography of the International Council on Archives.
1985	1.	Shri P.L. Madan, Assistant Director of Archives.	United Kingdom For liaison with the India Office Library and Records in connection with the microfilming of records of Indian interest for National Archives of India under a grant from Charles

Year	Sl. No.	Name of Officer	Name of country and purpose
			Wallace (India) Trust. This grant is for a five-year period.
	2.	Shri S. Sengupta, Archivist.	Canada. To attend a training course in Records Management at the Public Archives of Canada under Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute sponsorship.
	3.	Shri Suraj Prakash, Archivist.	G.D.R. Under the Indo-G.D.R. Cultural Exchange Programme
1986	1.	Shri K.S. Talwar, Archivist	U.K. For liaison with the India Office Library and Records in connection with the microfilming of records of Indian interest for National Archives of India under a grant from Charles Wallace (India) Trust.
	2.	Shri N.R.R. Chari, Deputy Director of Archives and Shri P.K. Ghose, Assistant Director of Archives.	Malaysia. For conducting training and examination of the new Archivists of National Archives of Malaysia at the request of the Malaysian Government in the fields of Reprography and Archives Administration, respectively.
	3.	Shri S.M.R. Baqar, Assistant Director of Archives.	Bangladesh. Under South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) programme of exchange of Archivists.
	4.	Shri N.R.R. Chari Deputy Director of Archives.	Canada. To attend the Annual meeting of Committee on Reprography of the International Council on Archives as its member Visit was sponsored by the International Council on Archives.
	5.	Shri S.N. Sharma, Deputy Director of Archives.	U.S.S.R. Reciprocal visit under the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme.
1987	1.	Shri P.R. Malik, Assistant Director of Archives.	London, U.K. For liaison with the Indian Office Library and Records in connection with the microfilming of records of Indian interest for National Archives of India under a grant from Charles Wallace (India) Trust.

[English]

Introduction of Ladies Specials on Various Bus Routes to West Delhi.

8560. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether keeping in view the difficulties of women passengers travelling in Delhi Transport Corporation buses from Central Secretariat to West Delhi colonies like Rajauri Garden, Tilak Nagar, Vikas Puri, Janak Puri-Block-A, Pankha Road etc; Government propose to introduce Ladies Specials on Delhi Transport Corpo-

ration bus route Nos. 810, 860, 855, 830 during peak hours;

(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). Besides one Lady Special trip each in morning and evening on route No. 810 between Central Secretariat and Tilak Nagar, the following Lady Special trips have been provided on other routes to serve West Delhi colonies.

Route	From	To	Time
720	Central Sectt.	Janakpuri B-I	1710 Hrs.
770	Ambedkar Stadium (Via. Central Sectt.)	Palam Colony	1720 Hrs.
820	Shivaji Stadium (Central Sectt.)	Subhash Nagar	1820 Hrs.

Such trips on other routes are not considered feasible for want of adequate number of passengers. However, Lady commuters can avail of a number of special trips provided between Central Secretariat and different colonies in West Delhi during peak hours.

Deaths due to Vaccine Preventable Diseases

8561. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of deaths due to vaccine preventable diseases like polio, tetanus etc.; and

(b) the steps proposed to check high infant mortality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The latest figures of number of children who died due to polio, tetanus

and other vaccine preventable diseases, as compiled by the Registrar General of India for the years 1982 to 1984 are given in the Statements I and II given below.

(b) Besides the National Immunisation Programme which aims at providing universal immunisation coverage to infants and pregnant women by 1990, other interventions taken up by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to reduce infant mortality include training of Dais, improvement of ante-natal and peri-natal care, control of diarrhoeal diseases and use of ORT, promotion of breast feeding and infant nutrition, advocacy of higher age at first pregnancy and spacing of children, improving rural health care. Under the MCH programme iron & folic acid are provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers and children under 6 years of age.

STATEMENT-I

A sample survey of causes of death (rural) is conducted in headquarter villages

of selected Primary Health Centres employing trained personnel from the Centres. It makes use of lay investigation method and a non-medical list (symptoms associated) of probable causes of death by field visits to the households of the deceased. In this survey, data have been collected for causes, among others, of Diarrhoea of new born, Dysentery, Polio, Tetanus, Tuberculosis of lungs, Whooping

cough and Measles. Information is not collected separately regarding deaths due to Diphtheria and Chest infection. In the case of Dysentery and Whooping cough, information is being collected only from 1983.

The percentage of deaths reported from 1982 to 1984 due to above mentioned causes among children by sex and age groups were as under:—

S. No.	Cause of death	Year	Age Group in years					
			Below 1 year		1-4		5-14	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Diarrhoea of new born	1982	6.2	7.9	—	—	—	—
		1983	6.1	6.4	—	—	—	—
		1984	5.4	6.6	—	—	—	—
2	Dysentery	1983	0.6	0.5	3.6	5.3	2.5	5.1
		1984	0.9	0.8	7.6	6.3	3.5	3.4
3.	Polio	1982	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.8
		1983	—	—	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.3
		1984	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	—	0.7
4.	Tetanus	1982	6.3	6.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6
		1983	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.3
		1984	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.9
5.	Tuberculosis of lungs	1982	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	3.1	4.9
		1983	—	0.1	1.3	1.0	3.8	3.1
		1984	—	0.2	0.8	1.0	2.8	1.5
6.	Whooping cough	1983	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	0.5	0.5
		1984	—	0.2	0.1	0.5	—	—
7.	Measles	1982	0.6	0.7	5.4	4.0	1.0	2.4
		1983	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.2	0.8	1.3
		1984	0.2	0.5	4.7	4.1	1.6	3.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No. of deaths in sample	1982	1504	1299	598	701	415	368
		1983	1557	1335	610	730	399	392
		1984	1600	1307	726	806	428	412

STATEMENT II

Causes of Death	Age group of children								
	Below 1 yr	1-4	5-14	Below 1 yr	1-4	5-14	Below 1 yr	1-4	5-14
	1981			1982			1983		
Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Gastroenteritis (004, 006-009)	8.4	17.9	6.6	6.4	12.7	5.4	4.5	10.1	7.8
Poliomyelitis (045)	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1
Diphtheria (032)	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.6
Tetanus (037)	0.9	1.7	4.8	0.9	1.5	3.9	0.7	2.3	5.0
Tuberculosis (010-018)	0.5	6.3	6.4	0.9	0.5	7.3	1.2	11.3	8.7
Chest Infection	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Whooping cough (033)	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.04	0.2	0.2	0.03	0.2	0.2
Measles (055)	0.3	3.7	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.5	3.3	0.4

Sanskrit Academy in Delhi

8562. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sanskrit academy has been set up in Delhi; and

(b) if so, its composition, objectives 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) The Academy has been set up by the Delhi Administration for promotion and propagation of Sanskrit Language in Delhi. The composition of the Academy is given in the statement given below.

STATEMENT**Composition of the Sanskrit Academy in Delhi**

1. Lt. Governor, Delhi
(Ex-Officio)

Chairman

71	APRIL 30, 1987	72
<i>Written Answers</i>		<i>Written Answers</i>
2. Executive Councillor (Edn.) Delhi Administration, (Ex-Officio)	—	Executive Chairman
3. Shri Narain Chand Parashar, M.P. Lecturer, P.G.D.A.V. College, Sri Niwas Puri, New Delhi.	—	Member
4. Shri Dharam Das Shastri, (Ex-M.P.) A/90, Naraina Vihar, New Delhi.	—	Member
5. Dr. Girdhari Lal Goswami, Chairman, All India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan, Bhupendra Bhawan, New Delhi.	—	Member
6. Dr. Satyavrata Shashtri, Prof. (Sanskrit), Delhi University.	—	Member
7. Dr. Mandan Mishra, Director, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Govt. of India, New Delhi.	—	Member
8. Dr. Kamla Kant Mishra, Dy. Edn. Adviser (Sanskrit), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.	—	Member
9. Dr. Narain Dutt Paliwal, 1646, Gulabi Bagh, Delhi.	—	Member
10. Dr. Mohan Chand, Head of Sanskrit Deptt , Ramjas College, Delhi.	—	Member
11. Acharya Vidya Nidhi Pandey, Receipient of State Teachers Award (Sanskrit Teacher), 62, Masjid Moth, New Delhi	—	Member
12. Dr. Yoga Nand Shastri, Social Worker and Lecturer, Bhagat Singh College, Kalkaji, New Delhi	—	Member
13. Secretary (Education), (Ex-Officio)	—	Member
14. Director of Education, (Ex-Officio)	—	Member
15. Shri Shrikrishan Semwal, (Ex-Officio), Sanskrit Officer, Dte. of Education, Delhi Admn., Delhi	—	Member/Secretary

Work of Railway Construction/Maintenance in Assam

8563. SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of work undertaken/proposed to be undertaken on track renewals in Assam Sector of the Railways; and

(b) the extent of the work proposed

sanctioned for providing passenger amenities at Stations in Dibrugarh district in particular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The complete track renewals of 203 kms. were undertaken in Assam Sector during 1986-87 and 234 kms. are proposed during 1987-88.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Work of Railway Construction/Maintenance in Assam

The extent of passenger amenity works approved at stations in Dibrugarh district are indicated below:—

1986—87

- 1) Tinsukia — Cover over platform.
- 2) Dibrugarh town — Additional Retiring Room — 1 no.

1987—88

(1) *Dibrugarh town :*

- i) Cover over Foot Over Bridge.
- ii) Raising of platform nos. 2 and 3.
- iii) Remodelling of waiting hall.
- iv) Additional furniture in Waiting Room.

2) *Tinsukia:*

- (i) Raising of Island Platform level
- ii) Improvement of Second Class waiting hall.
- iii) Provision of modern furniture in waiting room.
- iv) Additional furniture and equipment in refreshment room.
- v) Extension of Booking & Reservation office.

3) *Duliaian:*

- i) New booking office.

Cost escalation in Plan requirement of Railways

8564. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the original plan requirement projected by Railways during Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the Seventh Plan requirement of Railways has risen following the cost escalation;

(c) if so, the funds required for Railways for the remaining period of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission to draw up the 7th Plan, had projected a requirement of Rs. 18, 500 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) No firm assessment has yet been made.

Private Participation for Encouragement of Sports

8565. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to give a boost to sports activities in the country, Government propose to induce some big industrial houses to take up our sports and provide training facilities;

(b) whether same industrial houses have done some work in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Public Sector Undertak-

ings can also play a meaningful role in this regard; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). Many industrial and business houses are already sponsoring sports events and activities. Government is in touch with public/private Sector enterprises in enlisting their cooperation in the development of sports in the country. Some public sector enterprises have contributed in this regard by giving prizes to winners of Rural Sports Tournaments and National Sports Championships for Women, besides sponsoring sports Events. Some Private Business Houses have also started sports training Institutions.

Criteria for selection of members of Customers' Advisory Committees

8566. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/guidelines adopted by Indian Airlines in selecting members of Customers' Advisory Committees for its various regions;

(b) the detailed functions of these committees;

(c) the composition of these committees for Eastern and Northern regions with the respective interests represented;

(d) the names of such members selected from Assam and Nagaland and the proportionate representations of these two States on the Eastern Regional Committee; and

(e) whether Government propose to take more members on the Committee from the said two States to improve their

respective representation on the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Indian Airlines nominates on the Customers' Advisory Committee persons representing a cross section of travelling public that includes eminent lawyers, businessmen, doctors, journalists, industrialists, etc.

(b) The functions of the Committees are to encourage a two-way communication between Indian Airlines and its customers for providing improved services in food, passenger, reservations, ground handling, etc.

(c) Details are given in the statement given below.

(d) At present, there is no member from Assam or Nagaland.

(e) There is no such proposal.

STATEMENT

Members of the Customers Advisory Committee of Indian Airlines

EASTERN REGION

1. Shri Jawahar Sengupta,
Chairman, Chloride
India Ltd.
2. Dr M.K Chhetri,
Physician.
3. Shri C.R. Irani,
Managing Director,
The Statesmen.
4. Shri Reghu Reddy,
Industrialist.
5. Shri Sajan Kumar Pasari,
Industrialist.
6. Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder,
Professor.

7. **Shri B.K. Jalan,**
Industrialist.
8. **Shri Tarachand Singhal,**
Industrialist.
9. **Shri C.L. Kajriwal,**
Industrialist.
10. **Mr. S.K. Rai,**
Ex-Member of Parliament.
11. **Shri S.S. Bhartia,**
Businessman.
12. **Shri Dev Anand Mishra,**
Bar-at-law.
13. **Shri Sajjan Kumar,**
Jhunjhunwala,
Businessman.

NORTHERN REGION

1. **Shri Vinod Dhawan,**
Garment Exporter.
2. **Shri Pradeep Jhalani,**
Businessman.
3. **Shri Prem T. Vechani,**
Industrialists.
4. **Prof. (Smt.) Sneh Bhargava,**
Director, AIIMS.
5. **Shri K.K. Gautam,**
Businessman.
6. **Shri Aroon Purie,**
Editor, India Today.
7. **Shri B.S. Samat,**
Chairman,
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
8. **Shri Gurpreet Singh,**
Small Scale Industrialists.
9. **Smt. Ritu Nanda,**
Women Entrepreneur.
10. **Shri Sudhir Chandok,**
Businessman.
11. **Shri R. K. Sabboo,**
Businessman.

12. **Shri Kanwar Ram Kishan Singh,**
Eminent Citizen.
13. **Shri O.P. Saraf,**
Eminent Citizen.
14. **Smt. Rani Blowria,**
Lady Representative.

[Translation]

Working conditions of licensed porters

8567. **SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study team under the Chairmanship of the then Member of Parliament Shri T.V. Anandan was constituted by Union Government many years ago to study the working conditions of the licensed porters and the vendors, who work on commission basis in catering department of railways, and to suggest measures to bring about improvement therein;

(b) the number of recommendations made by this study team, the number of recommendations accepted and rejected out of them;

(c) whether the report and recommendations of this study team are with the ministry;

(d) whether all the accepted recommendations have been implemented and the benefit thereof given to the workers; and

(e) the action being taken by Government to accept and implement the remaining recommendations?

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

(b) Out of 55 recommendations pertaining to the licensed porters, 31 were accepted, 9 accepted with modifications, 12 rejected and 3 were in the nature of observations. As for vendors, 16 were

accepted, 3 accepted with modifications, 13 rejected, and 2 were in the nature of observations.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Road Over/Under Bridges on National Highways

8568. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road over/under bridges on National Highways which were included in the Sixth Plan but are still under execution;

(b) the brief particulars of these bridges;

(c) the brief particulars of the additional over/under bridges on National Highways which have been included under the Seventh Plan, Statewise; and

(d) the total number of over/under bridges under construction as on 1 April, 1987 and their breakup, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) to (d) 7 ROB's sanctioned during 6th Plan are still in progress. Further, 15 over/under bridges have been sanctioned during 7th Plan so far. Statement-I indicating their details is given below. 71 Road over/under bridges are included in the 7th Five Year Plan and details are given in the statement-II given below.

STATEMENT-I

Sl No	State	NH No	Name of Work	Cost (Rs in lacs)
<i>6th Plan Works:</i>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	ROB at M 8'1	53 19
2.	Madhya Pradesh	6	ROB in km 2/4	54 46
3.	Maharashtra	9	ROB in M 133/2	23 35
4.	Punjab	1	ROB at Phillaur	57 78
5.	Punjab	1	ROB at km 325 60	37 61
6.	West Bengal	2	ROB at M 11 of Asansol byepass	75 12
7.	West Bengal	2	ROB at M 7 of Asansol byepass	51 92
<i>7th Plan Works:</i>				
1.	Gujarat	NE1	ROB on Vadodara-Godhra Railway Line	143 73
2.	Gujarat	NE1	ROB on Anand-Godhra Railway Line	114 94
3.	Gujarat	NE1	ROB on Nadiad-Kapadway Railway Line	97 58

Sl. No.	State	NH No	Name of Work	Cost (Rs. in lacs)
4.	Orissa	6	ROB at Tangrapalli at km 565	17.55
5.	Orissa	5	ROB on Khallikote-Aska Road	21.65
6.	Punjab	1	ROB at Sherpur	} 400.00
7.	Punjab	1	ROB at Phagwara	
8.	Punjab	1	ROB at Cheheru	
9.	Tamil Nadu	45	ROB at Chingliput	99.93
10.	Tamil Nadu	45	ROB at Tambaram at 31/12-13	65.40
11.	Tamil Nadu	45	ROB at Paranur at 55/3-4	50.92
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2	ROB at km 0/8 on Varanasi-Mugalsarai-Ramnagar Section	132.56
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2	ROB at km 21/5 on Varanasi-Mugalsarai-Ramnagar Section	159.40
14.	West Bengal	2	ROB at km 21.568 of Calcutta-Durgapur Expressway	105.00
15.	West Bengal	34	ROB near Moregram Station at km 229	26.31

STATEMENT-II

List of Road Over/Under Bridges Included in 7th Five Year Plan 1985-90

S. No.	NH No.	Name of Work	Cost (Rs. in lacs)
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	7	ROB at km 21/4	120.00
2.	7	ROB at km 35/4	120.00
BIHAR			
3.	2	ROB at Isri	105.00

1	2	3	4
4.	28A	ROB near level crossing No 163 of Motihari bypass	100 00
5.	30	Protection near abutment of ROB at Mohania	19 00
6.	32	ROB in M. 47/1	20 00
7.	32	ROB at Chandil km 143	20 00
8.	32	ROB in M. 46/3	15 00
GUJARAT			
9. & 10.	8A	ROB on level crossing near Sarkhej & Santhal at km 11/2 and km 13/4 on Ahmedabad-Ravia Section	150 00
11. to 13.	1E	Three ROB between km 0 and 92 8	356 25
HARYANA			
14.	1	ROB at km 193/900 crossing Ambala-Saharanpur line	200 00
15.	10	ROB at Dabwali at km 314 60	119 00
KARNATAKA			
16.	4	ROB at km 200	45 00
17.	4	ROB at km 310 80	80 00
18.	4	ROB at km 320 4	45 00
19.	4	ROB at K R Puram	205 00
20.	4	ROB at Hubli Dharwar bypass	40 00
21	7	ROB at Hebbol at km 535	110 00
22.	7	ROB on Bijapur bypass	60 00
KERALA			
23.	17	ROB at Chorodo at the 196/8	45 00
24.	17	ROB at Kuttipuram with Viaduct in km 318	120 00
25.	47	ROB on Alleppy bypass	40 00
MADHYA PRADESH			
26.	3	ROB at km 537/2	80 00

1	2	3	4
27.	7	ROB near Maiher (km 301/10)	100.00
28.	7	ROB at Nather km 305/10	45.00
MAHARASHTRA			
29.	3	ROB at Nardana in km 231/600	30.00
30.	4	ROB on Panvel bypass	50.00
31.	4B	ROB (rail) of Ch 070 of Section DG	57.00
32.	4B	ROB (rail) of Section DG	57.00
33.	4B	ROB (rail) of Section AAI at Ch 1120	89.00
34.	4B	ROB at Ch 30	30.00
35.	4B	ROB at Ch 30	30.00
36.	4B	ROB at crossing Chawanpeta-Chirna road in Section BC	115.00
37.	4	ROB at M 23/2 of Nagpur-Hyderabad Section	60.00
38.	4	ROB at M. 14/5 on Nagpur-Hyderabad Section	60.00
ORISSA			
39.	5	ROB at Khallikota Aska Road	21.65
40.	5	ROB on Ramha bypass	50.00
41.	6	ROB at Tengrapelli	17.55
PUNJAB			
42.	1	ROB at Sherpur	} 400.00
43.	1	ROB at Phagwara	
44.	1	ROB at Cheheru	
45.	1A	ROB at km 74 near Mukerian	40.00
46.	15	ROB Dhariwal at Bidipur between Batala-Gurdaspur	25.00
47.	15	ROB at km 14/0	40.00
RAJASTHAN			
48.	11	ROB at Dausa	40.00

1	2	3	4
49.	11	ROB near Serwa Reengua	40.00
50.	11	ROB near Seswar	18.00
<i>TAMIL NADU</i>			
51.	7	ROB on Salem bypass at km 2/8	160.00
52.	7	ROB at Matturgate at km 396/2	90.00
53.	7	ROB at Semyanallur	90.00
54.	45	ROB at Kandabakkam at km 165/4	150.00
55.	45	ROB at Chirigelpet bypass	99.93
56.	45	ROB at Tambaram at 31/12/13	65.40
57.	45	ROB at Paranur at km 55/3-4	50.92
<i>UTTAR PRADESH</i>			
58.	2	Road over Bridge at km 0.892	132.56
59.	2	Road over Bridge at km 21.465	159.40
60.	24	ROB at km 164	100.00
61.	24	ROB at km 181	100.00
62.	24	ROB at km 188 near Rampur-Haldwani Railway Line	200.00
63.	24	ROB at km 234 near Fatehganj	70.00
<i>WEST BENGAL</i>			
64.	Bal-gha-ria-Ex-press-way	ROB on Sealdah-Ranaghat Section	200.00
65.	-do-	ROB in Sealdah-Bangaon	150.00
66.	2	ROB at Panagarh	145.00
67.	2	Construction of ROB	105.00
68.	34	ROB on Santipur bypass at km 95 including Viaduct	62.00
69.	34	ROB at Berhampur bypass at km 198	242.00

1	2	3	4
70.	34	ROB at Moregram at km 225	26.31
71.	34	ROB on Dalkhala bypass	200.00

Deluxe Buses under DTC Operation

8569. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deluxe buses under DTC Operation and whether any inspection was made to ascertain if these continue to fall still in the category of deluxe buses;

(b) if so, the number of buses which were found unfit to ply as deluxe buses; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c) 164 deluxe private buses are under DTC operation at present. Such buses are checked regularly to ascertain their fitness to ply as deluxe buses and during the period 1-1-1986 to 1-2-1987, 96 such buses were removed from this category.

Underground Water level in Kerala

8570. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether underground water level in Kerala is going down;

(b) whether any study has been made into this problem; and

(c) if so, the details of the study?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Local decline in ground water levels

have been observed only in 8 out of 443 hydrograph network stations in Kerala through which changes in ground water levels are being collected by the Central Ground Water Board. No Regional decline in ground water levels has been observed during the last five years.

Task Forces Constituted by Delhi Administration on Educational Reforms

8571. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report on educational reforms containing recommendations of the eight task forces constituted by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration has since been finalised;

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be made public in view of the declared decision of Government that the new education policy is to be made applicable from the ensuing academic year starting in May, 1987;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that a number of text books prescribed for schools are not upto the desired standard both with regard to their content and quality; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring about improvement in this regard?

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

(b) As per Delhi Administration it is likely to be finalised soon and action on various

recommendations made by the task forces will be initiated in the next academic session.

(c) and (d). There is no reasonable basis for dis-satisfaction with the quality of textbooks as the textbooks prepared by the NCERT are of a very good quality. The NCERT is preparing new books in accordance with the new Policy. When these are ready, the Delhi Administration will take necessary action to have books for its schools prepared on their basis.

Demand for Museum at Raigad Fort

8572. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the occasion of celebrating 300th Death Anniversary of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at Raigad Fort, Maharashtra, in 1980 an exhibition of monuments and object of historical importance was organised ;

(b) whether at the time of inauguration of the exhibition the then Prime Minister had inquired whether the objects of displaying would remain there as a permanent collection or would be returned back to the institutions who loaned them ;

(c) whether there is a strong demand of the people of Maharashtra that a permanent museum be set up at Raigad Fort ; and

(d) if so, whether any steps have been taken in regard to setting up a museum at Raigad Fort ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. An exhibition of antiquities of Maratha period and photographic exhibition of monuments and paintings on important episodes of the time, was held at Raigad on the eve of 300th Death Anniversary of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in March, 1980.

(b) Archaeological Survey of India has no information on record to show that the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi made any specific enquiries about the permanent display of collected objects or their return to the institutions which loaned them.

(c) and (d). The Archaeological Survey of India has not so far received any proposal for setting up of a permanent museum at Raigad ; as such, the question of taking any steps does not arise.

Missing of Cloth Painting in the Festival of India held in U.S.A.

8573. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a valuable cloth painting of South India stated to have been illegally sent to U.S.A. in connection with the Festival of India is missing ;

(b) if so, when and where the said painting was last seen ;

(c) the action being taken to fix up responsibility for the loss ; and

(d) what remedial action is being taken to make up the loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. No such art object was sent to U.S.A. under the aegis of Festival of India. Each art object sent to U.S.A. had been cleared by the Archaeological Survey of India under the Antiquities Act before sending to U.S.A. for display. There is, therefore, no question of sending abroad any antiquity illegally.

Alleged Discrimination against SC/ST Employees in Hindustan Shipyard Limited

8574. SHRI H.M. PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Association had submitted a Memorandum to his Ministry regarding alleged discrimination against Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in matters of appointments etc. by the Management of Hindustan Shipyard Limited;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. In October, 1986 a representation was received from Hindustan Shipyard SC/ST Employees Welfare Association.

(b) The Association had alleged discrimination against officials belonging to SC and ST communities in matters of promotions/appointments to senior level posts in HSL. They had also alleged that the Management violated directives of the Govt that even general vacancies cannot be filled up unless the reserved vacancies are filled up first and also that SC and ST candidates should be interviewed separately while filling up the reserved vacancies.

(c) The matter was examined and it was noticed that there were certain discrepancies and deficiencies in the maintenance of 40 Point Roster by the Management. All the deficiencies noticed were pointed out to the Management, who have since confirmed, having taken suitable action to rectify these discrepancies and deficiencies. HSL Management has also mentioned that action will be taken by them to de-reserve vacancies if the suitable reserved candidates are not available and in case

reserved vacancies are carried forward, no general category candidates would be recruited until reserved vacancies are filled up.

Guides at Visvesvariah Industrial Technological Museum, Bangalore

8575. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who visited Visvesvariah Industrial and technological Museum, Bangalore during 1986:

(b) the total amount collected by way of admission tickets during that period;

(c) whether proper guides are not provided at the Museum to assist the visitors; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to deploy sufficient number of guides to brief the visitors about various items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The number of persons (including student groups) who visited Visvesvaraya (not spelt "Visvesvariah") Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore during January-December 1986 is 8,85,608.

(b) Rs. 6,86,397.00

(c) Proper guides are provided at the Museum to assist the visitors.

(d) Does not arise.

Rail Roko Agitation in Gujarat

8576. SHRIMATI BASWARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Gujarat there was a Rasto Roko demonstration on 30 March, 1987;

(b) if so, whether a number of rail wagons were destroyed during that period;

(c) if so, the total loss suffered by the Railways and whether a number of trains had to be cancelled due to this and a large number of people had to suffer; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to see that during such period rails are fully protected?

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

(b) No Railway wagon was destroyed during the agitation. However, one 1st Class Coach of Train No. 276 Dn. Dhola-Bhavnagar Passenger, was partially damaged which was set on fire by the unruly mob.

(c) Railways suffered a total loss of Rs 1,056/- approx on account of damage to property. 32 Broad Gauge and 71 Narrow Gauge trains were cancelled over Baroda Division of Western Railway.

(d) Law and order in railway premises being the responsibility of the concerned State Governments, Railway (R.P.F.) when asked for, assists State Governments in taking appropriate security measures during such agitations, to protect railway track, bridges etc.

[Translation]

Godown near Railway line in Sitapur

8578. SHRI M.S. GILL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of the explosives or Indian Oil constructed a godown in Sitapur district, Uttar Pradesh in 1986-87, without taking permission from the Railway Ministry, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Ministry had objected to

the construction of godown near the railway line, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The godowns have been constructed outside railway land in Sitapur. No permission is required to be taken from the Ministry of Railways.

(b) No, Sir, The structure is about 40 Mts. away from the centre line of railway track.

[English]

University of Rural Development

8579. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached Union Government for clearance of University of Rural Development;

(b) whether Government have cleared the proposal; 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 (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, sir.

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

[Translation]

Funds allocated to Uttar Pradesh for Irrigation Purpose and Target Achieved

8580. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh has fully utilised the amount allocated for irrigation during the Sixth Plan and whether the area under irrigation has increased as per the target;

(b) if not, the amount to be spent for irrigation during the present plan period and the extent to which irrigation capacity is likely to be increased; and

(c) whether this work is going on in commensurate with the target during the present plan period?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The expenditure incurred on irrigation and the potential increase during the Sixth plan were below the plan targets. The approved outlay for the Seventh Plan is Rs 1932 crores with a target of 4.24 million ha of additional irrigation potential and the progress is commensurate with the target.

[English]

Change in the name of AIIMS, New Delhi

8581. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government propose to rename the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi in the name of Late Prime Minister who died in that Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): There is no such proposal at present under the consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Organisations/Institutions Engaged in Welfare of Women

8582. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

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

(a) the names of social organisations/

institutions engaged in welfare of women in Delhi which are getting financial assistance from Government;

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

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

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

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 (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Madras Rapid Transport System

8583 SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allocated funds for 1987-88 to Madras Rapid Transport System (MRTS) which is an ongoing scheme; and

(b) if so, how much amount has been allocated so far?

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

(b) Rs. 18.80 crores, including Rs. 4.0 crores for 1987-88.

Sale of Adulterated Coloured Ice-cream

8584. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether coloured ice-creams sold in

the urban areas of the country are adulterated and are a major health hazard; and

(b) if so, what steps Government proposed to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Standards for icecreams have been prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955. Permitted food colours, stabilizers, emulsifiers and edible flavours are allowed.

(b) Actions on samples of icecream which do not conform to standards are initiated under the provision of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act by the State Food Authorities.

Financial Assistance to "Sanskrit Tols" in Assam

8585. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of age-old institutions known as 'Sanskrit Tols' which have been effectively imparting training in Sanskrit in the rural and remote areas of Assam;

(b) if so, whether any financial assistance has been given to them in the form of recurring and nonrecurring grants;

(c) if so, the details of such grants during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. A grant of Rs. 5400/- was given to the Secretary, Uttar Lakhimpur Sanskrit Vidyalyaya, Lakhimpur during the year 1984-85 for meeting expenditure on 20 students @ Rs. 30/- p.m. for 12 months. The institution did not seek any financial assistance during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Gandak Project

8586. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of Gandak Project has been suspended for some time past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the project is likely to be completed;

(d) whether any extension of time has been given due to lack of funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The Phase II of the Project costing Rs. 204 crores, will spill-over to the VIII Plan because of the limited outlay of Rs. 15 crores provided for this project in the VII Plan.

Vayudoot Service from Bhubaneswar to Calcutta

8587. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been sent by

the State Government of Orissa for introduction of Vayudoot Service from Bhubaneswar to Calcutta via Balasore;

(b) if so, the decision of the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) when the said service is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir. Such a request has, however, been received from some other source.

(b) and (c). Constraint of aircraft capacity and the absence of an operational airfield does not permit inclusion of Balasore in the immediate expansion programme of Vayudoot.

Doubling of Bangalore-Madras Railway Line

8588. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the train have to wait hours together before arriving at Bangalore city Railway Station as there is only a single line between Bangalore and Madras;

(b) whether there is a demand for doubling this line; and

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

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

(b) Double line exists between Madras and Kuppam and between Whitefield and Bangalore. Demands for doubling of the remaining single line section are received.

(c) Works for augmentations of throughout capacity on single line section have been approved.

Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

8589. SHRI D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the country and he does it compare with other developed countries; and

(b) the details of the steps taken to control the disease further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The incidence of Pulmonary TB is about 1.5% of the population in India

The prevalence of Pulmonary T.B. cases in developed countries is minimal in comparison to that of developing countries like India.

(b) Under the national. T.B. Central Programme free diagnostic treatment facilities are available in the country. District T.B. Clinics have been established in 369 districts. The emphasis is on early detection of T.B. cases, examination of sputum at the nearest PHC and District TB Centres and domiciliary treatment even in tribal areas. Anti-TB drugs/material and equipments are supplied to the States/UTs under this programme Besides District TB Centre about 300 other TB Clinics are functioning mainly in cities and bi-towns. More than 46,000 TB beds have also been established in the country. B.C.G. vaccination is being given as preventive measure under the Universal Immunization Programme.

Staff shortage in Goa Colleges

8590. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem of staff shortage impairing the functioning of Goa's two Government run colleges viz. the Engineering College at Farmagudi and the Goa College of Pharmacy in Panaji;

(b) if so, the details of the vacancies in these two colleges and since when these are vacant;

(c) how far it has affected the students; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the vacancies in these two colleges and the year since vacant are given in the statement given below.

(c) The work load of the vacant posts has been shared by the existing staff members, and so the shortage has not affected the students much.

(d) Steps are being taken by Goa Administration to expedite revision of the Recruitment Rules and to advertise the vacant posts again and again.

STATEMENT*Details of Vacant Posts*

	During the 6th Plan Period	1985-86	1986-87
1. Goa College of Pharmacy			
Academic Posts Vacant	10	10	10
Non-academic Posts Vacant	2	3	4
2. Goa College of Engineering			
Academic Posts Vacant	14	14	14
Non-academic Posts Vacant	18	20	20

Setting up Flight Kitchen and Hotel at Madras

8591. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN
MOHANTY:
SHRI P. NAMGAYAL:
SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has decided not to take up hotel and kitchen complex to be located at Madras;

(b) whether Indian Airlines pursued the matter and got land from State Govern-

ment of Tamil Nadu at Madras for the purpose; and

(c) the reasons for the decision by the Board of Directors not to have hotel and kitchen complex although almost all the major airlines of the world are having their own hotel and kitchen complexes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Whereas Indian Airlines does not intend taking up hotel, it proposes to set up the flight kitchen at Madras.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Board of Indian Airlines has agreed to set up the flight kitchen at Madras. It is of the view that Indian Airlines should concentrate on improving passenger services rather than setting up hotels.

Coordination between ICMR and MCD on Malaria Eradication Programme

8592. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation authorities consider the Indian Council of Medical Research project for malaria eradication being implemented in the national Capital wasteful as reported in the 'Times of India' of 6 April, 1987; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to achieve coordination between the efforts of the ICMR and the Delhi Municipal Corporation about the malaria eradication programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Malaria Research Centre of the Indian Council of Medical Research has taken up a project for control of malaria and mosquito-genic conditions in some parts of Shahadara and South Delhi areas. The project is being operated in close collaboration and with the active participation of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi

[*Translation*]

Translation of Ancient Epics (Grantha) In Foreign Languages

8593. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are getting the Indian ancient Grantha (books) translated into other languages of the World;

(b) if so, the names of the Grantha translated into foreign languages, language-wise and the names of the countries in which these have been made available; and

(c) whether other countries are also getting the Indian Grantha translated into

their languages and if so, the names of such countries?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has no information in this regard.

[*English*]

Payment of Rajasthan's share towards Sardar Sarovar Project

8594. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have urged Rajasthan Government for early payment of its last year's share to Government of Gujarat towards the cost of Sardar Sarovar Project;

(b) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has earmarked Rs. 10 crores at State's share towards the above project; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in payment of its share to Gujarat State?

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

(b) and (c). Government of Rajasthan have not paid any amount to Gujarat towards its share of the cost of Sardar Sarovar Project and they have been asked to expedite it.

Cases of deaths due to Kala-Azar

8595. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA:

DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of cases and persons died due to Kala-azar disease during the last three years, year-wise?

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

received from the State/Union Territory Governments, the number of cases and deaths due to Kala-azar recorded in the

country State-wise and year-wise during the last three years are as under:

State	1984		1985		1986 (Prov)	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Bihar	12985	67	13029	39	13519	45
West Bengal	4233	—	4247	5	3718	25
Uttar Pradesh	3	—	—	—	—	—
Tamilnadu	2	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	1*	—	1*	—	4*	—
	17224	67	17217	44	17241	70

*Imported cases from Bihar

[*Translation*]

Seminar for Development of Sanskrit

8596. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-day national seminar was organised in Bangalore recently for development of Sanskrit language through computer; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the recommendations made at the Seminar?

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

(b) The Computer Society of India who organised the conference and the Computer Scientists working in the different institution, who were present, would have taken note of the recommendations for further research they might wish to undertake in this direction.

[*English*]

Cure of Vitiligo by 'Melagenina' Drug

8597. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that drug called 'Melagenina' has been developed in Cuba for permanent cure of Vitiligo;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to send a team of Indian doctors to study the results of this new drug for treatment of patients in the country;

(d) if so, the programme prepared in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The drug is under trial in our country and it was noted that the drug could check the disease rather than cure it. However, the drug was found to be much active amongst the younger group of patients than the older.

(c) to (e). It is not proposed to send a team of Indian doctors to study the results of this new drug as the drug has already under-gone a trial in our country, in the recent past and the result was not that encouraging as projected.

Lack of night landing facilities at Kanpur Airport

8598. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA·
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA
SEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether for want of night landing facilities at the Kanpur Airport the Indian Airlines flights IC-295/296 were mostly diverted to Lucknow Airport causing much inconvenience to Kanpur bound passengers;

(b) if so, how many times the diversion had taken place during the last four months; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide adequate night landing facilities at Kanpur Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). During the last 4 months i.e. from December, 86 to March, 87, flights IC-295/296 were diverted on 26 occasions.

(c) Kanpur is a Defence aerodrome. Although night landing facilities are available at this airport, the extension of facilities to meet the Indian Air lines operations at night are not being made available due to shortage of manpower.

[*Translation*]

Opening of C.G.H.S. Dispensary at Rohini, New Delhi

8599 SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to open a C.G.H.S dispensary in Rohini Residential Scheme, New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard from the allottees of houses there; and

(c) if so, the time by which a C.G.H.S. dispensary is likely to be opened there?

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

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

[*English*]

Retirement Age of Foreign and Indian Air Hostesses

8600 SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Air India has foreign nationals also as air hostesses;

(b) if so, whether their retirement age is different from that of the Indian air hostesses;

(c) what is the retirement age for both categories of air hostesses;

(d) whether this differs from the general retirement age for other employees of Air-India; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The retirement age of foreign Air Hostesses employed by Air India is the same as that of the Indian Air Hostesses, which has been prescribed as 35 years extendable by one year at a time to 45 years subject to medical fitness.

(d) and (e). Retirement age for Air Hostesses, which is different from the general retirement age of 58 years in the case of other categories, has been prescribed keeping in view the nature of functions of Air Hostesses and other categories of employees.

Income from Books Published by National Book Trust of India

8601. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books published by the National Book Trust of India in the year 1986;

(b) the percentage of books sold out of the total publication; and

(c) the income earned by the National Book Trust of India for the year 1986 through the sale of books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The number of titles including originals, reprints and translation published during 1.1 1986 to 31.12.86 is 115.

(b) 23 per cent of all books published during the financial year 1985-86 were sold out. The exact percentage of books sold out of the total publications published after 1.4.1986 shall be available after the Sales Statement for the financial year 1986-87

are received from the wholesale agents/ stockists in the month of July 1987.

(c) The revenue earned during the period 1.1.1986 to 31.12.1986 from the sales proceeds of the books published during 1986 and earlier is Rs. 19, 21, 721/-.

Adoption of Scientific Methods for Determining Sex of Foetus

8602. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientific methods of determining the sex of foetus have been adopted in the country; and

(b) if so, the centres at which this is being done at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Foetal sex determination is done through the following techniques;

A. INDIRECT METHOD

- (i) Demonstration of Barr bodies.
- (ii) Y Chromosome staining-F body.

B. DIRECT CHROMOSOMAL ANALYSIS

C. CHORION BIOPSY

(b) According to the information available with the Ministry facilities for amniocentesis are available in 40 States hospitals/ clinics. No such information is available about the private clinics conducting such tests.

Benefits to Women Employees of AIIMS in the case of Miscarriages

8603. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the maternity benefits given to women employees including nurses of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in the case of miscarriages;

(b) the maternity benefits given to employees of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and other Central Government hospitals in Delhi in the case of miscarriages;

(c) whether the employees of AIIMS get lesser benefits than their counterparts in other hospitals; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether section 9 of the Maternity Benefit Act is being implemented and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). All benefits in accordance with the Central Government orders/instructions issued from time to time are given to the employees including nurses of the AIIMS. The maternity benefits granted to the women employees including nurses in A.I.I.M.S., Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and other Central Government hospitals in Delhi in case of miscarriages, including abortion, are leave for a period not exceeding 6 weeks provided the application for grant of leave is supported by a medical certificate as laid down in Rule 18 or 19 of the CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972 as the case may be.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The AIIMS has informed that Section 9 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 read with Rule 43(2) of the CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972 is being implemented in the Institute.

Extension of Indira Gandhi Canal upto Gadra Road

8604. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES

be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 227 on 6 August, 1984 regarding extension of Rajasthan Canal upto Gadra Road and state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has since submitted the project report for extension of Sagar Gopa (Liwa) branch of Indira Gandhi Canal upto Gadra Road to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether clearance and Financial approval of the scheme by Central Water Commission and Planning Commission have been given;

(d) whether this flow scheme will be given priority to lift canals; and

(e) whether union Government will help in implementing the scheme by providing special assistance therefor and if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government, in September 1984, submitted a modified report of the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project, Stage II which *inter alia* included a proposal for a 58.83 km. Gadra Road sub-branch canal extending from the Sagarmal Gopa Branch of the main canal with a proposed annual irrigation of 64,000 ha. The Planning Commission has in April 1987 conveyed approval for the modified project costing Rs. 931.24 crores.

(d) The State Government decides the *inter se* priorities of the various components of a project under implementation.

(e) An amount of Rs. 40 crores was given as advance plan assistance to Rajasthan for the project upto March 1986. A further assistance of Rs. 5 crores was given in 1986-87. During 1987-88, special assistance of Rs. 15 crores has been provided for under Border Areas Development Programme.

**Inclusion of Narmada and Tapi Rivers
in Seventh Plan for declaration as
National Waterways**

8605. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Transport Policy Committee recommended Narmada and Tapi rivers for declaration as National Waterways;

(b) whether Government of Gujarat has also requested Union Government to include these rivers in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the Schemes if any, for development of these two rivers as inland waterways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The National Transport Policy Committee had identified ten waterways including Narmada and Tapi for declaration as National Waterways.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On completion of the requisite studies relating to feasibility of navigation through difficult stretches and economic viability, the question of declaring Narmada and Tapi as National Waterways could be considered. The Phase-I study on techno-economic feasibility of navigation on Narmada has been completed. Work on Phase-II study has been initiated. Navigation on river Tapi is considered to be more difficult with low cargo potential. Since the studies are yet not complete and due to resource constraints, no scheme for development of these rivers as inland waterways has been included in 7th Plan.

**Boards of Directors of Air India and
Indian Airlines**

8606. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the assessment for the experiment of bringing in outsiders on the Boards of Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of professionals in these boards; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Keeping in view the 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. Airline Management is expected to gain greater efficiency as a result of induction of such persons.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) The Two Boards have adequate professional talent.

**Shanti Niketan as Model for Pre-Primary
Education**

8607. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the possibility of adopting 'Shanti-Niketan' model for pre-primary and primary education to avoid heavy expenditure required for building new class rooms;

(b) whether new education policy's thrust is on quality of education and wasteful expenditure on infrastructural activities are proposed to be minimised; and

(c) whether Government propose to find out suitable solution to go ahead with mass education movement laying emphasis on quality of the same?

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 National Policy on Education 1986 visualises development of national system of education in which all students without any distinction will have access to education of a comparable quality. The Policy also recognises that unattractive school environment, unsatisfactory condition of school buildings and insufficiency of instructional material function as de-motivating factor for children and their parents. Therefore, the Policy envisages a series of measures to remove such deficiencies. One of the important programmes envisaged in the Policy in this regard is 'Operation Blackboard' under which essential facilities are provided to all primary schools. Provision of such essential facilities cannot be considered to be wasteful expenditure because non-availability of such facilities has adverse influence on enrolment, retention and quality of education. However, the Government realises that talented and motivated teachers/educational organisations can provide good education even with less physical facilities and from this point of view the Shanti Niketan model is relevant.

The Government puts a great deal of emphasis on quality of education as well as universalisation of elementary education and to achieve these a series of measures have been envisaged in the Policy. It is the intention of the Government to have these measures implemented by cooperative efforts involving Central Govt., State Governments and educational organisations/institutions.

Training Centres/Facilities for Personnel Engaged in Inland Navigation

8608. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT

be pleased to state the existing training centres and facilities available for training personnel engaged in inland navigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): The facilities for training IWT personnel engaged in Inland Navigation are existing at Guwahati, Calcutta, Chandbali in Orissa and Betim in Goa. These training centres impart training to the crew to obtain Competency Certificate of Masters, Serangs, Drivers and training for Seacunnies, Greasers and Las-cars to man inland vessels.

New Terminal Building at Calcutta Airport

8609. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to construct a new Terminal Building at Calcutta Airport during the Seventh Plan Period:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the plan and estimate of the project is ready?

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the construction work has started;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the amount spent so far for this purpose?

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

(b) to (d). The feasibility report for the Project has been finalised. The New International Terminal will have a peak hour handling capacity of 1425 passengers and will cover an area of approximately 15,825 sq. mtrs. It will have modern facilities like aerobridges, escalators, elevators, flight

information system, baggage conveying system etc., besides parking area for about 500 cars. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 25.00 crores.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

(g) A sum of Rs. 98,000 has so far been spent on preliminary studies and pre-construction activities.

[*Translation*]

**Expansion of Railway Station in
Faizabad (Ayodhya and Akbarpur)**

8610. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of some railway stations in Faizabad district in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether Government have a scheme to provide some more facilities at Ayodhya and Akbarpur Railway Stations keeping in view the importance of these stations and if so, the time by which it will be implemented; and

(c) whether Akbarpur Railway junction will be included in the list of model stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The facilities being provided at different stations in Faizabad District are given in the Statement given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

*Facilities being provided at different stations
in Faizabad District*

(1) Faizabad

(a) Construction of new quarters after

dismantling old quarters, so as to enlarge the goods yard and extension of shunting neck.

(b) Provision of a turn table instead of a triangle, for reversing engine.

(c) Provision of proper drainage in yard.

(2) Tanda

(a) Conversion of Tanda 'D' station into a Block station with standard III interlocking of signals.

(b) Provision of absolute block system between Akbarpur and Tanda branch line replacing the existing 'One Engine Only System'.

(c) Lengthening of the existing lines to full length of 686 metres.

(d) Provision of an additional loop line of full length of 638 metres.

(3) Akbarpur

(a) Provision of one additional running line of full length of 686 metres.

(b) Provision of a Crossing station near Tulsī Nagar between Bilwai and Malipur.

[*English*]

**Steps taken for optimum use of
Irrigation Water**

8611. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to familiarise the farmers about the optimum use of the irrigation water;

(b) whether Government are aware of the various techniques and equipments evolved by voluntary agencies for minimising wastage of irrigation water, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of survey made in this regard;

(d) whether Government are considering any proposal for manufacturing low cost equipment for lift irrigation which can be easily used by ordinary farmers;

(e) whether Government are considering to make use of solar energy for running lift irrigation pumps; and

(f) whether there is any possibility of using hydraulic power in the tubewell areas making use of the running water for working of the lift pumps?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Training in scientific water management is being organised for farmers, and the organising of farmers associations is being encouraged for achieving optimum use of irrigation water.

(b) and (c). Voluntary agencies, where found suitable, are involved in the promotion of improved water lifts, conveyance and application

(d) No, Sir

(e) Government have already made use of solar energy for running lift irrigation pumps in Tripura and efforts are being made to make use of this source for running lift irrigation pumps in other areas also.

(f) The possibility of use of hydraulic power for working of lift pumps can be considered only in areas where falls are available for generating electricity at micro level.

Delivery of Cranes to Kandla Port Trust

8612. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 449 on 4th

December, 1986 regarding break down of cranes at Kandla Port and state:

(a) the total value of the order awarded to the supplier of cranes by the Kandla Port Trust;

(b) the total amount of penalty imposed for delayed delivery of the cranes; and

(c) the present position of the delivery of cranes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The total value of the order awarded to the supplier of cranes (M/s WMI Cranes) is Rs 116 79 lakh.

(b) The total amount of penalty imposed for delayed delivery is Rs 5 84 lakh

(c) The first crane was erected at site but it broke down while being test checked by the contractor and before it was handed over to Port. The second crane of 3 tonne capacity is yet to be tested and commissioned. The erection of the third crane of 6 tonne capacity is in progress

Vacancies in Indian Institute of Technology

8613 SHRI P R S VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of teachers vacant in the Indian Institutes of Technology, Delhi, Kharagpur, Bombay and Madras; and

(b) the reasons for not filling the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The number of vacant positions of teachers in Indian Insti-

tutes of Technology at Delhi, Kharagpur, Bombay and Madras are 52, 23, 62, & 34 respectively.

(b) The Institutes make concerted efforts to fill up the positions. However, vacancies do arise from time to time in teaching positions on account of retirement, resignation, mobility to industry for better pay scales and facilities etc. Teaching posts also remain vacant due to non-availability of suitable teachers even after repeated advertisements and sometimes non-acceptance of the offers made to selected candidates.

Ghosh Committee on Unauthorised Courses in Delhi University

8614. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the findings of the Ghosh Committee which investigated into the cases of unauthorised courses in colleges under Delhi University;

(b) the details of the Colleges and subjects which were involved and since when;

(c) the details of private agencies which were found involved in the matter;

(d) the details of the amount of fees charged for the courses and how it was accounted for by the colleges;

(e) the action taken by Government against those found in this unscrupulous business and the number thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University appointed a Fact Finding Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. P.K. Ghosh to enquire into the nature and purpose of unapproved

courses conducted by some Colleges and the extent to which the concerned colleges had permitted the use of public resources and the name of Colleges and/or of the University for private gains. The Committee submitted its Report on 24.11.1986. The findings of the Committee briefly are:—

- (i) Some Colleges had conducted courses not approved by the University;
- (ii) The names of the Colleges and of the University were used for advertising these courses and the certificates were issued to the students in the name of either a society of the college or with the mention of the name of the College and the University. In some cases prospectus for such courses were issued under the signature of Principals who also countersigned the certificates.
- (iii) Computer Courses were conducted in a number of colleges by outside agencies who paid to the colleges for the facilities provided to them.
- (iv) The teaching and non-teaching staff were remunerated for the assistance they extended to the outside agencies in conducting the courses.
- (v) Accounts of receipts and payment in respect of these courses were maintained separately and were included in the College Maintenance Accounts. They were separately audited by the Chartered Accountants.
- (vi) The surplus arising out of running these courses were used for different purposes;
 - (a) purchasing equipment like coolers etc.,

- (b) for addition to the building; and
- (c) for appointing additional staff like Malis, Chowkidars etc. on daily-wage basis.
- (vii) For use of the premises and other facilities the outside agencies paid either a small proportion of the fees collected or made no payment to the college
- (viii) The name of the College and the University added to the credibility of the courses and attracted students as well as outsiders to join these courses. The fees charged were somewhat lower than the fees charged in the open market for such courses
- (ix) The public resources as well as names of colleges and the Uni-

versity were used by private agencies for their private gains.

- (x) The Principals of Colleges permitted these courses being run by outside agencies as they were convinced by the usefulness of such courses for employment of the students and the community.
- (xi) The Colleges did not consider it necessary to get the prior approval of the University for running such courses as the certificates issued were not under the seal of the University and the information relating to these courses were published in the College Prospectus in some cases.

(b) and (d). 17 Colleges conducted following courses and charged the fees indicated against them:

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Fees Charged
1.	Computer Course in different languages	Varied from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1000/-
2.	Coaching/Training classes for Civil services	a) Preliminary Course Varied from Rs. 350/- to Rs. 550/- b) Main Course: Varied from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1200/-
3.	Textile Designing	Rs. 50/- for students and Rs. 75/- for others
4.	Journalism	
5.	Cutting & Tailoring	
6.	Beauty culture	
7.	Yoga	
8.	Cookery	
9.	Personality Development	

Sl. No.	Name of Course	Fees Charged
10.	English/Hindi Typing Courses	Not available
11.	Management Courses	Rs. 730/- for courses
12.	Word Processing	Rs. 300/- per student
13.	Photography	Not available.
14.	English (Spoken & Creative)	

The account of the income received from and expenditure incurred on these courses were kept and got audited separately.

(c) The private agencies which were mainly involved in conducting the courses were:

- (1) Informatics support services (ISS)
- (2) Informatics Corporative Services (ICS)
- (3) Corporative Management & Computer System
- (4) Alumni Association/Hobby Centre
- (5) Information computer system
- (6) Associated Computer Aids (Pvt.) Ltd.
- (7) Information Net Works
- (8) Data Computing System

Besides some courses were also organised by the colleges through their own Societies or Vocational/Hobby Centres

(e) and (f). The Report of the Ghosh Committee have been considered by the Academic Council of Delhi University. The Report along with the recommendation of

the Academic Council thereon is yet to be considered by the Executive Council of the University, to determine what action, if any, could be taken in the matter

Steps to eradicate major killer diseases

8615 SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the diseases of measles, chronic diarrhoea, diphtheria, whooping cough, pneumonia, tetanus, polio-myelitis and tuberculosis are still the major killer diseases of the children;

(b) if so, how many children have died from these fatal diseases during the years 1985-1986 and 1987 upto March in the urban and rural areas of the country; and

(c) what positive and preventive steps Government have taken with results achieved or propose to take to eradicate these diseases in the country?

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

(b) The latest figures of number of children who died due to the diseases of measles, chronic Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Tetanus,

Poliomyelitis etc. as compiled by the Registrar General of India for the years 1982-84 are at Statements I and II given below. Figures from 1985 onwards are not available.

(c) The Government has taken up the Universal Immunisation Programme in the country in 1985-86, covering 30 districts during the year. Another 62 districts were taken up during 1986-87 and, 90 more districts will be covered during 1987-88. 120 Districts will be covered during 1989-90 and thus by 1990, all the Districts in the country will be covered. The aim of the Universal Immunisation Programme is to reduce morbidity and mortality due to Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Measles, Tuberculosis,

Typhoid. Under this Programme it is aimed to achieve 100% coverage of pregnant women with 2 doses of Tetanus Toxoid (TT) and 85% infants with 3 doses each of DPT and OPV and 1 dose of measles and BCG vaccines by 1990. Till 1990, the Expanded Universal Immunisation Programme, started in 1978, will also be under implementation in the non-UIP districts. The Government has taken up the Oral Rehydration Therapy Programme in 1985 to control the Diarrhoeal diseases and its coverage will also increase in line with the coverage of the Universal Immunisation Programme.

It is proposed to take up impact studies in the districts covered under the Universal Immunisation Programme in 1985 during this year.

STATEMENT-I

A sample survey of causes of death (rural) is conducted in headquarter villages of selected primary Health Centres employing trained personnel from the Centres. It makes use of lay reporting investigation method and a non-medical list (Symptoms associated) of probable causes of death by field visits to the households of the deceased. In this survey, data have been collected for causes, among others, of Diarrhoea of new born, Dysentery, Polio, Tetanus, Tuberculosis of lungs, Whooping cough and Measles. Information is not collected separately regarding deaths due to Diphtheria and Chest infection. In the case of Dysentery and Whooping cough, information is being collected only from 1983.

The percentages of deaths reported from 1982 to 1984 due to above mentioned causes among children by sex and age groups were as under:—

Sl. No.	Cause of death	Year	Age groups in year					
			Below 1 year		1 — 4		5 — 14	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Diarrhoea of new born	1982	6.2	7.9	—	—	—	—
		1983	6.1	6.4	—	—	—	—
		1984	5.4	6.6	—	—	—	—
2.	Dysentery	1983	0.6	0.5	3.6	5.3	2.5	5.1
		1984	0.9	0.8	7.6	6.3	3.5	3.4
3	Polio	1982	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.8
		1983	—	—	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.3
		1984	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	—	0.7

Sl. No.	Cause of death	Year	Age groups in year					
			Below 1 year		1— 4		5— 14	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
4.	Tetanus	1982	6.3	6.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6
		1983	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.3
		1984	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.9
5.	Tuberculosis of lungs	1982	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	3.1	4.9
		1983	—	0.1	1.3	1.0	3.8	3.1
		1984	—	0.2	0.8	1.0	2.8	1.5
6.	Whooping Cough	1983	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	0.5	0.5
		1984	—	0.2	0.1	0.5	—	—
7.	Measles	1982	0.6	0.7	5.4	4.0	1.0	2.4
		1983	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.2	0.8	1.3
		1984	0.2	0.5	4.7	4.1	1.6	3.2
No. of deaths in sample		1982	1504	1299	598	701	415	368
		1983	1557	1335	610	730	399	392
		1984	1600	1307	726	806	428	412

STATEMENT-II

Percent Child Mortality by Causes in Different Age Groups 1981, 1982 and 1983 obtained from Medically Certified Deaths:

Causes of death	Age Group of Children								
	1981			1982			1983		
	Below 1 yr.	1—4	5—14	Below 1 yr.	1—4	5—14	Below 1 yr.	1—4	5—14
Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Gastroenteritis (004,006-009)	8.4	17.9	6.6	6.4	12.7	5.4	4.5	10.1	7.8
Polio-myelitis (045)	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.1
Diphtheria (032)	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.6
Tetanus (037)	0.9	1.7	4.8	0.9	1.5	3.9	0.7	2.3	5.0

Causes of Death	Age Group of Children								
	1981			1982			1983		
	Below 1 yr.	1-4	5-14	Below 1 yr.	1-4	5-14	Below 1 yr.	1-4	5-14
Tuberculosis (010-018)	0.5	6.3	6.4	0.9	0.5	7.3	1.2	11.3	8.7
Chest Infection	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Whooping Cough (033)	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.04	0.2	0.2	0.03	0.2	0.2
Measles (055)	0.3	3.7	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.5	3.3	0.4

[*Translation*]

Lift Irrigation Project on Chambal and Seep Rivers

8616. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has sent a lift irrigation project on Chambal and Seep rivers in Chambal division of the State for approval of the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A Lift Irrigation Project Report on Chambal estimated to cost about Rs. 4.00 crores envisaging irrigation to about 12,000 hectares was received as a medium

scheme in the year 1980. The State Government was requested to resubmit a detailed report as the project was a major scheme. This has not been received. Lift Irrigation Scheme on Seep River has not been submitted by the State Government.

[*English*]

Import of Anti-Rabies Vaccines

8617. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of the anti-rabies vaccines imported during the year 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): The major importer of the Anti-rabies Vaccine in this country is M/s. Serum Institute of India, and information regarding details of imports of Anti-Rabies Vaccine for the period 1986-87 is given in the statements I and II given below.

STATEMENT-I

Import of Inactivated Rabies Vaccine (Human use) during the year 1986-87

Sl. No.	Month	Name of the Importers	Name of the Manufacturers	Quantity in doses	B. Nos.	Action
1.	May	M/s. Serum Institute of India	M/s. Institute Merieux, France	5,000	Z 0976 Z 1075	Released on the basis of Batch Release Certificate of the manufacturers and the National Health Authority of the Exporting Country.
2.	May	—do—	—do—	9,000	Z 1048 Z 1182	—do— Tested at Central Research Institute, Kasauli-found standard.
3.	July	—do—	—do—	5,000	Z 1299	Released on the basis of Batch Release Certificate of the manufacturers and National Health Authority of the Exporting Country
4.	August	—do—	—do—	5,000	Z 1372	—do—
5.	August	—do—	—do—	5,000	Z 1372	—do—
6.	September, 86	—do—	—do—	11,000	A 0052 A 0224	—do— —do—
7.	December, 86	—do—	—do—	6,000	A 0297	—do—

8. January, 87	—do—	—do—	5,000	A 0299	—do—
9. February, 87	—do—	—do—	5,000	A 0463	—do—
10. March, 1987	—do—	—do—	5,000	A 0497	Tested at Central Research Institute, Kasauli-found standard.

STATEMENT-II*Import of Anti-Rabies Vaccine (Veterinary)*

S No	Name of the importer	Name of the Manufacturer	Quantity	B. Nos.	Action
1 Oct. 86	M/s Serum Institute of India	M/s Rbone Merieux France.	1000 doses 3000 doses	60 P 731 60 M 711	Released in March, 1987.

Rise in polio cases and States having maximum number of cases

8618. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual percentage of rise/decrease in the polio cases in the country at the end of 1986 and the names of the States where maximum number of polio cases are reported;

(b) the achievement in controlling the spread of polio with the immunisation programme taken up so far stating the names of the States which have shown unsatisfactory progress in this regard; and

(c) what measures are contemplated by Government to bring down the number of

polio cases in the country during the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The estimated annual percentage of rise/decrease in Polio cases during 1985 and 1986 in the country as reported to the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) and as compiled by them is shown in the statement given below. The States of Karnataka, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Delhi have reported maximum number of cases as could be seen from the Annexure-I.

(b) Achievement under Immunisation against Poliomyelitis in the country during the last three years were as under:

(Figures in lakhs)

Year	Annual Target	Achievement	% coverage of Annual Target
1984-85	120.0	98.9	82.4
1985-86	140.4	131.9	93.9
1986-87*	153.0	84.29	55.1

*Figures upto February, 1987.

The States achieving below 75% of coverage of annual targets are shown below:—

Year	Names of States
1984-85	Assam, Bihar, H.P., J & K, M.P. Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, U.P., West Bengal and Mizoram.
1985-86	A.P., Assam, Bihar, J & K, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, West Bengal and Mizoram.
1986-87*	A.P., Bihar, Assam, M.P., Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P., West Bengal, J & K, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep.

* (% coverage of proportionate target)

(c) Immunisation against Poliomyelitis is included under the ongoing Immunisation Programmes and, 85% of all infants are

proposed to be covered by 1990, to bring in the required "herd immunity", against the disease.

STATEMENT*Reported Number of Cases due to Poliomyelitis in India*

States/UTs.	Year 1986	Correspon- ding period 1985	% Increase (+)	% decrease (—)	Reports received upto the month, during, 1986
Andhra Pradesh	333	838		(—) 60.3	Sept. 86
Assam	132	112	17.9		June
Bihar	76	119		36.1	" "
Gujarat	673	1012		33.5	December
Haryana	218	322		32.3	" "
Himachal Pradesh	52	30	73.3		November
Jammu & Kashmir	794	285	178.6		December
Karnataka	1595	1709		6.67	" "
Kerala	149	92	61.9		November
Madhya Pradesh	911	1917		52.5	" "
Maharashtra	3140	1867	68.2		December
Manipur	—	+	—	—	Not available
Meghalaya	+	3	+	+	April
Nagaland	3	+	+	+	Not available
Orissa	1088	709	53.4		October
Punjab	611	1546		60.4	December
Rajasthan	2207	2669		17.3	" "
Sikkim	4	3	33.3		September
Tamil Nadu	380	583		34.8	October
Tripura	38	58		34.5	November
Uttar Pradesh	140	175		25.0	June
West Bengal		+	+	+	Not Available
A & N Islands	+	+	+	+	" "

States/UTs.	Year 1986	Corresponding period 1985	% Increase (+)	% decrease (—)	Reports received upto the month. during, 1986
Arunachal Pradesh	15	4	275.0		October
Chandigarh	12	5	140.0		
D & N Haveli	3	3	—	—	December
Delhi	1899	2011		5.6	
Goa	72	+	+	+	September
Lakshadweep	—	+	+	+	October
Mizoram	4	74	—	94.6	" "
Pondicherry	75	153		52.5	December
Total	14624	16305		10.3	

Foreign Collaboration in Excavation Works

8619. SHRI VIJAY N PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India is seeking Foreign collaboration for extensive excavation and exploration in various parts of India;

(b) if so, the aim behind this collaboration;

(c) the names of countries that are collaborating with the Archaeological Survey of India; and

(d) the places earmarked and money involved for foreign collaborators to undertake excavations and exploration?

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 Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

has not sought foreign collaboration on its own. However, ASI is jointly working on excavation at Sravasti (Uttar Pradesh) with the Kansai University, Japan, at Sannati (Karnataka) with the Society for South Asian Studies of the British Academy, U.K. These two foreign institutions. Besides, the above, joint exploration in parts of Haryana and Rajasthan were taken up under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme.

The aim of these collaborations with various academic institutions is to exchange technical expertise in the field of archaeology and to create goodwill with collaborating countries.

(c) The collaborating countries in 1986-87 were Japan, UK and France.

(d) The places earmarked have been indicated in the reply to part (a) and (b) above.

For the Sravasti excavation, the Kansai University has agreed to an outlay of U.S. Dollars 400,000 on field work over a period

of three years from 1986-88. ASI has not to incur any expenditure on field work.

For the joint excavation at Sannati, ASI's outlay in 1986-87 was Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

For the Indo-French project, no field work was undertaken during season in 1986-87 and hence there was no expenditure thereon.

Rescheduling of debts of Shipping Corporation of India

8620. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total outstanding debt on the Shipping Corporation of India as on 31 December, 1986;

(b) whether the Shipping Corporation has submitted a proposal to Government for rescheduling its debts so that it can repay it over a five year period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Rs. 1158 crores.

(b) Yes, the Shipping Corporation of India have submitted a proposal for reschedulement of their outstanding dues amounting to Rs. 154.19 crores, repayable in 5 equal annual instalments.

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

Expansion of Railway Network in Andhra Pradesh

8621: SHRI V. TULSI RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra

Pradesh has submitted a comprehensive programme to the Union Government for the expansion of railway network in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals submitted for the Seventh Plan period;

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken by Government; and

(d) the extent to which the State Government will be benefitted as a result of the implementation of the network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh in their memorandum for consideration in the 20th Meeting of the Southern Zonal Council had listed various proposals for development of railway lines in Andhra Pradesh. The proposals and the action taken thereon are as under:—

1. NEW LINES

(i) Bibinagar-Nadikude: 110 kms. of New Line has been commissioned. Balance 39 Kms. is planned to be commissioned during 1987-88.

(ii) Motumari-Jaggayapet: 26 Kms. New Line has been commissioned for goods traffic on 30.3.87. Balance 6 Kms. is to be commissioned in this year.

(iii) Adilabad-Pimpalkutti (21 Kms.): Outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 1.62 crores.

(iv) Telapur-Patancheru (9.35 Kms.): Outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 10 lakhs.

2. CONVERSION FROM MG TO BG

(i) Guntur-Macherla: This conversion is being progressed and

allotment for 1987-88 is Rs. 8 crores.

3. DOUBLINGS:

- (i) Hyderabad-Telapur (28 Kms.) 5 Kms. is commissioned and balance work is being progressed.
- (ii) Kazipet-Secunderabad (45 Kms.) 23 Kms is commissioned and balance is being progressed.

4. SURVEY FOR NEW LINES:

- (i) Patancheru-Peddapalli
- (ii) Nandyal-Yerraguntla
- (iii) Nizamabad-Ramagundam
- (iv) Peddapalli-Nizamabad
- (v) Uttal-Nizamabad
- (vi) Nidualbralu-Nizampatnam.

All these surveys have been completed and projects assessed to be financially unremunerative.

5. CIRCULAR RAILWAY LINE FOR HYDERABAD AND SECUNDERABAD.

Survey for this line has been completed and project assessed to be unremunerative. Funds for such Metropolitan Transport Projects are to be provided from outside Railways finances and this concerns Local Administration/State Govt.

(d) The provision of additional rail network will benefit the State by providing additional rail transport in the region for rail users.

Committee to review functioning of AIIMS

8622. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up any Committee to review the functioning of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) how far the Institute has been successful in fulfilling its role of developing higher standard of medical education and research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has taken lead in organising admission tests for post-graduate courses on the basis of Multiple Choice Questions and the final examinations in the form of short essays type of questions. Pioneering efforts have been made by the Institute in implementing the in-service training programmes for post-graduate students. Though structured individually for specific specialisation these courses include multi disciplinary exercises in clinical rounds. The pattern of entrance examination, developed by the AIIMS, is being followed by many medical colleges in the country.

The faculty of the Institute is engaged in research of high calibre. As a matter of general policy, most of research problems undertaken are directly or indirectly related to national health problems.

Provision of N.P.A. to Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists

8623. PROF. SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-practising allowance is not being paid to Physiotherapists and occupational Therapists;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government referred this matter to the Fourth Pay Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to provide them non-practising allowance?

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

(b) Non-practising allowance is not granted to any category of para-medical personnel.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Fourth Central Pay Commission has not recommended grant of non-practising allowance to Physiotherapists and occupational Therapists.

Deaths due to Cholera during 1986-87

8624. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA

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

(a) the number of patients died on account of cholera during 1986-87, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to launch a national scheme to provide best possible treatment to the cholera patients; and

(c) if so, when such scheme is proposed to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) According to the data available with this Ministry, the number of patients died due to Cholera during 1986-87 state-wise is as under:

State	Deaths	
	1986	1987
Andhra Pradesh	2	—
Gujarat	2	—
Haryana	1	—
Karnataka	45	4
Kerala	3	—
Maharashtra	5	1
Tamil Nadu	11	2
Uttar Pradesh	1	—
Delhi	1	—
Total	71	7

(b) and (c). Government of India has already a National Programme for Cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases. Emphasis is now being laid on the prevention and control of diarrhoeal diseases through personnel hygiene, supply of improved water supply and maintenance of good hygienic environment. The Government is actively promoting oral rehydration through the promotion of health educational programme in the community and training of health workers. Oral rehydration salts are also being supplied to the village health guides and the Sub-centres.

Quality Control at Government Medical Depots

8625 DR. A KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the steps taken to appropriately strengthen, improve and to modernise quality control at Government Medical Depots and the Medical Stores Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): The Government has formulated a comprehensive plan for strengthening the Government Medical Stores Depots under the Medical Stores Organisation which includes strengthening of quality control measures at the Depots and Headquarter during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Plan Scheme has already been concurred in by the Planning Commission and it is expected that adequate manpower, machine and equipments for improving the quality control measures at the Depots will be provided by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.

Seminar on Container Terminal Development Policy

8626. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four-day seminar on Con-

tainer Terminal Development Policy under the aegis of the Swedish International Development Agency and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Programme for improving port performance was held in New Delhi in December, 1986;

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the seminar for the purpose;

(c) whether any long term programme and policy has been drawn up in this direction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) It was only a training seminar to give exposure to top level officials in various Ministries and the Port Trusts regarding various options for planning container terminals in the Ports. No formal recommendations were formulated and no long term programme was drawn up.

Guarding of railway depots/yards by trained dogs

8627. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal to guard certain Railway depots or yards having boundary walls by trained dogs to fight burglary and theft as test cases;

(b) if so, whether any experiments have been made in respect of any depots or yards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the results of the said experiments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) It was

that as an experimental measure a few vulnerable yards should be selected for patrolling by Dog Squads.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. The patrolling had a salutary affect in containing crime in the 9 yards selected for this purpose.

Vayudoot service for Jeypore

8628. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jeypore in Orissa has been connected with Vayudoot air service;

(b) if so, the frequency thereof and the type of plane and its seating capacity;

(c) whether a review has been made about the traffic in the region;

(d) if so, whether increase in frequency in the service and the seating capacity is warranted for review; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Vayudoot is operating thrice a week service on the route Hyderabad-Rajamundry-Vishakhapatnam-Jeypore-Bhubaneshwar with Dornier-228 aircraft having a seating capacity of 19 passengers.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Restriction on crossing of railway track in Marui-Sawai Singh village in Faizabad

8629. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been

received in protest against the restriction imposed by the Ministry on the crossing of railway track in Marui-Sawai Singh village of district Faizabad on Faizabad-Allahabad railway section; and

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

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

(b) The concerned civil authority has already been addressed to sponsor a proposal, as per the extant rules, if a level crossing at this location is considered necessary.

[*English*]

Grant of 'U', 'UA' and 'A' Certificates to feature films

8630. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of feature films produced in India in the year 1986-87;

(b) languages (number-wise) in which, these were produced;

(c) the number of films granted 'U', 'UA' and 'A' certificates respectively by the Censor Board of Film Certification during this year; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAH): (a) and (b). Information is not available since production of films is mostly in private sector and Government has no control at the time of production of films. Information is available with Government only of those films which have been certified.

(c) and (d). The information is as follows:

S.No.	Language	CERTIFICATE			TOTAL
		'U'	'UA'	'A'	
1.	Hindi	70	36	49	155
2.	Gujarati	6	3	—	9
3.	Haryanvi	4	—	—	4
4.	Marathi	12	3	4	19
5.	Bhojpuri	16	2	2	20
6.	Assamese	9	1	—	10
7.	Oriya	11	1	—	12
8.	Punjabi	6	1	—	7
9.	Bengali	31	3	3	37
10.	Avadhi	1	—	—	1
11.	Bodo	1	—	—	1
12.	Telugu	120	15	46	181
13.	Tamil	75	12	57	144
14.	Kannada	53	6	3	62
15.	Malayalam	64	14	44	122
16.	Garhwali	1	—	—	1
17.	Urdu	1	—	—	1
18.	Manipuri	1	—	—	1
19.	Karbi	1	—	—	1
20.	English	1	—	—	1
Total		484	97	208	789

Socio-Economic Programme for Women of Weaker Sections

8631. SHRIMATI D K BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under socio-economic programme, certain benefits are being given to women of weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details of this programme;

(c) the criteria adopted for implementation of this programme; and

(d) what are the responsibilities of State Government towards this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir. The socio-economic programme of the Central Social Welfare Board provides opportunity for 'work & wage' and facilities for full time or partime work for supplementing the meagre income of the families of needy women including those belonging to the weaker sections.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

(d) State Government nominees are also members of the State Boards, and they help and guide the State Boards in proper implementation of the programme.

STATEMENT

Socio Economic Programme for Women of Weaker Sections

Under socio-economic programme, the Board provides financial assistance in the form of grants to the voluntary institutions for setting up various categories of units such as:

- (i) Training-cum-production units for Small Industry, Handloom and Handicrafts.
- (ii) Training-cum-production units as ancillary to large industries;
- (iii) Self-employment units;
- (iv) Agro based units.

The Central Social Welfare Board considers grants under the socio-economic programme to voluntary institutions which are registered under the appropriate Act and whose services are open to all castes, creeds and communities. Normally, a voluntary organisation in order to be eligible for such grant

should have a minimum standing of three years in the field of Social Welfare. But this condition can be relaxed by the Board, in the case of deserving institutions working in rural backward, border and hilly areas. The voluntary institutions should have a sound management, satisfactory financial position and necessary capacity to implement the scheme.

The voluntary organisations seeking assistance under this programme submit applications along with the proposed scheme to the Chairman of the State Social Welfare Board in the States/Union Territory. The proposals are then considered by the State Board and thereafter recommended to the Central Social Welfare Board which sanctions grant to the institutions

After the grants are released to the Institution the field staff of the CSWB provide guidance to the voluntary institutions for proper implementation of the scheme.

Implementation of Sankaran Committee and Vishwakarma Committee

8632. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strike by the Junior Doctors Federation has been called off;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to meet their demands;

(c) whether as a result of the efforts so far made, any settlement has been reached;

(d) whether reports of the Sankaran Committee and the Vishwakarma Committee have been implemented by Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

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

(b) and (c). An agreement was reached between the Government and the Junior Doctors Federation on the 13th November, 1986 and accordingly orders for upward revision of the emoluments of Junior Residents and Senior Residents of Central Government hospitals have been issued on the 5th December, 1986.

(d) to (f) During July, 1980, the doctors working in Delhi hospitals went on strike from 5th July, 1980 to 1st September, 1980 demanding improvements in the Residency scheme. Dr. B. Sankaran, the then Director General of Health Services, was asked to go into their demands and make recommendations. Dr. Sankaran made certain recommendations for restructuring the Residency scheme. However, after consideration of his report the Government rejected the same. As regards Dr. Vishwakarma Committee, his report was taken into consideration before the agreement dated 13th November, 1986 was reached and orders issued

Speeding up of Trains through Electrification, Diesellisation and Modernisation of Track

8633. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any coordinated programme for the speeding up of trains through electrification of the track and the diesellisation of the trains as also by modernising the track has been prepared for the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the target for each year of the plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which such a programme would be chalked out, more so for branch line trains serving the interior of the country and mostly the broader regions which are industrially and economically backward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). In the Seventh Plan, Railways have programmed to electrify about 3400 RKMs of tracks. Yearwise plan is as follows:

1985-86	—	460 RKMs.
1986-87	—	560 RKMs.
1987-88	—	670 RKMs.

The targets for the remaining two years of the VII Plan will be decided as per each Annual Plan.

Within available resources diesellisation of trains in non-electrified areas is done continuously on a selective basis.

In the VII Plan it has been programmed to carry out track renewals for 19000-21000 RKMs. Yearwise plan for track renewals is as follows:

1985-86 (Actual)	—	3578 Kms.
1986-87 (Actual)	—	3800 KMs
1987-88 (Prov.)	—	4200 KMs.

Targets for the remaining two years of the VII Plan will be decided as per each Annual Plan.

(c). Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Introduction of morning flights from Nagpur for Bombay and Delhi

8634. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether only evening flights are available for Bombay and Delhi from Nagpur;

(b) if so, the reasons for not introducing morning flights for Bombay and Delhi from Nagpur; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce morning flights also keeping in view the convenience of passengers?

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

(b) The capacity provided for Delhi and Bombay from Nagpur meets the passenger demand.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

[English]

Subsidy for lift irrigation schemes

8635. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to give subsidy for the lift irrigation schemes costing rupees one lakh to more than a crore in scarcity hit or drought prone areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Under the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP), there is provision for assistance to the State Governments for lift irrigation (Minor Irrigation) schemes, costing more than Rs. 1 lakh. In addition, drought prone areas can also avail of the Centrally sponsored scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers under which assistance is available for Minor Irrigation Programme including lift irrigation schemes.

Minor/Intermediate Ports recommended for development by the Sub-Group of Working Group on Port Sector

8636. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sub-Group of the Working Group on Port Sector was constituted to identify minor/intermediate ports in each maritime State which could be developed to cater to the requirement of their hinter-

land and also play a complementary role to major ports;

(b) if so, whether the Sub-Group has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the names of the ports in each maritime State which have been recommended by the Group for development on selective basis, State-wise; and

(d) the decision taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) to (d) Due to financial constraints an outlay of Rs. 20 crores only could be provided in the VIIth Plan for development of one minor port each on the eastern coast and the western coast. With this allocation it was not found necessary to obtain the report from the Sub-Group. It has since been decided to provide financial assistance for the development of Kakinada Port on east coast and Redi Port on west coast.

Purchase of poor quality dehydration salt

8637. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been purchasing dehydration salts of very poor quality for controlling diarrhoeal programme;

(b) if so, whether Government have got these salts tested before purchase; and

(c) if so, how many samples were tested during the last two years and the report of each test?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). Government of India

has been allocating funds to the State Governments for purchasing ORS for controlling diarrhoeal disease in the States. States have also been purchasing ORS with their own funds. Further, Government of India has also been supplying ORS in the Medicine Kits under the Village Health Guides and Sub-Centre Schemes. These salts were obtained from the Public Sector Undertakings after satisfying that they conformed to the WHO specifications.

Funds allocated for House Building Advance to Delhi University and College Teachers

8638 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocation for House Building Advances to the Delhi University and the college teachers for construction of houses in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the actual amount advanced in each of the 2 years of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHNI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission has made an allocation of Rs. 50 crores for grant of House Building Advances to the staff of Delhi University and its affiliated colleges during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. It has released an amount of Rs. 10 crore for each of the first two years of the Seventh Plan.

News item captioned 'Doctors Secure Jobs on 'Fake' Degrees' in M.C.D.

8639. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government

has been drawn to the News item appeared in the Times of India dated 8 April, 1987 under the caption 'Doctors Secure Jobs on 'Fake' Degrees' in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether Government propose to order an enquiry in the matter for suitable follow up action; and

(c) if so, when?

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

(b) and (c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that no case of fake degrees obtained by any doctors working in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has been brought to their notice. The qualifications possessed by Dr. Tyagi and Dr. K.N. Tiwari are recognised qualifications. As regards Dr. (Mrs.) S. Kukreja and Dr. Tajinder Singh, they are working in the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking and have been permitted to undertake post-graduate degree/diploma courses in the University of Delhi. As regards Dr. V.K. Khaira, departmental action was taken against him by the DESU for claiming post-graduate allowance in view of his M.D. degree obtained from the University of East Georgia which was not recognised by the Medical Council of India. After consideration of his case, the competent authority have exonerated Dr. Khaira of the charges. The Government of India do not propose to take any further action in the matter.

Issuance of National Permits

8640. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any National Permits have been issued during the first quarter of 1987; and

(b) if so; the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b).
National Permits issued during the first
quarter of 1987 by the State Govts./U.T.
Administrations are as under:-

	Name of State Govt./ U.T. Administration		No. of National Permits issued from 1st Jan- uary to 31st March, 1987
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	302
2.	Assam	—	535
3.	Gujarat	—	316
4.	Karnataka	—	118
5.	Madhya Pradesh	—	1387
6.	Manipur	—	7
7.	Meghalaya	—	93
8.	Orissa	—	175
9.	Tamil Nadu	—	648
10.	Tripura	—	Nil
11.	West Bengal	—	1110
12.	Chandigarh	—	39
13.	D & N Haveli	—	6
14.	Delhi	—	986
15.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	16
16.	Mizoram	—	Nil
17.	Pondicherry	—	3

The information from other States is awaited

Balasore Railway Station

8641. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the loco level platforms and
location of second class waiting hall and
booking/reservation office, which are out-
side Balasore Railway Station of Kharag-
pur Division of South Eastern Railway are

causing much hardship and inconvenience to the passengers;

(b) if so, the action taken for raising the level of platforms and shifting of reservation cum booking office and the second class waiting hall to convenient place; and

(c) whether the Zonal Manager had recommended to declare this Railway Station as a model Railway Station, if so, when and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Drugs and combinations of drugs cleared for marketing

8642. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of drugs and combinations of one or more drugs cleared for mar-

keting in the country from 1st January, 1986 to 28th February, 1987;

(b) what are the indications and contra-indications of each; and

(c) how far these drugs are more safer and effective than the existing drugs of same therapeutic groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of drugs and combination of drugs cleared by Government and marketed in the country from 1st January, 1986 to 28th February, 1987 alongwith indications and contra-indications is given below.

(c) These drugs have an edge over the existing similar therapeutic class of drugs either in terms of specificity of action or greater spectrum of action or lesser side-effects or effectiveness in resistant cases or a newer mechanism of action or due to unique prevention against a particular disease hitherto not known.

STATEMENT

Names of drugs and combination of drugs cleared for marketing by Drugs Controller, India from 1st January, 1986 to 28th February, 1987.

Name of the Drug	Pharmacological Classification
1. Atricurrium Dibesylate Inj.	Muscle relaxant
2. Sulprostone Inj.	Abortifacient
3. Praziquantal tab.	Neurocysticercosis
4. Infectious Bursal Disease Vaccine Inactivated	Bursal Disease Vaccine
5. Buserelin Acetate	Luteinising Hormone
6. Buprenorphine Hydrochloride	Narcotic Analgesic

	Name of the Drug	Pharmacological Classification
7.	Norethisterone Enanthate Inj.	Injectable contraceptive
8.	Biclotymol	Respiratory tract infections
9.	Carboprost Tromethamine	Synochronisation of cestrus and partium in animal.
10.	Iopamidol Sterile Solution	X-ray contrast medium
11.	Iohexol Sterile Solution	—do—
12.	Medroxprogesterone Acetate Tab.	Gynaccological disorders
13.	Amikacin Sulphate	Antibiotic
14.	Vecuronium Bromide Inj.	Muscle relaxant neuromuscular Blobbing agent
15.	Luprostiol	Prostaglandin (Vet)
16.	Flutamide	Oral anti-cancer
17.	Nitroglycerin Injection	Cardiac drug
18.	Hydrotalcite	Antacid
19.	Estramustrine Phosphate Cap.	Anti-cancer.
20.	Prednimustine Tablets	—do—
21.	Polyestradiol Phosphate Inj.	—do—
22.	Epirubicin Inj.	—do—
23.	Tiamulin Hydrogen Fumarate	Respiratory disease in poultry
24.	Piroxican	Anti-inflammatory agent
25.	Tiaprofenic Acid	—do—
26.	Articaine Hydrochloride	Local anaesthetic agent
27.	Clobetasone 17-Butyrate	Topical corticosteroid
28.	Reproterol Hydrochloride	Bronchodilator
29.	Clostebol Acetate	Protein anabolizing agent
30.	Ketacorazole	Oral anti-fungal agent

	Name of the Drug	Pharmacological Classification
31.	Parvo-virus vaccine (Killed)	Vaccine (Vet)
32	Canine Distemper Killed Canine Hepatitis Leplospira, Parvovirus Vaccine	Vaccine (Vet)
33	Sucral fate	Anti-ulcer
34	Propafenone Hydrochloride	Anti-arrhythmic agent
35	Labetolol Hydrochloride	Anti-hypertensive agent
36	Hepatitis B Vaccine (Recombinant DNA)	Vaccine
37	Peplsomycin Injection	Anti-cancer
38	Clavulanic Acid	Anti-bacterial agent
39	Trazadone	Anti-depressant
40	Pollidacanol Inj	Anti-sclerosis
41	Cefrotaxime Sodium	Anti-boctic
42	Gugulipid	Liquid lowering Agent
43-A	Infectious Coryza Vaccine (Inactivated)	Vet use only
44	<i>Syrup Containing</i> Biclotymol Glyceryl Galacolate Pholcodine Chlorphenramine Malcate	
45	<i>Tablet/Suspension Containing</i> Hydratalcite Simethicane	
46.	<i>Tablet Caontaining</i> Acebutolol Hydrochlorothiazide	
47	<i>Tablet Suspension Containing</i> Sulphadiazine Trimethoprim	

	Name of the Drug	Pharmacological Classification
48.	<i>Tablet Containing</i> Potassium Clavulanata Amoxycillin Trihydrate	
49.	<i>Topical Cream Containing</i> Framycetin Sulphate Hydrocortisone Acatate Miconazole Nitrate.	

Contra-indications:

All these drugs are contra-indicated in drug sensitive cases or having the history of organic diseases otherwise indicated under the best judgement of doctors.

Purchase of Sub-standard seras and vaccines for Immunisation Programme

8643. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are purchasing sub-standard quality of seras and vaccines required for Immunisation Programme;

(b) the number of samples tested during the last three years and how many were found to be sub-standard quality; and

(c) the action taken against those whose samples were found to be of sub-standard quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). No, Sir. No Sera is used under the Immunization Programme and only quality vaccines are purchased by Government from reputed manufacturers of vaccines for using under the Immunization Programme. The licences to these manufacturing firms are granted under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules there under and all requirements such as standard, quality control, sterility, potency, abnormal toxicity and safety etc., are complied with before release of the

vaccines for use. However, in case of doubts, vaccines are subjected to quality control test at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli. Taking supplies of Oral Polio Vaccines from the BHPCL Bombay was Temporarily suspended in December, 86 due to the units not conforming to the Good Manufacturing Practices.

Revamping of Management set up in Shipping Corporation of India

8644. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has revamped its management set-up in a bid to decentralise and strengthen its three profit centres;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the new role assigned to these centres; and

(c) how will it lead to more efficient and economical functioning of the Corporation?

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

(b) The activities of the SCI would be

divided into three profit centres, each headed by a Joint Managing Director and three Service centres, each headed by an Executive Director. Greater autonomy will be given to both the profit and the service centres. Once the decentralisation takes place, each profit centre, with a view to achieving the objectives set before it, would prepare a detailed revenue and capital budget covering its earnings and expenses. The profit centres would also prepare separate balance sheets which would ultimately be consolidated to yield the corporate balance sheet. A number of activities which are now centralised would be decentralised to the respective profit centres. The Working of the profit centres would be monitored by a Corporate Group. However, those activities for which it is advantageous to have a centralised system of operation would be retained within the corporate fold.

(c) Decentralisation and granting greater autonomy to the profit centres would speed up the decision making process thereby enabling the SCI activities to be more atuned to the market needs. At the same time the profit centres will have greater responsibility to attain the set goals. This is expected to enhance efficiency.

Grants to Universities for Research Work

8645. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines, if any, laid down by the University Grants Commission at present to provide research grants to the Universities;

(b) whether in view of the proliferation of Universities in the country and indiscriminate admission to courses of higher learning, Government propose to ensure that grants are given to the Universities only for quality research; and

(c) the amount of such grants given dur-

ing the last two years and that proposed to be given during the current year and the check being exercised by the University Grants Commission over the proper spending and result-oriented research programme by these Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION & CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission provides research grants to Universities and colleges under the following major categories of schemes:

- (i) Special Assistance Programmes for Selected Departments (Centres of Advance Study, Departments of Special Assistance and Departmental Research Support).
- (ii) Science and Technology, Infrastructure Development.
- (iii) Major and minor research projects.
- (iv) Research Associateships, Fellowships, Research Scientists, etc.

Grants under the first and second category of scheme are sanctioned to departments on a highly selective basis after initial identification by the concerned subject panels and later, after a detailed examination of their capabilities by expert committees. Similarly, grants for research projects are sanctioned after a critical evaluation of the projects. Research Associateship and Scientists are selected on the recommendations of specially constituted Selection Committees. The Junior Research Fellowships are awarded only to those who qualify in a national level test conducted by the UGC.

(c) The UGC sanctioned grants totalling Rs. 18.60 crores in the 1985-86 and Rs. 22.35 crores in 1986-87 under these schemes. The amount allocated for

research support in 1987-88 is Rs. 37 crores. The Universities are expected to submit Utilization Certificates for the grants sanctioned to them. Besides, monitoring by experts, Advisory Committees and Visiting Committees, is built into the system of monitoring and evaluation of these schemes.

Subarnarekha Multi-Purpose Project

8646. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) how much money the World Bank, the Central Government and the three States have paid so far for the construction of Subarnarekha Project and how much more they have to pay; and

(b) whether the said project has been revised and if so, how many times?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The World Bank has advanced \$44.3 million upto September, 1986. Out of the expenditure of Rs. 195.97 crores incurred by Bihar upto December, 1986, Orissa has paid Rs. 23.84 crores and West Bengal nil. No contribution is required to be made by the Central Government.

(b) The State Government has not submitted any revised estimate for the project.

Adverse effect on irrigation projects for coal shortage

8647. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several irrigation projects have been adversely affected due to shortage of coal;

(b) if so, the details of such projects; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to activate those projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) This Ministry assists the irrigation projects in obtaining allocation of railway wagons/rakes for movement of coal to the projects. No complaint about shortage of wagons/rakes has been received recently from any project.

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

Taking over of Eye Hospital at Egmore by Union Government

8648. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government Eye Hospital at Egmore, Madras is to be taken over by the Union Government;

(b) whether any grant is given to the Hospital for its expansion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Government Eye Hospital Madras has been identified for strengthening of its development as Regional Institute of Ophthalmology under National Programme for Control of Blindness. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 35,00 lakhs have been earmarked for the purchase of equipment which will be released in a phased manner. A recurring expenditure of salary of 6 faculty member is also to be borne by the Centre for the purpose. The following amount has so far been sanctioned:—

1985-86	...	Rs. 5.00 lakhs.
1986-87	...	Rs. 5.40 lakhs

Ganga Sagar Tank in Raigad Fort

8649. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister

of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for desilting Ganga Sagar Tank in Raigad Fort, Maharashtra is pending clearance since 1980 when 300th Death Anniversary of Chatrapati Shivaji was celebrated at Raigad Fort;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the estimated cost of desilting the Ganga Sagar Tank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Desilting of Ganga Sagar Tank in Raigad Fort was attended to during the year 1979-80. During 1987-88 an estimate for Rs. 2,17,800/- has been sanctioned for structural repairs of the Raigad Fort in which provision of Rs. 13,070/- has been made for further desilting of Ganga Sagar Tank.

Road to Health Cards

8650. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Road to Health Cards' are not easily available to parents of infants in many States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what alternatives have been provided in place of such cards or what arrangements have been made for a steady/adequate supply of such cards by the Centre and States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The Voluntary Health Association of India has been distributing Health Records Cards since 1973. These cards keep record of weight of children upto 5 years of age. These cards are

printed in all major Indian Languages and priced. The Cards are generally in stock and may go out of stock for short periods due to non-availability of printing paper. Further, Paediatric Department of some hospitals print and use similar cards as per their requirement for the children under 5 years. Government have no information of shortage from these institutions. Government of India do not supply any such card to the States.

Increase in fee by the Frank Anthony School, New Delhi

8651. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported decision of the management of the Frank Anthony School, New Delhi that they would rather close down the institution than to abide by Government's directive not to raise school fees; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard particularly with reference to the future of students and teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Government has received some letters voicing apprehension that Frank Anthony School may not be closed down. However, the Government or the Delhi Administration has not received, so far, any communication from the Frank Anthony School or its management that they would close down the school.

(b) Does not arise.

Acrylic coating to Taj

8652. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per statement attributed

to former Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' any acrylic coating had been given to Taj if so, by whom, when and the expenditure involved;

(b) whether the decision was taken by any Committee, if so, the basis and the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment of effectiveness or otherwise of acrylic or any other coating/treatment given to Taj has been made so far and if so, the results thereof; and

(d) whether similar coatings have been given/proposed to any other monuments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. For routine experimental purposes a very small area on the western side has been subjected to acrylic coating by Archaeological Survey of India involving no extra expenditure.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The experimental coats are still under observation.

(d) Acrylic coatings have been given to some stone and brick monuments under Archaeological Survey of India.

Seminar on Upliftment of Women

8653 SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a 3-day national

seminar on "Values and processes for the empowerment of women through education" held in New Delhi on 30 March, 1987;

(b) if so, the main schemes prepared and discussed at the seminar; and

(c) the reaction of Government 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) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Memorandum submitted by Pharmacists

8654. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

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

(a) whether the Pharmacists from all over the country recently submitted a Memorandum to Union Government demanding inter alia creation of a separate Directorate for Pharmacists and amendment of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules;

(b) if so, what other demands have been made in the Memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereon and the action proposed in the matter?

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

STATEMENT

The Joint Council of Pharmacists in their memorandum enclosed with their letter No. CPC-IV/86 dated 21.3.1987 had made certain demands and the following tabular statement gives the position in this regard:—

DEMANDS	POSITIONS
1 Pay scales at par with other diploma holders Rs 1400-2600	1 Not accepted
2 At least three promotions during service	1 As there is by and large no organised cadre of Pharmacists, the demand for giving three promotions to the Pharmacists during service cannot be contemplated at this stage 2
3 Parity in the pay scales of Union Territories and Central Govt Pharmacists	3 The pay scales of Pharmacists under the Central Government and those working in Union Territories have been fixed as per the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission and accepted by the Government. The Government have received representations on this subject. However the Government are advised that the present scales of pay of Pharmacists have been fixed in accordance with the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission which had taken all relevant factors into consideration.
4 Separate Directorate of Pharmacy and	4. There is no proposal at present to establish a separate Directorate of Pharmacy under Central Government.
5 Amendments in Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules	5 In the absence of any specific suggestion about the amendments sought no view has been taken on this demand.

New Delhi Workshop on Transport Planning in Developing Countries

8655 SHRI H N NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop on transport

planning in developing countries was held in New Delhi on 4 April, 1987;

(b) if so, the main points discussed and purpose for holding such a workshop;

(c) the countries which attended the workshop; and

(d) the recommendations made in the workshop which have been considered by

the Government and by what time these are likely to be implemented?

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

(b) To generate indigenous ideas about technology philosophy and modelling strategies suitable for developing countries.

(c) India, Bangladesh and Indonesia.

(d) The Workshop was organised by the University of Roorkee who have not made any recommendations so far.

Workshop on Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology

8656. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

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

(a) whether a five-day workshop on Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology was held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the subjects discussed and recommendations made, if any, at the workshop; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) During the workshop various aspects of Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology for superficial as well as deep seated lesions, were discussed including the technique, the perspective and the relevance, especially in developing countries, through lectures, discussions and practical demonstrations.

This was followed by a task force meet-

ing which discussed the practical aspects of techniques of aspiration and staining procedures in order to achieve a uniform standard throughout the country. Although this technique has already been introduced in most of the medical colleges and big hospitals, in very few places this has flourished as a routine diagnostic procedure. For the success of this technique a close collaboration between the pathologists/cytopathologists/surgeons/physicians and radiologists is absolutely necessary. One of the hindrances in the progress of this subject is the lack of sufficient trained personnel and the centres with adequate training facilities. Keeping this in view it was decided that 6 to 8 Centres of excellence in different parts of the country should be requested to impart training in this field. This is likely to go a longway in spreading of FNAC to peripheral hospitals.

(c) The Cytology Research Centre proposes to coordinate training programme on Fine Needle Aspiration through 6 to 8 centres of excellence in different parts of the country after getting relevant information on the perspective status of Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology in provisionally identified centres.

Development of International Airports

8657. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the schemes drawn up by the International Airports Authority of India to develop International Airports at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras;

(b) the estimated cost and schedule for its completion; and

(c) the work done so far?

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

JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) and (b). Following major schemes have been drawn up by

IAAI for development of International Airports:

	Name of the Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Scheduled date of completion
1.	New International Terminal Complex, Phase-III, Bombay Airport.	48.12	42 months from the date of sanction.
2.	Expansion of Domestic Terminal, Bombay Airport.	9.70	March, 1990
3.	New International Terminal Complex, Calcutta Airport	25.00	40 months from the date of sanction.
4.	New International Terminal Complex, Madras Airport.	9.84	March, 1989.

(c) Construction work is yet to commence on projects mentioned at S Nos (1) to (3) above. As regards projects at S No (4), work on terminal building and pavement is in progress. The overall progress of work on this project is about 30%.

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed in this regard?

Remedial Measures for Jaundice

8658 PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jaundice, a major disease, is spreading in the country;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) There is no precise estimate of cases and deaths due to Jaundice in the country. According to information received from the medical institutions, the number of cases and deaths due to viral Hepatitis reported during 1985 and 1986 is as under:

Viral Hepatitis (Provisional)	1985		1986	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
	152613	2514	141017	2042

(b) Jaundice may occur due to viral hepatitis A, non-A, non-B and viral hepatitis B and some other causes such as Malignant Tertian Malaria and other non-communicable diseases. In India,

hepatitis A and non-A non-B is usually transmitted by faecal oral route. One of the major causes of outbreak is due to faecal contamination of drinking water sources; hepatitis B is transmitted from infected

persons through contaminated syringes and needles and transfusion of blood and blood products.

(c) The specific remedial measures being taken to control Viral Hepatitis are as under:

1. Education of the public towards good sanitation and personal hygiene with special emphasis on sanitary disposal of faeces.
2. Proper sterilisation of syringes and needles and other equipment used for parental infection and use of disposable units.
3. Epidemiological investigations to determine the mode of transmission and the nature of causative agents.
4. Limit of administration of unscreened whole blood.
5. Enforcing strict discipline in blood banks.
6. Institution of effective surveillance.

Joint Research on Cancer by Indo-Soviet Doctors

8659. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet doctors have recently agreed to conduct a joint research in the field of cancer; and

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

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

(b) The two topics identified for collaboration during 1987-88 are:-

- (i) Epidemiology, early detection and combined treatment of cancer of oesophagus.
- (ii) Epidemiology, early detection and combined treatment of cancer of stomach.

The aim of the studies is to carry out the analysis of the risk factors involved in oesophageal and stomach cancers in identified territories. Further, it is proposed to undertake studies related to early detection and treatment.

Protocols for combined treatment have been outlined. A workshop on oesophageal and stomach cancers is to be organized in 1988 in India, when the project proposals will be finalised.

Construction of Aerodrome near Shirdi, District Ahmednagar

8660. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is pressing demand from the Government of Maharashtra and the devotees of Sai Baba of Shirdi for the construction of an aerodrome near Shirdi, District Ahmednagar; and

(b) if so, when the construction is likely to start?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Land and Expenditure on Rehabilitation of Evictess of Irrigation Projects

8661. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES

be pleased to state how much land has been allotted and the expenditure incurred for the rehabilitation of evictees of the irrigation projects in various States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Irrigation projects including their rehabilitation measures are planned and implemented by State Governments. Details of land allotted and expenditure incurred for the rehabilitation of the evacuees of the various irrigation projects are not maintained at the Centre.

Handing over the Primary Health Centres to Voluntary Organisations

8662 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by Union Government to the State Governments to hand over Primary Health Centres to voluntary organisations; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Text Books Prescribed by Kendriya Vidyalayas

8663. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that syllabus prescribed for Kendriya Vidyalayas is the same;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is shortage of text-books in the country and particularly in Orissa prescribed by the Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(c) whether the book-sellers are selling the books at high prices; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide text-books for the students on the fixed price and are made easily available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) All the Kendriya Vidyalayas are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education. The Kendriya Vidyalayas follow the syllabi prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education and text books mostly prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

(b) As per, National Council of Educational Research and Training and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, there is no general shortage of text-books in the country including Orissa.

(c) and (d). No such complaints have been received by the National Council of Educational Research and Training in this regard. To ensure that prescribed text-books are available to students at fixed prices, National Council of Educational Research and Training has opened sales depots at various places. Where the depots have not been opened, students are asked by the principals to purchase prescribed books from authorised dealers at fixed prices. The schools have the facility of taking the books directly from the depot in their region or from the National Council of Educational Research and Training itself where they face any difficulty in procuring books locally.

Import of Planes for Vayudoot

8664. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government propose to

import aircraft to run Vayudoot services satisfactorily; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). With a view to meeting projected increase in the traffic in the coming years, to cater to the proposed expansion plans as well as to replace some of the ageing aircraft, Vayudoot proposes to acquire some aircraft. The company with the approval of its Board of Directors has formed a Committee to make an assessment of the additional aircraft capacity required and to make recommendations about the type and number of aircraft to be acquired.

Annual Plan Outlay for Sports in Kerala

8665. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual plan outlay for the year 1987-88 for sports for the State of Kerala has been finalised; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Planning Commission Annual plan outlay for the State of Kerala for 1987-88 has been finalised and an outlay of Rs. 198 lakhs in it has been earmarked for sports and Youth Services.

Job for Unemployed Doctors

8666. SHRI R.M. BHOYE:

SHRI H.B. PATIL:
CH. RAM PRAKASH:

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

(a) the number of jobless doctors in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of doctors who have passed their diplomas in different courses, particularly MBBS and MD etc. year-wise during the three years, State-wise and the number out of them provided with suitable jobs, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide jobs to unemployed doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The number of medical graduates including postgraduates who were on the live registers of Employment Exchanges for the last three years State-wise is given in the Statement-I given below.

(b) The number of medical graduates passed out during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 State-wise is given in the Statement II given below. No definite information is available about the number of doctors who obtained their MD/MS and other Postgraduate qualifications during the last three years. No figures are available regarding the number of doctors provided with suitable jobs.

(c) Public Health being a State subject, it is basically for the State Government to evolve suitable employment schemes for utilising the services of available stock of doctors. The commercial banks also offer loans to doctors to establish clinics/nursing homes in the rural areas.

STATEMENT I

Number of Medical Graduates including Postgraduates on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges during the last three years.

Sl. No	STATES/Uts.	No. as on		
		30.6.84	30.6.85	30.6.86
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3539	2010	1894
2.	Assam	125	108	138
3.	Bihar	1413	1507	1514
4.	Gujarat	618	488	785
5.	Haryana	291	349	405
6.	Himachal Pradesh	124	160	113
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	8	10
8.	Karnataka	1690	2012	1878
9.	Kerala	949	1067	1492
10.	Madhya Pradesh	308	924	1133
11.	Maharashtra	1846	2456	3844
12.	Manipur	6	19	45
13.	Meghalaya	3	3	5
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	456	683	528
16.	Punjab	407	249	732
17.	Rajasthan	533	530	673
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	2016	2417	2419
20.	Tripura	6	17	17
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1051	1283	1814

1	2	3	4	5
22.	West Bengal	1055	2015	2145
23.	Andman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	307	431	606
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	2483	2346	3073
28.	Goa, Deman & Diu	76	77	110
29.	Lakshdweep	5	6	7
30.	Mizoram	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	142	136	228
Total :		19954	21852	25613

Statement-II

Number of Medical Graduates passed out during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 & 1983-84 (statewise)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1332	1186	1112
2.	Assam	325	456	313
3.	Manipur	88	30	—
4.	Bihar	1190	794	392
5.	Delhi	456	456	446
6.	Gujarat	643	748	906
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	161	233	176
8.	Kerala	481	384	588

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Tamil Nadu	1042	935	763
10.	Pondicherry	53	70	44
11.	Madhya Pradesh	703	687	652
12.	Maharashtra	1858	1809	1439
13.	Goa, Daman & Diu	79	57	52
14.	Karnataka	858	865	855
15.	Orissa	298	345	207
16.	Punjab	417	397	403
17.	Haryana	126	104	137
18.	Himachal Pradesh	66	54	59
19.	Rajasthan	540	529	529
20.	Uttar Pradesh	720	738	814
21.	West Bengal	761	1115	624
Total		12197	11992	1951

- Note:—
- i. During the year 1981-82, information from (i) Rajendra Medical College, Ranchi, (ii) T.D. Medical College, Alleppey, (iii) M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad (iv) B.R.D. Medical College, Gorakhpur, (v) R.G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta & (vi) B.S. Medical College, Calcutta was not received and was not included.
 - ii. During the year 1982-83, information from (i) M.G.M Medical College, Jamshedpur, (ii) Medical College, Trivandrum, (iii) Madurai Medical College, Madurai, (iv) Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridkot, (v) M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad (vi) L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut & (vii) Calcutta National Medical College, Calcutta was not received and hence was not included.
 - iii. During the year 1983-84, the information from (i) Regional Medical College, Imphal, (ii) Patna Medical College, Patna (iii) M.G.M. Medical College, Jamshedpur (iv) Nalanda Medical College, Patna (v) Stanley Medical College, Madras, (vi) Kilpauk Medical College, Madras, (vii) G.R. Medical College, Gwalior, (viii) Grant Medical College, Bombay, (ix) Seth G.S. Medical College, Bombay, (x) V.S.S. Medical College, Birla (xi) Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana (xii) G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur, (xiii) B.R.D. Medical College, Gorakhpur & (xiv) Calcutta National Medical College, Calcutta was not received and was not included.

**Railway Line Between Daronda and
Maharajganj**

8667. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railway-line
between Daronda and Maharajganj has
been suspended for the past four years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to revive
the line; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Main line serving this short Metre
Gauge branch line has since been con-
verted into Broad Gauge.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) This was an uneconomic Metre
Gauge branch line.

[*Translation*]

Grants To Universities by U.G.C.

8668. SHRI HARISH RAWAT
SHRI R.P. SUMAN

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

(a) the total amount of grant given under
various heads to different universities in
Uttar Pradesh by University Grants Com-
mission during the last three years, year-
wise;

(b) the total amount of grant given to
Kumaon and Garhwal Universities in Uttar
Pradesh during 1986-87;

(c) whether the amount of grants had

been released and utilised by the
Universities;

(d) whether these universities had
demanded more and additional amount of
grant; and

(e) if so, the reasons for giving less grant
and the steps proposed to be taken by
Government to ensure that these Universi-
ties get grant according to their
requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-
MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The
total grants given by the UGC to the UP
State Universities for their development
during the last three years, including those
given to Kumaon and Garhwal Universi-
ties, are given in the statement given
below.

(c) The grants mentioned in the State-
ment have been released to the Universi-
ties. The Commission has not so far
received the Utilization Certificates from
the concerned Universities.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Within the overall allocation of funds
made to the UGC, the Commission has
indicated to each university the likely
quantum of grants during the Seventh
Plan for its development. As and when
additional resources are made available,
the Commission would consider the possi-
bility of providing additional funds to the
Universities for their programmes of
development.

STATEMENT

Development Grants given by the UGC to the U.P. State Universities during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the University	Grants paid		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. Agra	28.99	19.38	29.86
2. Allahabad	66.22	48.13	92.55
3. Avadh	5.57	5.35	0.80
4. Bundelkhand	0.17	2.01	0.28
5. Garhwal	21.40	33.90	27.20
6. G.B. Pant University of A. & T.	5.99	2.93	3.66
7. Gorakhpur	52.94	44.09	44.33
8. Kashi Vidyapith	4.01	5.61	4.31
9. Kumaon	56.65	14.43	25.05
10. Kanpur	8.18	16.47	13.32
11. Lucknow	27.52	41.63	48.65
12. Meerut	34.17	30.23	28.48
13. Roorkee	164.81	303.40	73.84
14. Sampurnanand Sanskrit	7.06	9.66	6.59
15. Rohilkhand	—	2.00	3.70

Proposal of Winter Sports in hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh

8669. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to implement a scheme to promote winter

sports and Hang-Gliding in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

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

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

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Protection/Preservation of Local Dialects of Hill areas, U.P.

8670. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of persons in the hill areas, of Uttar Pradesh speak Kumaoni and Garhwali, the local dialects; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken for promotion and protection of these dialects and to give encouragement to literatures of such dialects?

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) Kumaoni and Garhwali, dialects of Hindi, are covered under the scheme of Financial Assistance for Publication in Indian Languages. In addition, Sahitya Akademi will help languages like Pahari under its phased programme of development.

Proposal to make Joljivi-Munsyari Road in Pithoragarh District, U.P. a Pucca Road

8761. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make the Joljivi-Munsyari motor road in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh a pucca road and to upgrade it; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Agitation by Officers of Shipping Corporation of India

8672. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers of the Shipping Corporation of India resorted to "work to rule" agitation recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the loss suffered by the Corporation as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to stall such agitation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Shore based officers of Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. resorted to "work to rule" agitation from 27.3.87 to 7.4.87 to focus attention on delay in settlement of their charter of demands in connection with revision of their Pay structure and other allowances.

(c) The loss suffered by SCI was negligible as the sailing of only one vessel from Bombay Port was marginally delayed by few hours.

(d) Efforts are on to find an acceptable solution to the charter of demands of the Shore based officers.

Separate board for Training and Registration of Practitioners in Naturopathy system of Medicine

8673. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minis-

ter of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted and recognised naturopathy officially as a system of cure and prevention of diseases;

(b) if so, whether Government have received certain suggestions for setting up a separate Board for training and registration of practitioners in the system;

(c) if so, the details of the suggestions and reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to standardise this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) to (d). The Government have recognised Naturopathy as a system of cure and prevention of diseases. The 12th Joint Conference of the Central Council for Health and Central Family Welfare Council held on 22-24 September, 1986 recommended that the need for legislation to regulate standards of education and practice in yoga and naturopathy cure should be examined by the Government of India. The minutes of the conference have been sent to the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN)

[*Translation*]

Proposal to formulate National Health Programme

8674. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering formulating a National Health Programme with a view to check the increasing population;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the time by which this programme is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, how Government propose to help the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) to (c). The National Health Policy lays down the long-term goal of achieving Health for All by 2000 A.D. and reaching Net Reproduction Rate of Unity (NRR:1) by 2000 A.D. with a birth rate of 21, death rate of 9 and infant mortality rate of below 60 per thousand live births. To achieve these goals, Government is implementing the National Family Welfare Programme with the following main features: increasing demand for contraception through improved communication approaches; expanding and improving the quality of outreach services; promoting greater community participation; intensifying Population education; enhancing child survival rates; and, reorganising Programme structure and improving its management

[*English*]

Direct Rail Link between Bangalore and Mangalore

8675. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to link Bangalore and Mangalore by broad gauge line via Hassan direct route instead of going round Jolarpet and Kerala; 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.

Development of Computer Software for Treatment

8676. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report appeared in Jansatta dated 12 January, 1987 that recently a computer scientist from Pune has developed a computer software which will take into consideration different kinds of diseases as described in Ayurveda, nature of the body of the patient and suitability of diagnosis and a large number of Ayurvedic medicines and thus prescribed the right course of treatment within a short time;

(b) if so, to encourage Ayurveda, what follow up action has been taken; and

(c) whether there has been any demonstration of the said software in Government's knowledge, if so, the observations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have seen the Jansatta report referred to.

(b) The Government would like to watch such initiatives for some time.

(c) There has been no demonstration of the said software in Government's knowledge.

Institutions for study of Sanskrit abroad

8677. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Institutes/Universities abroad where facilities to teach and study Sanskrit exist;

(b) the outline of Government's plan for helping in coordinating the studies of Sanskrit in those Colleges and Institutes; and

(c) the names of the Colleges/Institutes in the country where special facilities are provided for foreign scholars to learn Sanskrit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA SAHI): (a) This Ministry does not collect such information.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The facility for foreign students to learn Sanskrit are available in Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Lal Bahadur Shastri Kendriya Sanskrit Vidya Peeth, Delhi, Vishwa Bharati University, Shantiniketan and Kendriya Sanskrit Vidya Peeth, Tirupati.

Indo-USSR Cooperation for Water Resources Development

8678. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
DR. V. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and USSR have recently signed a protocol for cooperation in the field of water resources development;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the areas which are likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). A Protocol of Cooperation between Ministry of Water Resources, India and Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management, USSR, in the field of irrigation and water management has been signed on 3rd April, 1987.

The Cooperation Programme covers areas like construction of dams and canals

using targetted blasting method; designing hydraulic structures on unstable soil; studies for design and construction of high earth and rock-fill dams in areas of seismic activity; ground water exploration and prospective drilling; drainage systems for effective control of land salinization and water logging etc.

Use of Integrated Steel Coaches in Railways

8679. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the findings of the recent railway accident in Tamil Nadu, wooden coaches are proposed to be withdrawn from the Railways and only integrated steel coaches would be used;

(b) whether it has been the general experience of Railways that wooden coaches are more risky in an accident than steel coaches with tubular telescopic structure; and

(c) if so, whether this finding has been incorporated in the coach design at the Madras and the proposed Kapurthala coach factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAV-RAO SCINDIA): (a) It is presumed that the Honourable M.P. is referring to the accident of 177 Down Rockfort Express, ex-Madras Egmore to Tiruchirappali, on 15-3-87. The final enquiry findings of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Southern Circle are awaited. Wooden bodied passenger carrying coaches are no longer being manufactured for the BG & MG Systems and the existing ones are being gradually withdrawn and replaced with steel bodied coaches.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Anti-telescopic safety features have been incorporated in Indian Railways' Coach designs since 1957. All the past and

future coaches manufactured in ICF and the New Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala will have this feature.

New bridge at Suchindram across Pazhayar River

8680. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the proposal to strengthen the existing irregular and bad conditioned bridge at Suchindram across 'Pazhayar' river on Trivandrum-Kanyakumari National Highway by replacing it with a new bridge;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Decision has not yet been taken for the location/construction of the new bridge.

Steps to cure People Suffering from Filariasis

8681. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country where people are largely affected and suffering from Filariasis;

(b) whether Government are aware that this disease is on the increase;

(c) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government for the prevention and cure of this disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The problem of Filariasis is endemic in 12 States and 5 Union Territories viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pra-

desh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, A&N Islands, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

(b) No Significant decline in the Microfilaria rate has been observed during past few years.

(c) and (d). The National Filariasis Control Programme is operational in the endemic States/Union Territories of the country since 1955, under which 198 Filariasis Control Units and 160 clinics are functioning to carry out detection and treatment of diseased persons. Central Government provides drugs for treatment and larvicides like Temephos, Fenthion, Paris green, Pyrethrum Extt. etc. for anti-larval operations.

Karur-Dindigul Railway Line

8682. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate time by which the "Karur-Dindigul" Broad Gauge Railway line would be completed; and

(b) the steps Government are taking for the early completion of this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Its completion will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

(b) This work along with parallel B.G. line between Dindigul and Madurai is being progressed according to availability of resources.

Speeding up of Mangalore Passenger Train

8683. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

speed up the Mangalore passenger train; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Due to large number of stoppages and lower booked speed, it is not feasible to speed up the passenger train.

Renewal of Tracks in Gujarat

8684. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocation for renewal of railway track in Gujarat during 1986-87 and the length of the track to be renewed during the current financial year;

(b) whether the project for renewal of railway track is in accordance with the suggestions of the Planning Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The budget allocation of Rs. 42.81 crores was made during 1986-87 for track renewal works in Gujarat area. A length of 250 kms. of track renewal is planned to be undertaken in the current financial year 1987-88.

(b) to (d). Planning Commission approves the plan outlay for Indian Railways as a whole and does not give any state-wise allocation.

Census of Minor Irrigation Works

8685. SHRI PRATAP RAO B BHOSALE: Will the Member of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

take up census of minor irrigation works in the country;

(b) if so, the objectives of this move;

(c) the amount earmarked for this programme;

(d) when the census is proposed to be taken up and the probable period for its completion;

(e) what achievements have been estimated in 1986-87 and the remaining period of Seventh Plan; and

(f) the potential results to be gained by launching this Programme?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The objectives of the scheme are to comprehensively enumerate the sources of minor irrigation to the States Union Territories, assess source-wise area irrigated during Kharif, Rabi and summer seasons and the contribution of these minor irrigation sources by way of new irrigation and as supplementary irrigation.

(c) Rs. 3.50 crores.

(d) and (e). The Census work taken up in 1986-87 is proposed to be completed by 1987-88. The expenditure incurred during 1986-87 is Rs. 64.375 lakhs.

(f) Census work when completed will form a sound data base for planning and development of future Minor Irrigation Programme.

Permission to use all types of edible oils

8686. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration has permitted use of all types of edible oils in manufacture of any type of food articles in Delhi under proper declaration;

(b) whether all the edible oils available in the city are free from health hazard;

(c) if so, the names of those edible oils

and the trials which have been made on these edible oils; and

(d) in what way the Delhi Administration enforces its statutory instructions for displaying of cooking medium by all shopkeepers and petty-hawkers in the city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No permission is required for use of any edible oil in the manufacture of any types of food articles. The oil used in the manufacture of food articles are required to conform to the standards laid down in Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

(b) No instance of any edible oil containing any ingredient hazardous to health has come to notice.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) All the food stalls which sell or expose for sale savouries, sweets or other articles of food are required to display a notice board containing separate lists of the articles which have been cooked in ghee, edible oil, vanaspati and other fat for information of the intending purchaser under Rule 507 of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

Curative Properties of Shilajit

8687. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an Ayurvedic drug 'Shilajit' has several curative properties and this had been provided in laboratory trials over a long period in Moscow;

(b) if so, whether Government have obtained details of this research; and

(c) if so, whether this Indian drug would now be allowed to be prescribed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Shilajit is a well

known drug in Ayurvedic since ancient times, as a rejuvenator (Rasayana) and for treatment of Urinary lithiosis, dysuria, metabolic disturbances and mental disorders. The Statesman of 6th April, 1987 and the Times of India of the same date, based on a UNI Report, have stated that according to a research conducted by certain Soviet Scientists, the use of Shilajit accelerates the process of rehabilitation of muscles, bones and nerves. However, it has been cautioned that Shilajit should not be given to patients showing symptoms of Cancer as it is shown to accelerate cancer.

(c) This drug has already been in use in this country and is being prescribed by Ayurvedic Physicians.

Security Personnel at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi

8688. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the method of selection, for

security personnel in different categories manning the Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi;

(b) the number of officers in different categories and how they were selected;

(c) whether these personnel possess any special training and/or experience for the airport security; and

(d) if not, whether there is any plan to review the method of selection as well as to impart special training to equip the personnel with the requisite training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The selection for posting to Airport Security duties is done on the basis of tenure and service record.

The number of officers of different categories posted at Indira Gandhi International Airport is as follows:—

Deputy Commissioner of Police	: 1
Assistant Commissioner of Police	: 6
Inspectors	: 52
Sub-Inspectors	: 312 (including 31 women)
Assistant Sub-Inspectors	: 12 (including 2 women)
Head Constables	: 275
Constables	: 536 (including 15 women)

(c) These personnel are given training by Delhi Police and also imparted on-the-job training by officers of the Directorate of Civil Aviation Security.

(d) No, Sir.

Idols Unearthed by Archaeological Survey of India

8689. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any

authority to appropriate rare idols unearthed by Archaeological Survey of India or any such agencies or by private efforts depriving the local area of its past heritage; and

(b) if so, the details of the said authority?

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

As per provisions of Section 19 of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, Central Government have been vested with the power to compulsorily acquire antiquities and art treasures. If it is of the opinion that it is desirable to preserve any antiquity or art treasure in a public place and that Government may make an order for the compulsory acquisition of such antiquities or Art Treasures. As regards the antiquities unearthed by the Archaeological Survey of India, being a Central Government agency, they automatically become Central Government property.

However the Central Government has made adequate provision to control the movement of antiquities under Sections 25 and 26 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules framed thereunder 1959, to preserve the cultural heritage of the locality to which it belongs.

Cancellation of Hyderabad-Bombay flight

8690. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a flight from Hyderabad to Bombay in the morning and the same has been cancelled;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to re-introduce the same; and if

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Due to runway repairs Goa airfield was available to Indian Airlines for operation of flights between 07 30 and 12 30 hours only. Indian Airlines had, therefore, to reschedule the Airbus aircraft to operate Bombay-Goa-Bombay service before operating the Bombay-Hyderabad-Bombay service.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Project Report Submitted by Rajasthan to Utilise Narmada Waters

8691. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has submitted the project report for utilising its share of Narmada waters for irrigation in the desert districts of Barmer and Jalore in Rajasthan.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of water to be made available in the said areas under the above scheme and the area of land to be irrigated and the expenditure likely to be incurred; and

(d) the time by which the canal will be ready and water available for irrigation?

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

(b) to (d). The project for utilising Rajasthan's share of 0.5 M.A.F. of Narmada waters is estimated to cost Rs. 347.72 crores. It will provide annual irrigation benefits to an area of about 73 thousand hectares in Barmer and Jalore Districts of Rajasthan. The construction period envisaged is eight years. The time required to complete the canal system depends on the resources made available for the project by the State Government.

Clearance of Irrigation Projects of Rajasthan and Gujarat in Sixth and Seventh Plan

8692. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of medium and major irrigation projects in Rajasthan and Gujarat which have been given clearance during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the irrigation projects on which construction work has started and the amount spent so far;

(c) whether any target has been fixed to complete the projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Two major and eleven medium irrigation schemes in Gujarat and four medium irrigation schemes in Rajasthan were approved in the Sixth Plan. These are Sipu, Zankhari, Kelia, Jhuj, Harnav State-II, Guhai, Hadaf, Demi-II, Aji-II, Aji-III, Bhadar (at Panchmahals), Mazam and Umaria Schemes in Gujarat and Chhapi Irrigation, Bilas Irrigation, Sawan Bhadon and Parwan Lift Irrigation schemes in Rajasthan. No scheme has been approved in Seventh Plan.

(b) and (d). Work on all the schemes is going on and an expenditure of Rs. 142.20 crores on Gujarat's schemes and Rs. 11.70 crores on Rajasthan's schemes is anticipated upto March, 1987. Majority of the schemes of Gujarat are expected to be completed in the Seventh Plan and those of Rajasthan in the Eighth Plan.

Private Contractors Managing Labour Work at Delhi Airport

8693. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether labour contract is given to private contractors for managing labour work at the Delhi Airport;

(b) if so, the number of contractors who have been engaged during the last three years; and

(c) the criteria followed in awarding such contracts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Books to Promote National unity and to Build Character of School Children

8694. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to mould future citizens of the country through good education;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal envisaged for character-building of the school children; and

(c) the type of books, proposed to be introduced to imbibe the spirit of unity and national integration among the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The education system has a very significant role in moulding the future citizens. This has been reiterated in the National Policy on Education, 1986.

(b) National Policy on Education, 1986 has emphasised the integration of essential values for character development in the content and process of education. The Curriculum being developed by NCERT in light of National Policy on Education, 1986 reflects these values.

(c) Imbibing the spirit of unity and national integration among students is one of the main thrusts of National Policy on Education, 1986. Core curricular areas have been recommended to be integrated in the school curriculum to take care of this aspect. These are:-

(i) History of India's Freedom Movement.

- (ii) Constitutional obligations.
- (iii) Content Essential to Nurture National Identity.
- (iv) India's Common Cultural Heritage.
- (v) Equalitarianism, Democracy and Secularism.
- (vi) Equality of Sexes
- (vii) Protection of the Environment.
- (viii) Removal of Social Barriers.
- (ix) Observance of the Small Family Norm.
- (x) Inculcation of the Scientific Temper.

The NCERT is preparing exemplar material and textual material to allow for instruction of these areas as envisaged in the Policy.

Education through Doordarshan

8695. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to replace 'Operation Blackboard' scheme by "Doordarshan in every class" scheme;

(b) whether it is proposed to impart education through the media of Doordarshan; and

(c) if so, the role of Doordarshan under the new education policy and especially in the context of open university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir. The two are separate programmes, with different objectives. Operation Blackboard is being envisaged to remove deficiency in essential facilities in Primary school. Use of T.V., on the other hand, is intended to increase access to good quality instructional material in under-served areas and to improve the quality of education.

(b) Under the INSAT utilisation scheme, educational television programmes for children in the age-group 6-11 are presently being telecast through satellite, 5 days a week, to the States of A.P. Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa and U.P. These programmes are also relayed by the low-power transmitters of Doordarshan in the Hindi-speaking States. TV Programmes for University students are also being telecast through the national TV network.

(c) The National Policy on Education, 1986 envisages use of television as mass and group media for adult education, technical and management education, school and non-formal education, university and higher education. The Open University system will utilise all means of modern communication technology including Television, for broadcast of audio/video educational programmes

Free rail passes to Freedom Fighters

8696. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken action on the issue of free rail passes and concessions to freedom fighters, including their wives; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Freedom Fighters who are receiving pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme from the Central Government are being issued First Class Complimentary Card Passes in favour of self and one companion valid for a period of one year from the date of issue. The scheme came into effect from 19th November 1986 and would be current upto 18th November, 1987

Sahid Matangini Railway Station

8697. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in opening the 'Sahid Matangini' Railway Station in the Panskura-Haldia section of the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) the time by which it will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Sahid Matangini halt station has already been opened for passenger booking.

[Translation]

UGC Grants to Colleges of Faizabad District in U.P.

8698. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minis-

ter of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) the amount of grant given to each degree college functioning/being run in far-flung rural areas of Faizabad district in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission will give additional grant to these colleges as per their demand; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The grants sanctioned by the UGC to colleges in Faizabad district during the Sixth and Seventh Plans so far are as follows:

Name of the College	Grants paid	
	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan (1985-86 & 1986-87)
1. T. N. Degree College Faizabad	Rs. 1,35,044/-	Rs. 70,350/-
2. B.N.K.B. Degree College, Akbarpur	Rs. 5,22,843/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
3. Raja Mohan Girls P.G. College, Faizabad	Rs. 1,80,610/-	Rs. 1,08,360/-
4. B.B. Das Degree College, Pauriya Ashram Faizabad.	Rs. 5,02,496/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-
5. Seore Degree College, Faizabad	-Nil-	Rs. 36,600/-

(b) and (c) The UGC has circulated the guidelines for development grants to Colleges during the Seventh Plan. According to these guidelines, Colleges with specified enrolment, would be eligible for assistance ranging from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs in the Seventh Plan, if they fulfil the pres-

cribed conditions of eligibility. The Commission would consider assistance to the eligible colleges which apply for grants according to the Seventh Plan guidelines.

Steps to Educate Diabetic Patients

8699. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister

of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in majority of diabetic cases, the disease does not cause any dramatic or disabling symptoms like acute pain, shock or threat to life and patients do not give proper attention, until they suffer from its complications like kidney failure, blindness, heart attack or diabetic coma;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to properly educate patients to cure and control the disease; and

(c) whether Government propose to educate the public about the scientific way of tackling the disease through T.V. or Radio programmes as well as through camps in the rural areas also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) In a survey conducted 15 years ago under pegis of the Indian Council of Medical Research. It was found that in 45% diabetes detected in adults the disease was a symptomatic.

(b) Facilities are available for screening for diabetes and advice regarding its management at various Government hospitals.

The Indian Council of Medical Research also provides research grants for study of diabetes in the country so as to establish the profile of the disease, its early manifestation, late complications or treatment with both modern or ayurvedic systems.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government, However, the specialists in the field provide the requisite information through public lectures, radio talks, newspapers articles or T.V. programmes.

There are diabetes clinic in various metropolitan centres from where public is offered leaflets or written materials explaining the nature of the disease, likely complications and the role patients have to

play for self-care in this disease. In some cities, local medical associations hold regular meetings of diabetes patients for discussions and support measures.

World Cup Cricket Matches

8700. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the World Cup Cricket matches are to be held in the country;

(b) the details of the countries which have agreed to share the total expenditure;

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred by Union Government;

(d) the names of the countries who will be participating in these World Cup matches; and

(e) the foreign exchange to be spent in this regard?

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) World Cup Cricket matches are scheduled to be held in October-November, 1987 in the country.

(b) World Cup matches are being organised jointly by the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) and Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan (BCCP). The expenditure on the matches to be played in India will be borne by the B.C.C.I. and expenditure on matches to be played in Pakistan by the B.C.C.P.

(c) Government is not incurring any expenditure on the organisation of World Cup Cricket Matches.

(d) India, Pakistan, West Indies, Australia, England, New Zealand, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe are expected to participate in the World Cup Matches.

(e) Government have agreed to the release of foreign exchange amounting to £ 1.6 million for the organisation of the World Cup 1987.

Expenditure Incurred on Indian Cricket tours abroad

8701. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount both in Indian rupee and foreign exchange spent for Indian Cricket tours abroad during 1986;

(b) the number of matches, both tests and one day, won by the Indian Cricket team; and

(c) the number of days the team was on foreign tours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Board of Control for Cricket in India and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

World Bank aid for Irrigation Projects of Karnataka

8702. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have released the entire World Bank aid given for irrigation projects in Karnataka;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount released by the World Bank for irrigation projects in Karnataka; and

(d) the total amount so far released by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). 70% of the aid disbursed on all externally-aided projects is released to the State Governments as per guidelines of the Government of India.

(c) and (d). World Bank assistance totalling US \$ 148.10 million has been utilised on irrigation projects in Karnataka and the additional Central assistance released to the State Government on account of these projects till 31.3.1987 is Rs. 112.41 crores.

Bomb scare at Bangalore Airport

8703. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bomb scares reported at Bangalore Airport during 1986 and upto March, 1987;

(b) how many of these were hoax;

(c) the mode of communicating the bomb scare; and

(d) the Steps taken to catch hold of the people who did this mischief causing inconvenience to the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) During the period, no such incident was reported.

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

Seminar on New Education Policy and role of teachers

8704. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on the new education policy and role of teachers was organised in New Delhi on 29 December, 1986 by the Department of Education;

(b) if so, whether the seminar had

passed resolutions on professional code for teachers;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the details of other topics discussed in the Seminar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No such seminar was organised by the Department of Education.

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

Scheme for separate administrative set up for Emergency Units in Hospitals

8705. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-implementation of the Government scheme for a separate, independent administrative set-up for the Emergency Units in the major city hospitals in the Capital has been the main cause for the deterioration in their services and apathy towards the needy patients;

(b) whether in the absence of any demarcation about the powers and functions of the Additional Medical Superintendents and Medical Superintendents of these hospitals, and non-deployment of the full contingent of Doctors and other paramedical staff, the Emergency services in these units are in utter shambles; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No. There is no such Government Scheme.

(b) The Services in the emergency units in the major hospitals in the Capital are not suffering due to absence of demarcation of

powers between Additional Medical Superintendents and the Medical Superintendents of these hospitals. There are adequate number of doctors, nurses and para-medical staff.

c) Does not arise.

Vocational Courses at School Level

8706. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ambitious plan to vocationalise school education at the higher secondary level is unlikely to get off the ground for at least one more year as the basic infrastructure for introduction of these "job-oriented courses" has not yet been created in a majority of the States;

(b) if so, the other reasons due to which vocationalisation programme has been a virtual non-starter so far;

(c) the names of the States and Union Territories which have so far introduced vocational courses and the funds provided for by Union Government during the current year; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to give a thrust to the vocationalisation programme?

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 has been no scheme in Central sector so far in VI and VII Plans for assisting States for vocational education. Some of the States have been implementing a programme for vocational education but in the country as a whole the programme has not made significant progress. Lack of finances and inadequacy in planning and curricula related inputs has been the main reason for lack of progress so far. It is proposed to commence a Centrally sponsored scheme to introduce vocational

courses in schools during the current year. Action to implement the scheme like creation of institutional framework, development of curriculum, syllabi and instructional materials, purchase of equipment etc., for schools and recruitment of staff is proposed to be commenced during 1987-88.

(c) The following States/Union Territories have so far introduced vocational courses at school level:—

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry.

A provision of Rs. 50 Crores has been made in the budget of 1987-88 for the vocationalisation programme. Assistance will be extended to States for starting vocational education after the scheme for this purpose has been approved by the Government.

(d) The Government propose to take up a Centrally sponsored scheme to assist the States in the introduction of vocational courses in schools at the higher secondary stage.

Measures to cope with seasonal rush by Southern Railway

8707. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Southern Railway has taken a number of measures to meet seasonal rush;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether during the last summer, the people had to suffer because of the inadequate arrangements made by Southern Railway;

(d) if so, the measures taken to avoid the recurrence of the same; and

(e) whether all necessary arrangements in regard to the provision for drinking water, refreshment and bookstalls have

been made at the platforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Summer specials have been planned to run between Madras-Trivandrum, Madras-Calicut, Trivandrum-Bangalore and Trivandrum-Nizamuddin (Delhi).

(c) to (e). Some rush at counters is inevitable during the summer. However, all care has been taken to provide the necessary facilities like additional booking windows and cold drinking water. The existing refreshment stalls and bookstalls cater to the passengers of the summer specials also.

Assistance sought by Karnataka to achieve target of Family Welfare Programme

8708. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a request from State Government of Karnataka seeking help and assistance in implementing the Family Planning programmes and achieving the target set for 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the details of the facilities provided to State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Government of India has not received any request from State Government of Karnataka seeking help and assistance in implementing the Family Planning programmes and achieving target set for 1987-88.

However, an amount of Rs. 2853.44 lakhs has been allocated to the State Government of Karnataka for implementing the Family Welfare programme during 1987-88.

Committee on Licensing for Acquisition of Ships

8709. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to discharge the function of Licensing for the acquisition of ships;

(b) if so, to what extent this Committee will be different from the Shipping Development Fund Committee; and

(c) how far it will be helpful to the shipping companies?

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

(b) The erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee went into the details of the financial viability of the acquisition proposal, the need for the ship, the loan requirement, for guarantees/counter-guarantees etc. The Ship Acquisition Licensing Committee will grant in principle approval to applications for acquisition of ships on the basis of a broad national plan.

(c) The Ship Acquisition Licensing Committee has been set up with the purpose of ensuring speedy clearance of the ship acquisition proposals.

Cases of Abortion

8710. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news item captioned 'Abortion—probe into how it affects women' appeared in Mid-Day (New Delhi) dated 1 January, 1987;

(b) the number of cases of abortion official as well as unofficial conducted during the last three years, year-wise ending December, 1986 in each state and Union Territory; and

(c) whether any study in this regard has been conducted in the country so far and if so, when and the findings thereof?

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

(b) State-wise number of abortions during last three years is given in the statement below. No data of unofficial abortions is available.

(c) The ICMR had conducted two collaborative studies in connection with abortions. One was the study on 'Short-term sequela of Induced Abortion' published in 1981. The other study was a multicentric study on 'Septic abortions' in 27 teaching hospitals in the country. This study was done from August 1981 to December, 1982. According to this study, nearly 80% of the abortions which had turned septic and reached the hospitals had been induced at non-recognised places. This study also revealed that the awareness about MTP facilities was rather poor in the community. In 1983, a collaborative study on 'illegal abortions', in India was initiated by the ICMR by entrusting it to five centres in the country:

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Rajasthan
3. Orissa
4. Haryana
5. Tamil Nadu

The study lasted for 18 months from July 1983 to December 1984.

Salient findings of the study

1. The extent of illegal abortion (13.3% of pregnancies) in comparison with legal abortion (6.6% of pregnancies) is still quite high and the trend over the past 11 years has not shown any tendency for illegal abortions to decline.

2. The knowledge about inducement of abortion to get rid of unwanted pregnancy is quite high (85.8%) and about its safety only upto 4 months is also fairly high (85.2%). But at the same time, the awareness about the provision of legal abortion and MTP services is rather low (36.5%).

3. The source of information about abortions has been mostly from neighbours and friends (27%).

4. Regarding the preference of providers of

abortion and the place of abortion. It is seen that qualified PHC/ Government doctors (63.1%) are preferred and abortions are taking place in district/Government hospitals (53.3%) more than in rural homes (14%). The reasons for the preference for the qualified doctors are experience, efficiency and faith. However, it is disquieting

to note that the respondents informed that they had to pay some fees to PHC/ Government doctors. There is not much importance attached to secrecy (12.1%).

5. A majority of the abortions have been done by modern methods and techniques (32.4%).

STATEMENT

Statewise number of M.T.Ps done during last three years i.e. 1984-85, 1985-86 & 1986-87 upto December, 1986 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	1984-85	1985-86*	1986-87*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13028	14023	8252
2.	Assam	11871	10588	5985
3.	Bihar	13073	11146	6470
4.	Gujarat	19992	10396	10684
5.	Haryana	12350	14457	7379
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6206	6614	3678
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NR
8.	Karnataka	18300	17516	10481
9.	Kerala	43957	32222	19155
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24761	26277	15344
11.	Maharashtra	95036	119350	86063
12.	Manipur	2494	1905	1333
13.	Meghalaya	—	46	NR
14.	Nagaland	522	805	93
15.	Orrisa	22060	22824	14266
16.	Punjab	24953	21656	13834
17.	Rajasthan	14711	16743	8376
18.	Sikkim**	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	70337	63279	35187

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Tripura	1201	968	535
21.	Uttar Pradesh	103265	98087	71195
22.	West Bengal	34458	38567	7747
23.	A & N Islands	346	416	298
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	484	563	611
25.	Chandigarh	2102	1906	1202
26.	D & N Haveli	101	87	74
27.	Delhi	31213	32850	26894
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1662	1429	946
29.	Lakshadweep**	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	538	703	284
31.	Pondicherry	1509	1405	878
32.	Min. of Defence	3232	3739	2583
33.	Deptt of Railways	33349	3810	2486
Total		577931	582369	362390

* Figure provisional

** Act has not been implemented.

Criteria for Awards to Teachers

8711. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for giving awards to teachers at National level; and

(b) the number of awards in each category and the amount spent in this respect during the last three years ending December, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Under the Scheme of National Awards to Teachers, school teachers are selected for the award on the basis of their academic efficiency, desire for its improvement, genuine interest in and love for children, involvement in social life and reputation enjoyed in the local community.

(b) The number of Awards given away in each category and amount spent in this respect during the last three years ending December, 1986 are as under:—

Number of Awards Categorywise	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(a) Primary School Teachers	81	86	90

1	2	3	4
(b) Secondary School Teachers	70	70	68
(c) Sanskrit Teachers	5	4	2
(d) Arabic/Persian Teachers	3	1	—
TOTAL:	159	161	160

(e) Total Expenditure

Rs. 4,93,046.14Rs. 5,34,431.39Rs. 7,21,399.75

[Translation]

Naming of Trains

8712. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several trains have been named after various regions and this has increased importance of these regions;

(b) whether Government propose to name any railway train after Chambal Valley; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Trains are normally named after mountains, rivers or cities and regions which they serve.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal, at present.

[English]

Dispensing with the services of Railway Employees in West Bengal

8713. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway Volunteers in West Bengal whose services were dispensed with about two years back;

(b) whether there is any proposal to absorb them on priority basis in the Railways in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) 943.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Second Phase of Indira Gandhi Canal

8714. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the work on Second Phase of the Indira Gandhi Canal has been stopped; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Archaeological Survey of India's Office in Kerala

8715 SHRI T BASHEER: Will the Minis-

ter of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal of opening an office of Archaeological Survey of India in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not starting the office in the State so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) The financial requirements/staff needed for setting up a Circle Office in Kerala are under examination.

Unauthorised alarm chain pulling of Kerala Express at Balharshah, Bhopal and Jhansi

8716. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the frequent alarm chain pulling of Kerala Express at Balharshah, Bhopal and Jhansi by unauthorised passengers;

(b) whether these unauthorised passengers harass ladies and other passengers at Jhansi, Bhopal;

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken by Railway Police in the past against these anti-social elements; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There are few cases of alarm chain pulling.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Training of Primary School Teachers

8717. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the existing capacity of pre-service and in-service training institutions for primary school teachers, State-wise;

(b) the additional capacity envisaged under the proposed District Institutes of Education and Training;

(c) whether it is proposed that all primary school teachers shall be trained; and

(d) if so, the target year for achieving this objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) There were 954 teacher training institutions for elementary school teachers. There are no separate institutions for primary level teachers. State-wise details of enrolment in the existing Teacher Training Schools in 84-85 is given in the statement given below. In-service training of teachers is conducted according to the needs by the State Governments/UTs from time to time. Generally there are no separate teacher training institutions for in-service training of teachers.

(b) to (c). The scheme of District Institutes of Education and Training is yet to be finalised. It is envisaged that every teacher should undergo in-service training periodically but no specific date has been specified for training all teachers or a specific periodicity for in-service training.

STATEMENT

Enrolment in Elementary level Teacher Training in 84-85

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,128	1,696	3,824
2.	Assam	1,755	433	2,188
3.	Bihar	2,793	2,900	5,693
4.	Gujarat	7,000	8,000	15,000
5.	Haryana	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	785	785
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	280	138	418
8.	Karnataka+	7,028	10,796	17,822
9.	Kerala	1,735	5,610	7,345
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4,850	1,078	5,928
11.	Maharashtra	.	.	.
12.	Manipur	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	280	248	528
14.	Nagaland	67	30	97
15.	Orissa	4,323	2,327	6,650
16.	Punjab	294	1,227	1,521
17.	Rajasthan	3,526	1,339	4,865
18.	Sikkim	67	37	104
19.	Tamil Nadu	1,329	1,968	3,297
20.	Tripura+	55	60	115
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3,982	2,892	6,874
22.	West Bengal	@	@	@

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	68	69	137
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	14	44
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	150	795	945
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	170	759	929
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	332	162	494
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—
INDIA		42,240	43,363	85,603

* Included In Under Graduate Training Colleges.

@ Courses Suspended for Teacher Orientation Training.

+ Relates to 83-84.

Source: Selected Educational Statistics, 1984-85—Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education Planning, Monitoring and Statistics Division.

Commonwealth Games, 1994

8718. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to have the Commonwealth Games, 1994 in India

(b) if so, the venue selected therefor; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The Indian Olympic Association have written a letter seeking approval of Government for making a bid to hold the Commonwealth Games 1994 in India. The bid for holding the Games is to be made b

March, 1988 and a decision in the matter will be taken at the appropriate time

Shipping Service between Calcutta and Port Blair

8719 SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has resumed the passenger shipping service between Calcutta and Port Blair which was suspended till December, 1986; and

(b) if not the alternative arrangement made to run the passenger service from Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Commonwealth Games, 1994 in India. The bid for holding the Games is to be made by

January, 1987 after a temporary suspension

(b) Does not arise

World Bank Assistance for Medium Irrigation Projects of Andhra Pradesh

8720 SHRI V TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to execute some of the medium irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh with the help of World Bank during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the names of such projects and the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the details of World Bank assistance sought and made available to the State Government till date?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI N. SHANKARANAND): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Budget Allocation for National Health Programme

8721 DR T KALPANA DEVI

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI:

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

(a) the total budget allocated for National Health Programme for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) whether medicines required for the control of diseases under the National Health Programme are not available at various places;

(c) if so, what was the amount utilised during the last three years year-wise and the reasons for not utilising the allocated amount; and

(d) what steps are being taken to make these medicines available according to requirement?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Statement II indicating the amounts allocated/utilized for medicines during the last three years viz. 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given below.

STATEMENT-I

(Rs in lakhs)

	Programme	Budget allocation		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	National TB Control Programme	1100.00	1200.00	1350.00
2.	National Programme for control of Blindness	750.00	600.00	650.00
3.	N.M.E.P.	8868.00	8500.00	8200.00
4.	National Filaria Eradication Programme	25.00	40.00	50.00

	1	2	3	4
6. National Leprosy Eradication Programme		1440.00	1400.00	1700.00
Grand Total		12315.00	11890.00	12100.00

N.M.E.P.—National Malaria Eradication Programme

STATEMENT II

Amounts allocated/utilised for medicines during the last three years under National Health Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. National TB Control Programme	929.50	964.50	1034.50
2. National Programme for control of Blindness	15 00	15 00	15.00
3. National Malaria Era-dication Programme	571.51	753.54	748.75
4. National Filaria Eradication Programme	6.00	3 00	4.17
5. Guinea Worm Eradication Programme	—	—	—
6. National Leprosy Eradication Programme	478.85	513.00	338.00
Total	2000.86	2249 04	2140.42

Proposal to review norms for Censorship of Films

8722 DR T KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to review the norms laid down for the censorship of films; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir The existing guidelines have been found to be sufficiently comprehensive. As such, Government at present have no proposal for reviewing them.

Marketing of Triple Antigen with Polio Vaccine

8723 DR. T KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether triple antigen along with polio vaccine has been allowed for marketing in the country;

(b) if so, when this preparation was allowed for marketing;

(c) whether such preparation is being imported or produced in the country;

(d) whether Government are aware about the adverse reactions of this vaccine; and

(e) if so, the findings of the trials conducted in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). According to information available, the quadruple vaccine containing DPT (Diphtheria Pertussis and Tetanus) with Polio Vaccine (Inactivated Salk) has been permitted by the Commissioner, Food and Drugs Administration, Maharashtra and the vaccine is reported to be marketed from January, 1987.

(c) The inactivated Polio Vaccine bulk which figures in Appendix 6, list 3, of Open General Licence, of the Import & Export Policy is imported and mixed with DPT (Diphtheria Pertussis and Tetanus) which is indigenously manufactured in the country to produce quadruple vaccine.

(d) Government is not aware of any adverse reaction of the vaccine reported abroad.

(e) In view of (d) above, does not arise
Extension of Vayudoot Services to Neighbouring Countries

8724. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to expand Vayudoot services to the neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the new areas in the neighbouring countries proposed to be brought under Vayudoot map during the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Independent status to Physiotherapist

8725. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Estimates Committee in their 70th Report (1983-84) have recommended that Physiotherapists may be given an independent and appropriate status.

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted and implemented this recommendation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) The issue is linked with the proposal for revision of the scales of pay of the Physiotherapists. The Fourth Central Pay Commission has not made any specific recommendations in respect of Physiotherapists.

[Translation]

Stoppage of Frontier Mail at Ramganj Mandi Railway Station

8726 SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government for providing a stoppage of Frontier Mail at Ramganj Mandi Railway Station under Kota Division (Western Railway);

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to provide the stoppage of the train there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The suggestion has not been found justifiable.

[English]

Financial assistance for extension and Modernisation of Barbati Stadium Complex in Orissa

8727. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided financial assistance for the extension and modernisation of Barbati Stadium Complex in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance given to the State of Orissa for that purpose during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) Possibly the reference is to the Barabati stadium. A grant of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided as Central assistance to the Government of Orissa for the purpose

as per details given below:

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	0.50
1985-86	Nil
1986-87	19.50
TOTAL	20.00

Development of Cultural Centre, Thanjavur

8728. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Regional Cultural Centre Thanjavur, has completed one year and is functioning from a State Governing building in Thanjavur with Director in Madras; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to develop the centre as visualised?

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

Railway crossing at Solagampatti Railway Station

8729. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a level crossing till about 40 years ago, on the east of Solagampatti Railway Station in Trichy Railway Division benefitting the villages on both sides of the Trichy-Thanjavur Railway line;

(b) whether the Railways are aware that, on account of the absence of a level crossing at that point the people living on both sides, could not have traffic facility; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide a level crossing at that point?

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

(b) Some representations have been received in this regard.

(c) Railways can undertake provision of manned level crossing if a proposal is sponsored by the State Government/Local Authority with an undertaking to bear the initial and recurring expenditure.

Patna-Dhanbad Vayudoot Service

8730. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Patna-Dhanbad Vayudoot air service is to be started soon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Subject to availability of aircraft capacity and development of infrastructural facilities, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Dhanbad during the current plan period.

Withdrawal of Patna-Muzaffarpur Vayudoot Service

8731. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vayudoot service introduced between Patna and Muzaffarpur had been withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Vayudoot service to Muzaffarpur had to be discontinued due to poor load factor.

Percentage of marks in English for entrance examination to medical course

8732. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether students not securing 50 per cent marks in English in intermediate examinations are ineligible for taking the entrance examination to the medical courses;

(b) whether this provision does not prejudice the interest of students living in those areas where English is only an optional subject;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) In accordance with the regulations framed by the Medical Council of India, a candidate for admission to the medical course must have obtained not less than 50% of the total marks in English and Physics, Chemistry & Biology taken together at the qualifying examination (or at the higher examination) in the case of medical colleges where the admissions are made on the basis of marks obtained at these examinations or 50% of the total marks in English and Physics, Chemistry & Biology taken together at the competitive entrance examinations where such examinations are held for admissions to the medical courses.

(b) to (d). The provision in the aforesaid regulation of the Medical Council is justified in view of the fact that the medium of instruction in the medical courses continues to be English. In respect of candidates belonging to SC/ST the minimum marks required for admission are 40% in lieu of 50% for general candidates.

Exchange of Coaches between India and U.S.A.

8733. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements for exchange of sports coaches between India and U.S.A. have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). There is a possibility that some coaches from U.S.A. may come to India in the future under the Indo-US Joint Commission. The matter, however, is at an exploratory stage only.

Programme to acquaint teachers with New Education Policy

8734. SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched a crash programme for the teachers to acquaint them with the New Education Policy and propose to set up District Institutes of Education;

(b) if so, the details of achievements and targets for the current year in respect of Assam; and

(c) the details of the other schemes in this regard and number of officers trained

in the Inservice course for Block Education Officers and proposed for the current year?

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 recognises that teacher education is a continuing process, and the present system needs to be overhauled. As a first step in that direction, action on Mass orientation of teachers in the National Policy on Education was initiated last year by imparting training to 5,00,000 teachers through NCERT. It is also proposed to establish District Institutes of Education and Training both for pre-service and inservice courses of elementary school teachers and for continued education of the personnel working in non-formal and adult education programmes. The scheme is yet to be finalised.

(b) The number of teachers in Assam who attended the Mass Orientation of teachers programme in 1986 was about 12,000 Primary teachers and about 4,000 secondary school teachers. It is proposed to organise similar programme on the same scale in 1987 also and every year till 1990.

(c) This Ministry has not organised any inservice course for Block Development Officers and there is no such proposal.

Non-Formal Education for Students in Assam

8735. SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action so far taken/proposed to be taken in respect of backward population/tribal population in Assam in general to provide non-formal education for the drop-outs, working children and girls who cannot attend the whole day schools to

enable them to pursue education of their choice;

(b) the details of Non-Formal Education Centres and Adult Education Centres that have been opened/proposed to be opened in the near future; and

(c) the achievements in Assam so far in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The order to provide non-formal education for the drop-outs, working children and girls who cannot attend the whole day school, to enable them to pursue their education, a Centrally sponsored scheme of grant of assistance to 9 educationally backward States, including Assam, is in operation since 1979-80

(b) and (c). The number of Non-Formal and Adult Education Centres functioning during 1986-87 and corresponding enrolment in these centres is as below:

Scheme	No. of Centres	Coverage (Approx)
Non-Formal Education	5,940	1,48,500
Adult Education	5,985	1,87,929

New centres are opened according to the sanctioned schemes and financial allocations available. It is therefore not possible to specify the number of new centres that will be opened in future.

Central Financial Assistance to "Dr. P.V. Mandlik Memorial Hospital" at Ori

8736. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 3379 on 19 March, 1987 regarding Central assistance for P.V. Mandlik Memorial Hospital, Ori and state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra had agreed to contribute Rs. 3,42,000/- for the construction work of Dr. P.V. Mandlik Memorial Hospital at Ori in the Rajapur Taluka of the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra and if so, whether the Centre would contribute its share in the financial year 1987-88; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government will contribute its share under the special scheme expeditiously so as to facilitate the payment of its share by the Maharashtra Government also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Yes Sir As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No 3379 on 19th March, 1987 the Government of Maharashtra have agreed to contribute their share of Rs 3,42,000/- towards this project. However, procedural formalities relating to commitment of the State Government towards the running of the hospital in case the voluntary organisation runs into difficulties etc., are yet to be completed. The request of the voluntary organisation for financial assistance will be considered further on receipt of clarifications sought from the State Government.

Increase in Licence Fee for Homoeopathic Doctors in Delhi

8737. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the licence fee for Homoeopathic Doctors in Delhi has been raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 1000/- per year;

(b) whether this will seriously curb the popularity of Homoeopathic treatment; and

(c) whether the Association of Delhi Homoeopaths has requested for a reconsideration of the matter and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHA-PARDE): (a) No, Sir. In fact the licence fee has been raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 1000/- for the persons dealing in intoxicating spirituous preparations i.e. preparations/medicines containing more than 20 degree proof alcohol. The licence fee equally applies to Allopathic, Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic medicines Registered Medical Practitioners of Homoeopathy can possess intoxicating spirituous preparations to the tune of 550 millilitres of each preparation without licence.

(b) No, Sir. The licence fee has been raised for all the systems of medicine.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has recommended to the Delhi Administration that the request of Delhi Homoeopathic Chemist Association may be considered sympathetically.

Provision of night landing facility at Dibrugarh

8738. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK. Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal by Indian Airlines to extend IC-487/488 flight to Dibrugarh;

(b) whether the proposed extension not possible because of no night landing facility at Dibrugarh; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to extend night landing facility at Dibrugarh on priority basis to enable Indian Airlines to materialise the proposal?

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

(b) and (c). Appropriate steps will be taken depending upon the availability of funds and requirements of Airlines for night landing facilities.

Sales at Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and Dimapur Railway Stations

8739. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the sales generated by Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and Dimapur stations of North-Frontier Railway during the last three years, month-wise break-up and the relevant percentage of increase;

(b) whether present facilities at Dibrugarh Railway Station are inadequate to meet the growing volume of traffic therefrom;

(c) whether due to lack of second platform at Dibrugarh, the passengers face severe hardships;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to construct second platform at Dibrugarh and when; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there is any perspective plan to develop Dibrugarh Station to cope with the growing traffic; if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The facilities provided and proposed at Dibrugarh Town railway station are adequate to cope with the present volume of traffic.

(c) and (d) It is proposed to provide an additional medium level platform at Dibrugarh station and work in this connection is already in hand.

(e) Yes, Sir. In addition to provision of a

passenger platform, the following works are also proposed to be undertaken:-

(i) Extension of shed over the exist-

ing platform,

(ii) Improvement to the ladies waiting hall.

STATEMENT

sale of tickets at Dimapur, Dibrugarh and Tinsukia stations during the last three years (Month-wise):

DIMAPUR

Month	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
April	39015	37780	34129
May	31928	28509	47451
June	30449	30780	34052
July	25139	30006	33128
August	26315	29055	33183
September	28406	30213	36439
October	28363	41916	46776
November	31044	33483	37115
December	32922	40207	48008
January	34807	38114	42184
February	34139	38768	42084
March	37151	43010	45449
Total	379678	421841	479998
Percentage increase over previous year	(+11.10%)	(+ 13.79%)	

DIBRUGARH

April	17973	14974	12016
May	13588	10328	11254
June	11703	17760	8408
July	10728	7595	8091
August	11801	6563	7524
September	9739	6874	6522
October	13012	8200	7351
November	9687	7056	6300
December	9655	7563	6748
January	11150	6668	7094
February	13983	8670	8331
March	14985	12738	10304
Total	148004	114989	99943

Month	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Percentage increase over previous year	(+ 22.4%)	(+ 13.5%)	
<i>TINSUKIA</i>			
April	53470	51213	48207
May	44166	47201	44243
June	38958	39750	37206
July	40760	41721	35015
August	40061	35657	33183
September	41569	37477	33389
October	49024	44586	41328
November	39488	38554	35337
December	38513	36381	37609
January	43230	37489	42582
February	50028	39625	41990
March	52357	53367	42607
Total	531624	503021	472696
Percentage increase over previous year	(-5.4%)	(-6.0%)	

Introduction of Computer Reservation facilities at Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Dimapur

8740 SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inconvenience and hardship faced by passengers at Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Dimapur stations of Indian Airlines in getting their reservations/confirmations due to non computer reservation facility at these stations and their sole dependence on Guwahati/Calcutta for the purpose;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce computer reservation facility at the above stations in view of ever increasing traffic therefrom; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. The difficulties are on account of poor communication facilities.

(b) Indian Airlines has a proposal to introduce computerised reservation facility at Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Dimapur in a phased manner.

(c) The facility would be introduced, after the P&T provides data circuits.

[Translation]

Charging of licence fee from Railway Porters

8741. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether licence fee is charged from the licensed porters working in Railways;

(b) whether there are any criteria for fixing the licence fee;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

(d) whether Government are aware that licence fee is being charged at different rates in various zonal Railways; and

(e) if so, the reasons for such a disparity?

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

(b) and (c). The amount of licence fee is so fixed as to recover the supervision charges and the cost of uniforms supplied to the porters to the extent possible.

(d) and (e). Different scales of licence fee have been fixed for stations taking into account their size and importance.

[English]

Sale of Pan at railway stations

8742 SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders have been issued to stop selling of 'pan' at some railway stations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the railway stations where selling of 'pan' has been stopped; and

(d) the criteria adopted for selection of stations for stopping sale of 'pan' there?

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

(b) This has been done with regard to greater cleanliness of Railway Stations.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) This policy is to be gradually extended to most of the stations.

Railway Projects and Bridges in Bihar and Fly-over at Kishanganj (Purnea) on N.H. 31

8743. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Railway projects for Bihar presently under consideration;

(b) the proposals for railway bridges in Bihar under consideration;

(c) whether there is any proposal for a railway bridge at Kishanganj (Purnea) on National Highway No. 31; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) New rail line and gauge conversion projects approved are as under:—

New Lines:

- (i) Talgaria-Tupkadih
- (ii) Chittauni-Bagaha
- (iii) Sakri-Hasanpur

Gauge Conversions:

- (iv) Barabanki-Samastipur
- (v) Barauni-Katihar
- (vi) Samastipur-Darbhanga

S. Nos. (i) (iv) & (v) have been commissioned to traffic and are having residual works in progress.

S. Nos. (ii), (iii) & (vi) have not yet been taken up in view of resource constraints.

In addition, a large number of other railway works have been taken up in Bihar.

(b) Road over bridges are approved in Bihar at:

1. Adityapur
2. Motihari
3. Sasaram
4. Arrah
5. Rajinder Nagar
6. Yarpur
7. Chitkora
8. Dalton Ganj

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No proposal for this road over bridge has been sponsored by the State Government

Setting up New Airports

8744. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up new airports in the country considering the demands from various States; and

(b) if so the places selected for construction of such airports in the country and the amount allocated by Government for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Development of new airports is taken up depending upon the demand from the airlines and the capacity available with them, traffic potential and the availability of resources for development of infra-structural facilities.

(b) Presently, the National Airports Authority is developing new airports at Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Calicut (Kerala) and Agatti (Lakshadweep Island) The likely cost of development of these airports is indicated below against each of them:

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------------|
| (i) Shimla | — | Rs. 4.21 crores. |
| (ii) Calicut | — | Rs. 22.41 crores. |
| (iii) Agatti | — | Rs. 6.81 crores. |

Muscat-Trivandrum Flight

8745. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a long standing demand from the people of Kerala working in Sultanate of Oman to operate a flight between Muscat and Trivandrum;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start such a flight by Air India; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) A memorandum received on behalf of people of Kerala in the Sultanate of Oman was considered in June, 1983.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Hardship to Students at Gandhi Darshan Complex of Martyr's Day

8746. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that school children of Delhi, who had gathered for peace march on Martyr's Day at Gandhi Darshan Complex had to face great hardships when many of them had to go without food and had to boycott the march;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Import of Turbo-Prop Planes for
Vayudoot**

8747. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHO-SALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import some turbo-prop planes for Vayudoot; and

(b) if so, the details of this proposal and name of countries from where this import has to be made with amount of expenditure involved in this deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). With a view to meeting projected increase in the traffic in the coming years, to cater to the proposed expansion plans as well as to replace some of the ageing aircraft, Vayudoot proposes to acquire some aircraft. The company with the approval of its Board of Directors has formed a Committee to make an assessment of the additional aircraft capacity required and to make recommendations about the type and number of aircraft to be acquired.

**Construction of wharf Facilities and
Container Terminal Project at
Vallarpadam**

8748. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct wharf facilities from Port Cochin to Mattancherry in Cochin Port; and

(b) whether the Container Terminal Project at Vallarpadam in Cochin Port has been approved?

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

(b) The Container Terminal Project at Vallarpadam is not a part of the approved 7th Plan for the Port.

**Conservation of Protected Monuments in
Delhi**

8749. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the major projects undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India for the conservation and renovation of the protected monuments in Delhi circle;

(b) the brief particulars of the projects and the estimated cost of each;

(c) the expenditure incurred until 31 December, 1986;

(d) the expenditure budgeted for the financial year 1986-87 with breakup, monument-wise; and

(e) whether it is proposed to undertake a face-lifting of the Jama Masjid, Delhi which is in a shabby state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Under the scheme included in the Seventh Five Year Plan six protected monuments in Delhi Circle have been taken up for conservation.

(b) to (d) As per statement given below.

(e) Conservation of Jama Masjid, Delhi is undertaken as per the needs of its structural problems.

STATEMENT

Brief particulars of the projects and the estimated cost, expenditure upto 31.12.1986 and expenditure budgeted for the financial year 1986-87

Sl No	Name of the Monument	Estimated cost	Expenditure upto 31.12.1986	Expenditure budgeted for the financial year 1986-87	Brief Particulars
1	Subz Burj	Rs 3,14,600/-	Rs 86,706/-	Rs 2,00,000/-	Covering of high drummed double dome and drum with coloured tiles Restoring of interior plaster and stucco mouldings
2	Kotla Feroz Shah complex	a) Rs 6,41,070/- b) Rs 5,45,000/-	Rs 2,78,080/-	Rs 5,00,000/-	Restoration and water-tightening the southern and western fortification walls
3	Qutb Minar	Rs 35,37,028/-	Rs 4,66,193/-	Rs 7,00,000/-	Structural repairs at ground storey by way of replacing decayed and damaged crushed stone veneers Restoring and stabilising the heart masonry in rich mortar etc
4	Humayun Tomb	Rs 16,45,000/-	Rs 2,41,348/-	Rs 4,00,000/-	Structural conservation to the complex covering Behauli Mosque, Isa Khans tomb and gate alongwith adjoining masonry enclosures for water-tightening, stabilising under-pinning and

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument	Estimated cost	Expenditure upto 31.12.1986	Expenditure budgeted for the financial year 1986-87	Brief Particulars
5.	Red Fort	Rs 27,97,000/-	Rs 2,38,482/-	Rs 3,00,000/-	restoration of disturbed masonry, restoration of flooring, Providing of grilled fencing etc.
6	Jantar Mantar	Rs 2,36,000/-	Rs 88,753/-	Rs 1,00,000/-	Restoration of cut and moulded red sand stone and marble parapet panels fixing with moulded pilasters over the Eastern Wall. Erection of dwarf wall on either side of paths between Naubat Khana and Dewane-Am. Laying of sand stone flooring for pathways.

Maintenance of Vayudoot planes

8750. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that four Turbo-Prop aircrafts acquired by Vayudoot from Indian Airlines are awaiting repairs by Indian Airlines;

(b) whether Indian Airlines is responsible for the maintenance, repair and upkeep of the Vayudoot aircrafts;

(c) whether Indian Airlines is not properly looking after the maintenance and repair work of Vayudoot's aircrafts; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government in this regard and loss being incurred by Vayudoot as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) At present, only one HS-748 aircraft is under repairs with Indian Airlines.

(b) Indian Airlines carry out major maintenance inspections for these aircrafts.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Land Acquisition for Calicut Bypass

8751. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision was made under the Annual Plan for 1986-87 to meet the cost of land acquisition for the Calicut bye-pass on National Highway No. 17;

(b) whether necessary sanction has been accorded to the land acquisition estimates for the project;

(c) whether land acquisition awards have been passed in this respect;

(d) whether the land acquisition notification in this respect was allowed to expire; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for land acquisition of Calicut bye-pass (Phase I) was made in Annual Plan 1986-87.

(b) Land acquisition estimate amounting to Rs 102.778 lakhs for a length of 7.25 km out of total length of 28.124 km forming Phase-I of the project has been sanctioned.

(c) Land acquisition awards in respect of 2 blocks out of the 28 blocks in Phase-I estimate have been passed.

(d) and (e) Land acquisition notification in respect of blocks 1-9 lapsed as the preliminary notification was published by the State Govt. without getting the land acquisition estimate approved by the Ministry.

Indian Council of Historical Research

8752. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current composition of the Indian Council of Historical Research;

(b) the programme of research and publication approved for 1986-87;

(c) the programme of action executed by 31 December 1986;

(d) the progress made in the publication of the proposed 70-Volume Source book of Indian History;

(e) the progress made in the completion

of 10-Volume history of freedom movement; and

(f) the progress made in the publication of the Indian Historic Review and how much it is behind schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The present composition of the Council is given in the statement given below.

(b) The following tentative programmes were planned by I.C.H.R. for 1986-87:—

Research Projects	—	50
Fellowships	—	190
Study-cum-travel grants	—	320
Publication subsidy	—	40

(c) During the year 1986-87 (upto 31st December, 1986), the Council sanctioned

20 research projects, 106 study-cum-travel grants and provided 41 fellowships. 29 professional organisations of historians were given financial assistance for holding seminars, symposia, conferences, etc. 49 research theses, monographs and journals were approved for grant of subsidy for publication.

(d) This is a continuing programme under which 63 volumes have been prepared out of which seven have been published and the others are in the process of publication.

(e) The first volume covering the year 1937 was published in 1985. The second volume is ready for the press. The work on the publication of the rest of the volumes is in progress.

(f) Volume X of the Indian Historical Review is in the press. Volume XI is ready for publication and Volume XII is under preparation. The publication is two years behind schedule.

STATEMENT

CHAIRMAN :	1	Prof Irfan Habib, Centre of Advanced Study Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
18 Historians nominated by Govt. of India	2	Professor Sarojini Regani, Department of History Osmania University Hyderabad.
	3.	Professor S.H. Ritti Professor & Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History & Epigraphy Karnataka University (Karnataka)
	4.	Professor K.D Bajpai H/15 Padmakar Nagar Sagar-470004 (M.P.)
	5.	Professor T.K. Ramachandran, Professor and Head of the Department of History University of Kerala Kariavattom Trivandrum-595581

6. Prof S S Bal
Vice-Chancellor
Guru Nanak Dev University
Amritsar
7. Professor M N Das
Formerly Vice-Chancellor
Utkal University,
17, Satya Nagar,
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8. Professor B S Mathur
Department of History
Udaipur University
Udaipur (Rajasthan)
9. Professor N Subrahmaniam
30 Kerala Ammal Layout
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(Tamil Nadu).
10. Professor K A Nizami
Nizami Village,
Sir Syed Road,
Aligarh Muslim University
Aligarh (U P).
11. Professor V A Narain
Principal,
Patna College,
Patna (Bihar)
12. Professor B N Puri,
B-58, Sector-A
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Lucknow-226006
13. Professor B Sheikh Ali
Vice-Chancellor
Goa University
Goa
14. Professor (Dr.) J.R. Kamble,
Department of History
Ravi Shankar University
Raipur
15. Professor Fida Hasnain
Sastgri House
New Housing Colony
Chanapore
Srinagar-190015
16. Dr. H. Bareh
Head, Creative Arts,
A P Phira Building
Fruit Garden
Shillong-793003
(Meghalaya)

	17	Dr H D Sankhala Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute PUNE-411006
	18	Professor Susil Choudhary Calcutta University Calcutta
	19	Professor Ravinder Kumar Director Nehru Memorial Museum & Library New Delhi
Representative of U G C	20	Chairman University Grants Commission Bahadurshah Zafar Marg New Delhi-110002
Archaeological Survey of India	21	Director General Archaeological Survey of India New Delhi
	22	Director National Archives of India Janpath New Delhi-110001
4 representatives of Govt of India	23	Secretary (Education) Ministry of Human Resource Development Shastri Bhawan New Delhi
	24	Secretary Department of Culture Ministry of Human Resource Development Shastri Bhawan New Delhi
	25	Financial Advisor Ministry of Human Resource Development Shastri Bhawan New Delhi
	26	Shri Kireet Joshi Special Secretary Ministry of Human Resource Development Shastri Bhawan New Delhi
Member Secretary	27	Director Indian Council of Historical Research 35, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi-1

**Improvement of catering services in
Neelachal Express**

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state

8753 SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL · Will

(a) whether the quota of II class Air Con-

ditioned Sleeper Coach by Neelachal Express is quite inadequate for Bhubaneswar Station;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to enhance the same;

(c) whether catering service in Neelachal Express is not satisfactory; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken to improve its services?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Opinion polls conducted on Neelachal Express trains reveal that majority of passengers appreciate the quality of food served. However, to improve the catering service further, the steps proposed to be taken include installation of battery operated hot cases, intensification of inspections, modernisation of base kitchens, training of staff and strict action against defaulters.

Provision for Continuing Medical Education for Doctors in India

8754. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doctors in India lack the latest knowledge in the fast developing medical disciplines due to absence of advanced continuing medical education;

(b) whether any provision is being made for continuing medical education for doctors in India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) A purely Central Scheme of "Continuing Medical Education of Model Teachers" has been in operation since the Fifth Five Year Plan with the purpose of imparting training in Educational Science to health personnel in general and medical teachers in particular. Under this Scheme grants are given to selected institutions to set up National Teachers Training Centres in different regions of the country to impart training to members of the medical faculty to update their knowledge in the science and technology of medical education. Four such National Teachers Training Centres have been set up so far at Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research Pondicherry; Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh; Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University Varanasi and B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad. The approved Seventh Five Year Plan outlay (1985-90) for the Scheme is Rs 40.00 lakhs.

Besides, to enable the Indian doctors to keep abreast with the latest advances in medical sciences, the Government of India is giving grants to National Academy of Medical Sciences (India) under "Continuing Medical Education Programme." This Scheme is aimed at providing facilities to up-date knowledge of medical practitioners and postgraduate students at different levels in various specialities of medical sciences, to improvise and prepare self-learning aids for various categories of health professionals covered under the programme and to develop audiovisual aids such as projection transparencies, slide-taped lectures video-tapes etc. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90), Rs 37.00 lakhs has been allocated to National Academy of Medical Sciences for this Programme.

Apart from this, various professional organisations hold their own Continuing Medical Education Programmes.

Efforts are also being made to utilise the services of Physicians of Indian origin

settled abroad to acquire more and more Indian doctors with the use of latest technology and practical skill in the medical field, and for this purpose the Medical Council of India has been made the nodal agency.

Tellicherry Mahe Bypass on National Highway No. 17 in Kerala

8755. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for a combined bypass for Tellicherry and Mahe on National Highway No. 17 in Kerala;

(b) whether any request has been received from the State/local authorities for the early approval of the alignment plan in this regard;

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(d) the allocation made under the Annual Plan for 1986-87 for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The alignment proposed by the State has been generally agreed to subject to certain observations.

(d) A provision of Rs. 67.00 lakhs for Land Acquisition for this bypass was made in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Inland Waterways Development Schemes

8756. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any achievement in implementing the developmental schemes of inland waterways during the year 1986; and

(b) the inland waterways schemes which

are proposed to be completed during the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. During 1986, development schemes of inland waterways are:—

CIWTC acquired 9 vessels thereby increasing the carrying capacity to 4.10 lakh M.T from 3.63 lakh M.T in 1985-86;

infrastructural facilities at river terminals at Calcutta and Karimganj have been provided;

improvement works of the dry-docks at Rajabagan Dockyard have been carried out.

The Inland Waterways Authority of India has been set up on 27.10.86 as an apex organisation for development of inland waterways in the country. The conservancy works, river training works, provision of navigational aids and terminal facilities on the National Waterways (Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly) have been undertaken.

(b) The schemes included in the 7th Plan for implementation are:-

- (i) Acquisition of 63 vessels by CIWTC;
- (ii) Modernisation of the shipbuilding/repair facilities at Rajabagan Dockyard, Calcutta;
- (iii) Development of infrastructural facilities for shipping and navigation on the Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the National Waterway.
- (iv) Hydrographic surveys of Brahmaputra West Coast Canal (Cochin-Quilon Section), Godavari, Ghaghra, Gandak and Kosi;
- (v) Improvement of Commamur, Eluru, Kakinada canals in Andhra

- Pradesh and the Buckingham Canal in Andhra and Tamil Nadu;
- (vi) Improvement of Champakara and Cochin-Udyogmandal canals and Neendakara-Cheriyazheekal waterway in Kerala; and
- (vii) Dredging of Mandovi, Zuari and Mapusa rivers in Goa.

**Shed at Bhalki Railway Station
(Karnataka)**

8757 SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to provide a shed at Bhalki Railway Station (Karnataka),
- (b) if so, the time by which it will be constructed; 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 matter is under re-examination within the resources available

[*Translation*]

**Passenger amenities at Jhumri Tilaiya
Railway Station (Kodarma)**

8758 SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether passengers at Jhumri Tilaiya Railway Station of Kodarma have to face inconvenience in the absence of shed, over bridge, rest house, separate ticket counter for women and other facilities there; and

(b) if so, the time by which necessary steps will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There may be some inconvenience.

(b) For the traffic at this station the additional facilities are not justified at present.

Working Girls Hostels

8759 SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise names of the organisations given grants during 1985-86 and 1986-87 for construction of working girls hostels and the amount of grants given to each of them;

(b) the additional capacity likely to be made available as a result thereof; and

(c) the number of organisations whose applications are under consideration?

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 showing State/Union Territory-wise amount given to each of the Voluntary Organisations for the construction of Working Women's Hostels during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given in the Statement given below. These includes the grant in respect of Working Women Hostels sanctioned prior to 1.4.85 also.

(b) 34 and 33 additional Working Women's Hostels were sanctioned during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. These would provide accommodation to 1930 and 1762 working women respectively

(c) 24

STATEMENT

Scheme of Assistance for the Construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women With a Daycare Centre Organisations-wise Grants-in-Aid released during 1985-86 and 1986-87

S. No	State/U T /Organisation	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
(i)	ANDHRA PRADESH		
1	Pragati Charitable Trust, Vishakhapatnam	2 52.000	—

1	2	3	4
2.	Snehalayam Gunfoundry, Hyderabad	8,62,500	—
3.	Vasavya Mahila Mandali, Vijayawada.	3,32,610	—
4.	Mahila Sangham, Gudivada	1,12,500	5,77,606
5.	Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Guntur	—	2,25,000
		<u>15,59,610</u>	<u>8,02,606</u>
(II)	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	—	—
(III)	ASSAM		
6.	Working Women's Association, Dibrugarh.	1,02,813	—
(IV)	BIHAR		
7.	Arjun Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra, Jamshedpur	—	1,41,047
(V)	GUJARAT		
8.	Shri Vikas Vidyalaya, Wadhwan City	1,30,350	—
9.	Vikas Jyot Trust, Baroda	1,50,937	3,01,874
10.	Shri Tapibhai Ranchhoddas Gandhi Vikas Gruha, Bhavanagar	81,080	16,307
11.	Working Women's Hostel Association, Baroda	4,70,977	4,43,821
		<u>7,70,344</u>	<u>7,62,002</u>
(VI)	HARYANA		
12.	Municipal Committee, Karnal	4,36,590	8,73,180
13.	Municipal Committee, Rewari	6,82,350	1,78,128
14.	Municipal Committee, Bhiwani	4,40,419	8,80,838
15.	Indian Red Cross Society, Haryana State Branch, Chandigarh :-		
	Hostel at Rohtak	8,80,836	4,40,418
	Hostel at Kurukshetra	6,69,392	3,69,937
	Hostel at Hissar	—	3,28,591
	Hostel at Sirsa	1,73,136	5,69,364
	Hostel at Ambala	98,548	1,97,096
	Hostel at Gurgaon	2,28,999	—
		<u>36,10,270</u>	<u>38,37,552</u>

1	2	3	4
(VII)	HIMACHAL PRADESH		
16	Municipal Committee, Una	2,88,278	2,45,175
17	Municipal Committee, Kullu	—	3,36,900
18	Municipal Committee, Dharamshala	—	1,69,736
19	Municipal Committee, Bilaspur	—	1,87,616
20.	Notified Area Committee, Parwanoo	1,41,446	—
21	Indian Council of Child Welfare, Simla -		
	Hostel at Theog	1,41,446	—
	Hostel at Chamba	4,45,000	—
	Hostel at Nahan	2,77,858	—
		12,94,028	9,39,427
(VIII)	JAMMU & KASHMIR		
	—	—	—
(IX)	KARNATAKA		
22	Jaynagar Sthree Samaj, Bangalore	1,76,250	—
23	All India Women's Conference Bangalore	1,12,500	—
24	Vidyarthini Prasada Nilaya for Girls Hostel, Belgaum	3,25,000	—
25	Sree Rama Krishna Seva Samaj, Puttur	2,16,562	1,29,938
26	Mrs Crofton's Club, Bellary	37,500	75,000
27	Mahila Mandal, Bidar	2,48,921	4,97,842
28	Sri Jagadguru Moorusavir Mahasanunsthan Math, Hubli	61,053	61,053
29	Rural Technical Education Society, Hulkoti	—	2,03,012
30	Kamala Krishna Education Society, Bangalore	—	7,50,000
31	Basava Samiti, Bangalore	—	3,43,125

1	2	3	4
32.	Hulkoti Cooperative Education Society, Gadag	—	1,82,711
		11 77,786	22,42,681
(X)	KERALA		
33.	S N Vanitha Samajam, Kottayam	3 04,912	—
34	Calicut Distt Women Council, Kozhikode	1,85,944	—
35.	Muslim Educational Society Calicut	1 68,750	1,68 750
36	Municipal Council Quilon	1,33 125	—
37	Municipal Council Perumbavoor	3 16 710	99 543
38.	Paraur Mahila Co-operative Society, Paraur	4 12 500	—
39	Women Welfare Society, Kottukonam,	2 57 250	3 08 700
40	Vimla Mahila Samajam, Kottayam	3 96 610	3 96,610
41	Athura Seva Sangham, Kottayam AT KURCHI	6 88 124	6,88,124
42	Kalathode Mahila Samajam Kalathode, Trichur	2 84 062	2,84,062
43.	At Kottayam	—	1,62,518
44.	At Pathanamattita	—	5,57,972
45	Modona Convent Society Kasergod Kerala	2 39 800	7 19,400
46.	Santhigiri Ashram, Kolikode,	4 84,734	—
47	Social Welfare & Handicraft Centre, Thodupuzha	22,875	22,875
48.	Kerala Working Women's Welfare Society, Trivandrum	—	2,95,312
49.	Women's Welfare Association, Ponakunnam	—	2,42,436
50.	C.M.C Educational Society, Irinjalkkuda	—	2,79,937

1	2	3	4
51.	Vimla Jyothi Seva Sangham, Sultan Battery, Wynad	—	3,86,250
52	S N V 'Women's Association, Trivandrum	—	3,16,010
53.	South Travancore Agency for Rural Development (STRD), Trivandrum	—	1,97,817
54	Block Level Mahila Samajam Union, Vazhoor	—	1,11,976
55	S.N V Sadanam Trust, Ernakulam	—	16,50,000
		38,95,396	68,88,292
(XI) MADHYA PRADESH			
56	Municipal Council, Damoh	2,13,906	—
57	Municipal Council, Bhind	96,963	—
58	Nagar Palika, Chhatarpur	1,19,062	—
59	BHEL Grammen Vikas Seva Samiti, Bhopal	7,30,750	2,44,250
60	Nagar Palika Parishad, Morena	3,32,748	3,52,911
61	Bhopal Women's Association, Bhopal	1,44,091	2,88,182
62	All India Association for Social Health in India, Gwalior	4,43,265	—
63	Pragati Mahila Kendra, Indore	2,67,560	2,67,570
64	Bharatiya Grammen Mahila Sangh, Indore	—	1,19,416
65	Nepa Mills Educational Society, Neapanagar	—	3,12,275
66.	Shiva Shiksha Samiti, Chaurhat	—	1,87,500
67	Municipal Council, Seoni	—	2,44,432
68	Municipal Council, Bijawar	—	1,33,840
69	Sree Gangawal Mahila Kala Niketan, Indore	—	2,31,937
70	Janpad Panchayat Mandal, Bhopal	—	1,42,830
		23,48,345	25,25,143

1	2	3	4
(XII)	MAHARASHTRA		
71.	All India SC/ST Officers Welfare Association, Bombay	6,79,924	3,39,962
72.	Indian Women Scientists Association, Matunga, Bombay	6,55,550	16,94,825
73.	Sarvodaya Mahila Mandal, Chandrapur	2,14,218	—
74.	Mahila Vikas Mandal, Colaba	—	4,18,516
75.	Bharatiya Stree Jeevan Vikas Parishad, Thana	—	1,03,070
76.	Pune Mahila Mandal, Pune	—	2,14,482
77.	Paravara Rural Education Society, Paravaranagar	—	2,75,140
		15,49,692	30,45,995
(XIII)	MANIPUR		
78.	T.N.B Women's Welfare Association, Ukhrul	1,83,212	1,83,212
79.	Lanshingliu Memorial Orphan age and Children Home, Khoupum Valley	—	1,79,314
		1,83,212	3,62,526
(XIV)	MEGHALAYA		
80.	Khasi Janttia Prebyterian Synod and Economic life Development Association; Shillong	2,01,112	2,01,112
(XV)	MIZORAM	—	—
(XVI)	NAGALAND	—	—
(XVII)	ORISSA		
81.	All India Women's Voluntary Services, Cuttack	2,39,914	4,79,828
82.	Municipal Council, Sambalpur	2,32,011	—

1	2	3	4
83.	Municipal Council, Berhampur	2,44,687	—
84.	Nivedita Kalyan Samiti, Uditnagar	—	4,89,133
85.	Bolangir Municipality, Bolangir	—	2,15,550
86	Jeypore Municipality, Jeypore	—	2,18,770
		7,16,612	14,03,281
(XVIII) PUNJAB			
87.	Indian Red Cross Society, Punjab State Branch Chandigarh, Hostel at Bhatinda	—	4,56,750
(XIX) RAJASTHAN			
88	Meera Shiksha Samiti, Sangaria	2,75,916	—
89.	Municipal Council, Udaipur	2,26,274	—
90	Jeevan Nirman Sansthan Bharatpur	43,036	43,037
91	Municipal Council, Jaipur	4,51,000	2,25,500
92	Rajasthan Mahila Parishad, Udaipur	2 56,124	10,431
93	Dadhimathi Shikshan Sansthan, Sree ganganagar	3,78,660	—
94	Shri Arya Vidyapeeth Society, Bhusawar	1,05,986	2,11,972
95	Indira Gandhi Balika Niketan, Ardwata	2,08,089	4,16,160
96	Municipal Board, Banswara	1,56,486	—
97	Municipal Board, Sirohi	1,66,405	—
98.	Municipal Council, Kishangarh	1,62,764	—
99	Municipal Council, Partapgarh	1,57,027	—
100	Municipal Council, Pali	2,15,250	—
101	Municipal Board, Chittorgarh	1,35,369	—
102.	Municipal Council, Beawar	1,46,623	—

1	2	3	4
103.	Municipal Council, Bikaner	2,34,375	—
104.	Mahatma Gandhi Sanghya Maha Vidyalaya, Hannumangarh	—	1,46,100
105.	Municipal Council, Hannumangarh	—	1,67,637
106.	Nagar Palika, Nimbahera		1,35,351
		33,19,375	13,56,188
(XX)	<i>SIKKIM</i>	—	—
(XXI)	<i>TAMIL NADU</i>		
107.	Women's Voluntary Services of Tamil Nadu, Egmore	1,47,143	—
108.	BHEL Grama Valarchi, Panikuzhu, Trichurapalli	2,89,773	—
109.	Guild of Services, Kancheepuram	78,262	78,262
110.	Gandhi Seva Samaj, Madura	1,11,150	—
111.	Women's Voluntary Service of Tamil Nadu, Sivakasi	3,14,250	—
112.	Angappa Educational Trust, Coimbatore	1,78,500	1,02,150
113.	Y.W.C.A. Tirupura	7,30,500	3,65,250
114.	Avvai Home, Adyar	89,380	44,690
115.	Constructive Work Volunteers, Vellore	2,18,587	4,37,174
116.	The Tamil Nadu, Bengal Nala Sangam Thiruchirappalli	6,83,274	6,83,274
117.	Corporation of Madras, Madras	2,23,125	—
118.	Congregation of the Sisters of the Cross of Chavanod, Thiruchirappalli	1,12,500	1,35,000
119.	Tiruchi Seva Sangam, Thiruchirappalli	1,63,125	3,26,250
120.	Dharamapuri Madhar Sangam, Dharampuri	—	2,23,826
121.	Subramaniya Nagarmathar Sangam, Salem	—	1,98,936

1	2	3	4
122.	W E A Madras	—	5,86,124
123	Church of South India Diocese of Vellore, Vellore	—	2,95,546
124	St John Sangham, Perambaur	—	2,61,937
		33,39,569	37,38,419
(XXII)	<i>TRIPURA</i>	—	—
(XXIII)	<i>UTTAR PRADESH</i>	—	—
125	Nagar Palika, Bareilly	91,144	—
126	Servants of Indian Society, Allahabad	2,28,159	—
127	Gram Vikas Seva Samiti BHEL, Hardwar, Ranipur	4,48,688	8,97,376
128	Ghaziabad Development Authority, Ghaziabad	3,91,968	—
129	Ghaziabad Development Authority, Surya Nagar	3,91,968	—
130	All India Children Care and Educational Development Society, Azamgarh	1,66,387	1,66,387
		17,18,314	10,63,763
(XXIV)	<i>WEST BENGAL</i>		
131	Malda Zila Parishad, Malda	2,31,484	—
132	Moyna Vivekananda Kanya Vidyapith Midnapore	1,21,925	1,21,925
133.	Balurghat Municipality, Balurghat West Dinajpur	2,97,375	2,20,687
134	Arambagh Municipality, Hooghly	—	3,06,170
135	Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association, Calcutta	—	1,29,958
		6,50,784	7,78,740
	GRAND TOTAL	2,64,37,622	3,05,45,524

1	2	3	4
U.Ts			
(I)	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	—	—
(II)	CHANDIGARH	—	—
(III)	DELHI		
1.	Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, New Delhi	1,83,200	3,99,416.75
2.	Delhi Mahila Sangh, Delhi	2,24,807	—
3.	N.D.M C. New Delhi	12,50,000	—
4.	St Stephen's Hospital, Delhi	6,25,290	—
5.	Institute of Social Service, New Delhi	11,60,500	21,56,015
6.	Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi	—	5,69,385
7.	Mahila Mandal, Jorbagh		
		34,43,797	33,58,224.75
(IV)	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	—	—
(V)	GOA, DAMAN & DIU	—	—
(VI)	LAKSHDWEEP	—	—
(VII)	PONDICHERRY	—	—
8.	Rotary Club of Pondicherry, Pondicherry	1,18,837	2,37,674
9.	St. Louis De Gonzague Orphanage Pondicherry	—	1,02,562
		1,18,837	3,40,236
	GRAND TOTAL	2,99,03,876	3,42,43,984.75

*[English]***Introduction of Scheme to Assist Youth Clubs**

8760. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a centrally sponsored scheme to assist youth clubs in the country;

(b) if so, the guidelines sent to the State Governments and the youth clubs under the above scheme; and

(c) the details of the amount allocated to different States in 1987-88 to implement the above scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Government have introduced a Central Scheme to provide grants-in-aid to youth clubs

(b) According to the guidelines, a non-recurring grant of Rs 1,000/- and a recurring grant of a like amount can be given, according to set criteria to such youth clubs which apply for such grants without two years of their registration. The recurring grant is meant for purchase of newspapers, stationery and for organising youth activities, competitions etc. The non-recurring grant is meant for purchase of suitable sports equipment and furniture etc. The recurring grant can be given for a period of up to 3 years.

(c) There is a provision of Rs. 35 lakhs for assistance to youth clubs during the year 1987-88. No allocation is made statewide.

*[Translation]***Projects undertaken by Government of Bihar under New Education Policy**

8761. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects proposed to be undertaken by Government of Bihar next year in pursuance of the new education policy; and

(b) the amount of central assistance demanded therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of Bihar, State Govt. has proposed to undertake, among others, the following projects/schemes during 1987-88 in pursuance of National Policy on Education-1986.

- (1) Establishment of twenty new Navodaya Vidyalayas.
- (2) Vocationalisation of education at +2 stage in 43 institutions.
- (3) Granting autonomous status to two colleges
- (4) Setting up of Distt. Boards of education in four districts
- (5) Establishment of School complexes in four districts.
- (6) Training of 40,000 teachers in the summers of 1987.

No formal request for central assistance has been received from the Bihar Govt. so far to implement the programmes under National Policy on Education-1986.

[English]

Housing and Other Facilities to Widows of Railway Employees

8762. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a number of cases, widows of railway employees are not being given due consideration in regard to the allotment of Government accommodation and other facilities;

(b) whether a number of cases for allotment of Government accommodation to such widows are pending; and

(c) the number of the widows of railway employees who have been allotted accommodation so far and in how many cases out of turn allotments are yet to be made, the details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Widows of Railway employees are not eligible for allotment of Railway accommodation unless they are appointed on compassionate grounds on Railways and their cases are given due consideration for allotment of quarters and other facilities.

(b) and (c). 702 widows of Railway employees who were given compassionate appointment of service, were allotted Railway accommodation and 151 of the same type are awaiting allotment during the last three years.

CGHS Facility for Pensioners in Bangalore

8763. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more pensioners will get the benefit of C.G.H.S. facility as a result of relaxation of rules relating to registration of C.G.H.S. beneficiaries:

(b) whether Bangalore city will also have this facility; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Recommendations Regarding Examinations by N.C.E.R.T. Task Force

8764. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a research study, conducted at the National Council of Educational Research and Training has suggested that continuous evaluation and frequent testing with feed-back should form an integral part of the examination system in all our schools to help the subject teachers to understand the weaknesses of their students and to adopt appropriate corrective measures at the appropriate time;

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

(c) the steps envisaged in the matter with a view to attract the better attention of parents towards their children's educational progress and interaction in guiding them towards better performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has not conducted a comprehensive research study on continuous evaluation. It has however, conducted such a study in one class in a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Delhi, which showed positive results. The National Pol-

icy of Education envisages Continuous and Comprehensive evaluation that incorporates both scholastic and non-scholastic areas as an important aspect of examination reforms.

The programme for Examination reform along with other programmes envisaged in the Policy are proposed to be implemented over a period of time.

Pantry Car Services in Trains

8765. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pantry car services for 155/156 Tinsukia Mail, 921/922 North East Express and 59/60 Kamrup Express as well as 5 UP/6 DN Kamrup Express between Guwahati and Dibrugarh are the monopoly of one contractor;

(b) if so, whether the departmental catering is proposed to be extended in the North Frontier Railway; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to award pantry service on 509/510 Avadh-Assam Mail to the same contractor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There is no monopoly. M/s. P.R. Catering Company are holding contracts for 921/922 N.E. Express and 59/60 Kamrup Express, and are operating the pantry car services on 155/156 Tinsukia Mail on the authority of Court's order. They have surrendered their contract by 5 UP/6 DN, and action has been initiated to appoint another contractor.

(b) At present there is no proposal to departmentalise pantry car services on North East Frontier Railway.

(c) At present, there is no pantry car on 509/510 Avadh-Assam Mail. As and when, pantry car service is introduced, allotment

of pantry car contract by this train will be done by N.F. Railway after following prescribed procedure of inviting applications.

Non-availability of Blood in Blood Banks in Hospitals

8766. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the blood banks in the hospitals in the country do not have the requisite blood for meeting the requirements of the patients; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps Government propose to take to rectify the situation?

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

(b) The shortage of blood in blood banks is due to lack of voluntary blood donations and problems in proper storage facilities. The Government has taken up in hand a comprehensive scheme to improve all the facets of blood banking services during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Conversion of Londa-Mormugao Railway Line

8767. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have any proposal for the broad-gauging of Londa-Mormugao rail line;

(b) if so, whether survey has been done;

(c) if not, when the same would be commenced and completed; and

(d) the steps to be taken after the completion of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) RITES have been entrusted with Survey for a BG rail link to Mormugao port. They have covered gauge conversion in their survey.

(b) and (c). Field work for survey is nearly complete and report is being finalised.

(d) The report will be examined to consider further action.

[*Translation*]

Reservation for SC/ST candidates in the Universities

8768. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Universities functioning in the country, Central and State Universities;

(b) whether the reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are made in the Central Universities in the matter of admissions and in services as per Government instructions;

(c) if so, the details thereof University-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps proposed to be taken to meet the shortfall in the quota fixed for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the Central Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The total number of universities in the country as on

today is as under:

(i) Central Universities	...	9
(ii) State Universities.	...	128
(iii) Deemed to be Universities	...	20
		<hr/>
Total		157
		<hr/>

(b) to (e). Based on Government instructions, the UGC have issued guidelines to Central Universities that there should be 15% reservation for Scheduled Castes and 7.5% for the Scheduled Tribes in admissions to various courses of studies and appointments to non-teaching posts and to teaching posts upto the level of lecturers assistant professors. Provision for reservation for SC/ST candidates is being made by and large by the Central Universities in the matter of admissions and appointments as per UGC guidelines. The Aligarh Muslim University has made provision for reservation of 5% of seats for SC/ST/backward classes in admission to all courses (except MBBS) and 10% for appointment to Class III and IV non-teaching/non-technical posts. In North Eastern Hill University, there is provision for 40% of seats for SC/ST candidates in admissions. The question of reservation in appointments to teaching posts in the University of Delhi is under consideration of the University authorities in consultation with the University Grants Commission. The UGC is pursuing with the Central Universities for making provision for reservation for SC/ST candidates as per its guidelines.

[*English*]

Parting of Trains on Allahabad Division

8769. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of train parting incidents took place on Allahabad Division of the

Northern Railway during the years 1984 to 1986 month-wise separately;

(b) whether these incidents registered increasing trend in the recent past; and

(c) the amount of loss sustained by the Railway due to parting of trains during the period indicated in part (a) above and the persons killed as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details of train partings on Allahabad Division, month-wise, are as per statement given below.

(b) No, Sir. The apparent increase in the incidence from February 1986 onwards is mainly on account of changed statistical procedures and increased throughput

(c) The direct loss due to these train partings was negligible and no person was killed as a result thereof during the period 1984 to 1986

STATEMENT

Details of train partings on Allahabad Division during the period 1984 to 1986 month-wise is tabulated below:—

Month	1984	1985	1986
January	21	15	16
February	14	8	34
March	15	8	20
April	9	9	31
May	8	9	29
June	11	7	31
July	13	12	37
August	5	16	42
September	7	14	24

Month	1984	1985	1986
October	11	12	31
November	13	19	35
December	13	17	24
TOTAL	140	146	354

Water famine in U.P.

8770. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unless immediate supplies of water are made by Haryana, a water famine will set in next month (May, 1987) in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, how much more water has been sought and the reasons for non supply;

(c) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has also been sounded in this regard and if so, their reaction in regard thereto; and

(d) what permanent steps are contemplated to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No such complaint has been received from the State Government.

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

Task Force Report Re: Implementation of New Education Policy

8771. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports/recommendations have been received from the task force constituted by the Department of Education, to prepare guidelines and to fix priorities for the implementation of the new

education policy from the next academic year;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No such task force has been constituted by the Government.

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

Development of Ship Building Technology

8772. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has developed adequate technology in the field of building of harbours, trawlers, dredgers and containerisation; and

(b) if so, the details of the developments and if not, the measures being taken in this regard?

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

(b) The details are as under:—

(1) *Technology in the field of building of harbours and containerisation:*

Expertise is available for investigation, collection and collation of marine, meteorological and soil data and model studies which are pre-requisites for development of harbours (including containerisation). Indian Consultancy firm and also some

of the ports by themselves have expertise in planning, design, tender documentation, detailed engineering and contract management, and whenever considered necessary, go in for arrangements with foreign firms in a limited way for back up and review. Indian firms have also developed capability and expertise in construction of harbours, dredging and supply and erection of equipment.

(2) *Technology in the building of trawlers and dredgers:*

Indian Shipbuilding Industry is fully geared up to undertake construction of all types of vessels including various types of fishing trawlers and dredgers. In this regard Indian Shipyards have been allowed liberal import of designs and technology collaboration with well-known and reputed foreign shipyards. Trawlers and dredgers built in Indian shipyards are comparable in quality and performance to the imported vessels.

[*Translation*]

Availability of Paper at Concessional Rates

8773. SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government make available paper at concessional rates for printing of text books;

(b) if so, the quantity of paper allotted by Government this year, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have received complaints to the effect that concessional rate paper is not allotted to the Secondary Education Boards of the States in time

inspite of depositing the amount for the same by them; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

(Quantity in Metric Tonnes)

S No	State/UT	January-March	April-June	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1317	1317	2634
2	Assam	680	680	1360
3	Bihar	1328	1328	2656
4	Gujarat	1052	1052	2104
5	Haryana	374	374	748
6	Himachal Pradesh	285	285	570
7	J & K	156	156	312
8.	Karnataka	1370	1370	2740
9.	Kerala	1098	1098	2196
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1374	1374	2748
11	Maharashtra	2210	2210	4420
12.	Manipur	52	52	104
13.	Meghalaya	51	51	102
14.	Nagaland	35	35	70
15.	Orissa	537	537	1074
16.	Punjab	495	495	990
17.	Rajasthan	814	814	1628
18.	Sikkim	80	12	92

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Tamil Nadu	1692	1692	3384
20.	Tripura	77	77	154
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2591	2591	5182
22.	West Bengal	1945	1945	3890
23.	A & N Island	11	11	22
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	14	28
25.	Chandigarh	11	11	22
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	5	10
27.	Delhi	294	294	588
28.	Goa Daman & Diu		68	68
29.	Lakshadweep	5	5	10
30.	Mizoram	22	22	44
31.	Pondicherry	25	25	50
TOTTAL		20000	20000	40000

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichetti-palayam): Sir, I have given two adjournment-motions.

(*Interruptions*)

Yesterday, the Supreme Court Division Bench passed strictures on the President's Secretariat. Sir, they have said, there is a deep fall in standard and there is no security and vigilance.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kolandaivelu, there are two things.

First, the President cannot be dragged in.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Of course, we are not dragging the President. It is only the President's Secretariat.

SHRI T. BASHEER: We are not dragging the President, but the President's Secretariat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. Why don't you listen properly?

First you listen and then you formulate.

Second thing is...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you cannot listen, what can I do?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): We want to know whether there is CBI inquiry in the matter.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: When the Division Bench of the Supreme Court gives a verdict on the President's Secretariat saying there is no integrity.....

MR. SPEAKER: The President will take care of that. That is the President's Secretariat. The President's Secretariat cannot be discussed here. I cannot allow.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I do agree. But already CBI is investigating the matter. We are entitled to know the CBI report at least.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir. You have to give me the rules and I have to implement it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI T. BASHEER: In this context, we want to know whether the CBI enquiry is going on or not?

MR. SPEAKER: That is up to the Government. I do not know. That is up to the Government to decide. My position is very clear. I have got to be straight; I have got to be right on the path and what I think is proper, according to the rules, that I will do. Otherwise I will not do.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I have given another adjournment-motion in regard to Sri Lanka.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me some other motion. Give me call-attention. I am also worried about it.

[Translation]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) Has the meeting of Business Advisory Committee been held?

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, I support what Shri Kolandaivelu has said. Actually annihilation of Indian race is happening in Sri Lanka. The situation is very serious.

MR. SPEAKER: I know it. I will take care of it. No problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandal) The President's Secretariat—they are also servants of the Government.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have told.

[English]

I cannot do it. There is no question.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Today news has come that U.S. Government has decided to lease AWACS to Pakistan. There should be a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: How are you going to do it?

MR. SPEAKER: We will do that through some motion.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: have already submitted notice under rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER Then, we can do it. There is no problem.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat. We will do it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): We will request you to kindly include this for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Which one?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The question of Americans giving AWACS to Pakistan.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already done it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We want to discuss it fully in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already decided to do it under rule 193. BAC has decided.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is this session going to pass without any discussion on the Punjab situation and communal situation?

MR. SPEAKER: As you like.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Very important matters affecting the country have been pushed into the background.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody has raised it. What can I do?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I thought perhaps, some notice is already with you

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir. Some motion has to be given to me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have given.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody has given to me so far.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We will give it immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: We can discuss it. But there should be something

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please try to find some time for this discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no problem.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs thinks about it.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): The personal staff of VIPs in Punjab are doing the killings.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Kamalji, you give me something because I have to ask what is the relevant information. I cannot just go on a Press report. First I have to find out the facts.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: I have given it today.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, today is the birthday of Chattrapti Shivaji who was a founder of Maharashtra. He was secular and protecting the borders of this country I want to put this on the record.

MR. SPEAKER: Right, Sir

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, one rupee currency Notes worth Rs 2 crores have been printed in Andhra Pradesh which is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given it, I am ascertaining the facts

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: I have also given a notice to you under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: I am ascertaining the facts about it and everything will come out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool):

This point was also discussed yesterday.
(*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: So long as I do not get anything.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you making a noise? Listen to me. You listen to me first, Mr. Dora, listen to me. I was saying that(*Interruptions*)... Both of you please keep silent for God's sake.....you listen to me....Do not speak.....(*Interruptions*).....Mr. Purohit, you also please sit down.....I will send both of you out. I was saying that so long as I do not get any information, I cannot take any action. Therefore, you please sit down....(*Interruptions*).... I cannot do anything without getting information.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (*Interruptions*)....

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Notifications under Environment (Protection) Act 1986, etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Environment (Protection) Second Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 393(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th April, 1987 under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4301/87.]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 394(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of

India dated the 16th April, 1987 authorising the officers and authorities mentioned in the Table annexed to the Notification for the purposes of section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with jurisdiction mentioned in the notification issued under the said act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4302/87.]

- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 238(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1987 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 83(E) dated the 16th February, 1987 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4303/87.]

- (4) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 239(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1987 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 84(E) dated the 16th February, 1987 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4304/87.]

International Airports Authority of India Employees (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1987

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the International Airports Authority of India Employees (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. PERS/SC/13/73/Vol. III in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1987 together with an explanatory note, under sub-section (4) of section 37 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4305/87.]

Notifications Under Major Port Trusts Act, 1971 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) G.S.R. 1329(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1986 approving the Cochin Port Employees (Leave) Amendment Regulations, 1986.

(ii) G.S.R. 317(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1987 approving the Tuticorin Port Employees (Conduct) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4306/87.]

- (2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1986—Union Government (Commercial)—Part III—Shipping Corporation of India Limited, under article 151(1) of the Constitution [Placed in Library See No. LT-4307/87.]

[*Translation*]

Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Open University for 1985-86 and Audit Report thereon etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI-MATI KRISHNA SAHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts

(Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon under section 29 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4308/87]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4309/87.]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1985-86.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4310/87]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4311/87.]
- (9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4312/87.]

[English]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior, 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cancer Hospital and

Research Institute, Gwalior, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior, for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4313/87.]

12.06 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 21st April, 1987, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 1988, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferrable vote, ten members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

- (2) I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri Sukhdev Prasad

2. Shri H. Hanumanthappa
3. Shri Radhakishan Malaviya
4. Shrimati Omem Moyong Deori
5. Dr. Faguni Ram
6. Shri Thindivanam K. Ramamurthy
7. Shri Murasoli Maran
8. Shri Suraj Prasad
9. Shri Dharam Chander Prashant
10. Shri Ramnarayan Goswami.'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 21st April, 1987 adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1988, and do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—
1. Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy
2. Shri B. Satyanarayan Reddy
3. Shri T. Chandrasekhar Reddy
4. Shrimati Manorama Pandey

5. Shri A.K. Antony
6. Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi
7. Shri Nirmal Chatterjee.'

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 21st April, 1987 adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1988 and do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri Ram Naresh Kushawaha
2. Shri Chimanbhai Mehta
3. Shrimati Ratan Kumari
4. Shri Krishan Nand Joshi
5. Shri Jagesh Desai
6. Shri Yalampuri John
7. Shri Shanker Singh Vaghela.'

12.6 1/2 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTING OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on

Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Eighth Report presented to the House on 29th April, 1987, have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the period mentioned against each:—

1. Shri Charan Singh.	23rd April to 8th May, 1987.
2. Prof. Ramkrishna More.	3rd March to 2nd April, 1987.
3. Shri Bharatkumar M. Odedra.	1st April to 16th April, 1987.
4. Shri L. Adaikalaraj	18th March to 1st April, 1987.
5. Smt. Indubala Sukhadia.	26th March to 30 April, 1987.
6. Shri Matilal Hansda.	27th February to 10th April, 1987.
7. Shri Pratapsinh Baghel.	23rd February to 22nd April, 1987.
8. Begum Akbar, Jahan Abdullah.	6th April to 8th May, 1987.
9. Shri Martand Singh.	12th March to 20th April, 1987.

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The leave is granted. The Members will be informed accordingly.

Schemes and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(ii) Forty-eighth Report on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue--Revenue Leakages and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.07 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Forty-fourth and Forty-Eighth Reports and Minutes

SHRIMATI CHANDRA TRIPATHI (Chandauli): I beg to present the following reports and minutes (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee:—

- (i) Forty-fourth Report on the Planning Commission—System and procedure to Appraisal of Plan

12.7½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Eighty eighth, Ninety fourth, Ninety sixth, Ninety Seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and first, One Hundred and second, One Hundred and third, One Hundred and fourth and One Hundred and fifth reports.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): I beg to present the following Reports

(Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

1. Eighty-eighth Report on Licensing of Land at Wadi Bunder to a Firm.
2. Ninety-fourth Report on National Rural Employment Programme.
3. Ninety-sixth Report on National Project on Biogas Development.
4. Ninety-seventh Report on Construction of 1296 Dwelling units at Kishangarh by Delhi Development Authority.
5. Ninety-eighth Report on Five Star Hotel at Indira Gandhi Stadium Complex.
6. Ninety-ninth Report on National Book Trust.
7. One Hundred and first Report on Action taken on 144th Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Direct Taxes--Irregular exemptions and Reliefs and wealth escaping assessment.
8. One Hundred and second Report on Action taken on 46th Report of the Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) on National Highway Bypass, Srinagar.
9. One Hundred and third Report on Action taken on 24th Report of the Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) on delay in setting up of repair/overhaul facilities for a certain helicopter.
10. One Hundred and fourth Report on Action taken on 160th Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties.
11. One Hundred and fifth Report on Procurement and utilisation of Tank Wagons.

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[English]

Twenty ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Reports

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

- (i) Twenty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Thirtieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Steel Authority of India Limited—Salem Steel Plant and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (iii) Thirty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninth Report on Bharat Electronics Limited—Objectives and Implementation of Projects.

12.8 1/2 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Thirty-Seventh Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to present the Thirty-Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.09 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 4th May, 1987, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's order paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of:
 - (a) The Goa, Daman & Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Leases) Bill, 1987.
 - (b) The Food Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
 - (c) The prevention of Corruption Bill, 1987.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—
 - (a) The Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Bill, 1987.
 - (b) The Infant Milk Foods and Feeding Bottles (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1986.
 - (c) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
 - (d) The Labour Welfare Funds Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Sir, could it be possible for the House to transact all the business in one week....

MR. SPEAKER: That is just you see, when it comes, we will cross the bridge. Why are you bothering now?

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Whether there is going to be any extension at all?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): If there is a proposal to extend the Session, we should be informed in good time because Mrs. Dixit does not say anything clearly. She is always very inscrutable.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You are never straight forward in your utterances.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, in the last day all the Bills are passed within one hour even without going through it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How can you pass all these Bills...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot): Even without quorum.....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We shall take it up next time.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please say yes or no. No chance of extending the Session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): We cannot tell you just now. A whole week is ahead.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When will you tell us?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: When the moment comes, Sir....

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool): When shall that last moment come? Kindly let us know.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let that momentous moment come!

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Sir, the issue of the alleged illegal accounts in Swiss Bank by Indians has raged severe controversy in the country. Central Government have taken no action against them on the plea that Swiss Bank keeps these accounts as closely-guarded secret. But, so far, Government of India have not made any formal request to the Government of Switzerland which is a friendly country of ours, to disclose the name of such Indians. It is argued that the Swiss Government does not make such disclosures unless criminal proceedings are initiated against such persons. In this context, I urge upon the Government of India to start criminal proceedings in case of persons where there are reasonable grounds to believe that they are holders of illegal accounts in Swiss Bank. This will enable the Government to get information about such persons.

In case, these people are found not guilty, then controversy would end with this and if allegations against them are found to be true, then stricter action could be taken against them. I hope Government would consider this seriously.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following subject may be included in the list of business for the next week:—

The Anganwadi Scheme is a very useful social service for our society particularly for the poor section of the society. A teacher and one assistant work in every Anganwadi Centre. Under this plan in Bastar district about 8 to 10 Child Development Schemes are being run at Block level. These institutions have been started recently, but every now and then we are receiving the complaints of irregularities. There is a large scale bungling in the purchase of articles required to run these institutions. The annual report is prepared in which so many fake lists of articles and their fake receipts are shown. Some high officers of the department are also involved in it.

On the spot inspection reveals that a very sub-standard articles are provided to the children. Gur etc. are also not provided to them in nutritious diet. The mash is served to them with salt. Similarly, the pregnant ladies are also not getting nutritious diet. Last year, in Bastar district, the bungling of Rs. 45 lakh in Child Development Scheme came to light, but that has not yet been audited as a result of which the entire matter has been held in abeyance. Due to such cases the popular programme is being suspected by the public.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Therefore, I request the Central Govern-

ment that to carry on such an important and popular scheme properly, a committee in every block under the supervision of five public representatives should be appointed which should review the working of these institutions after every three months. Necessary directions in this regard should be issued to the State Government. Apart from this, the case of misappropriation should be decided immediately and guilty officers should be punished suitably so that this scheme could be run properly.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, unhygienic conditions prevail in the towns and cities of the country. The number of unhygienic slums are increasing. In the matter of cleanliness and development and construction work, the officials of the municipalities and metropolitan councils are not fulfilling their duties. The problem has become more acute in this way. A national policy should be formulated for getting rid of such filthy slums.

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are several such voluntary social service bodies, which are doing social work through their various programmes since last so many years. These programmes include establishment of institutions for the spread of education, hospitals for the medical care and various other schemes connected with economic development.

Some of these organisations receive full or partial aid from the Government. The names of some of them are Banwasi Seva Mandal, Gyan-Deep, Adim Jati Seva Sangh, Bhil Seva Sangh etc. Therefore, I want to suggest that provisions for contributory Provident Fund should be made for the officers and staff engaged in these organisations so that they could get some retirement benefits and they could lead a comfortable life in their old age and they do not have to depend on others.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cut-

tack): Sir, I request that the following subject may be included in the next week's business:-

M/s Bisra Stone Company Ltd., Birmitrapur in Orissa has been facing serious financial crisis. The annual production capacity of the company is 14 lakh tonnes. The Rourkela Steel Plant which was buying the entire limestone and dolomite produced by this company has now stopped its offtake from this company and has been procuring limestone and dolomite from outside agencies. This has put the company in serious crisis and it is on the verge of closure. The Company's revenue and cess duty arrears to be paid to the Government of Orissa has gone upto Rs. 400 lakhs. As a result of its serious financial crisis, the company has served voluntary retirement notices to as many as 1700 workers. Many of them are 50 years of age and they have been working in that company since its establishment. Those 1700 workers have been given the option of retrenchment in the event of their non-acceptance to the voluntary retirement notices. They are poor and most of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If they are thrown out of employment, they will not be able to earn their livelihood from any source. I request the Government of India to direct Rourkela Steel Plant to procure limestone and dolomite from M/s Bisra Limestone Company Ltd. At the same time I request the Government to direct the company to withdraw voluntary retirement notices issued to the workers and save them from any possible retrenchment.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the districts of Azamgarh, Balia, Jaunpur, Deoria and Gorakhpur in connection with the Communication facilities provided in these areas. There is lack of Communication facilities, specially in the districts of Azamgarh and Balia where the telephones

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

are mostly out of order. If we ring up to the Azamgarh telephone exchange, no one picks it up. I have written to the hon. Minister of Communication in this connection and I have also put questions on the floor of the House, but the officials do not tell the truth and say that adequate facilities are available. In Azamgarh, facilities for direct dialling with the metropolitan cities are not available. If we book a call for Azamgarh from Delhi, we are put on the line after two or even more days. The industrial area of Mawnath Bhanjan is situated in this district and where the traders are finding it difficult to carry on with their business, because of the non-availability of adequate communication facilities.

Hence, I request the Government that it should take action to rectify the declining communication facilities and to link that district with the various metropolitan cities by direct dialling system.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I request that the following subject may be included in the next week business:-

The Kendriya Vidyalayas run by the Central Government are supposed to be ideal educational institutions in the country. All sorts of facilities required for dissemination of right type of knowledge and also various extra curricular activities, keeping the integrated development of all the facets of personality of the students in view, should be made available in such schools. But it is found that there is no provision of assembly hall or auditorium in the Kendriya Vidyalayas Buildings. Further, minimum necessity like Projector required for scientific education is also not available in all the schools. To give an instance Sambalpur Kendriya Vidyalaya which is about two decades old now does not have this facility. Besides, the lack of boundary walls in Sambalpur School is causing difficulty for school authority to develop much needed gardens and play ground etc. The new building which has

come up now at Sambalpur has enough accommodation for multiplicity of classes and there is mounting pressure from different sections of the people for such additional classes at least in the primary section.

I would, therefore, request the Minister for Education to take remedial measures in this regard as suggested above.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): I request that the following subject may be included in the next week business:-

Serious situation has arisen out of acute scarcity of drinking water and also un-distilled water in the Union Capital. Delhi/New Delhi, causing much hardship and difficulties to millions of families. It is apprehended that the situation will be more acute in a few days if the present situation is allowed to continue further.

2. There is very heavy traffic on the stretch of road connecting New Delhi with Old Delhi. Due to complete encroachment on the Footpaths on both sides of this road, thousands of pedestrians find it difficult to walk on this road. The footpaths on both sides should be cleared of encroachment immediately. It is surprising as to how this encroachment on the footpaths is allowed to continue on such a busy road. The higher authorities should visit this spot and clear the footpaths of encroachments completely, for the safety of the pedestrians and for smooth movement of traffic without any further delay.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following subject may be included in the next week's business:—

On one hand when the Government is making efforts to make inexpensive, but effective and safe medicines available, but on the other, there are regular complaints against some drug manufacturers who are

marketing certain tonics in the name of blood tonic which contain the impure blood of animals and by which the dangerous disease like AIDS can spread. According to Dr. V.S. Verma of the Indian Council of Medical Research, as far as possible we should avoid using blood or any medicine which contains blood. Such drug manufacturing companies are selling blood tonics at prices which are many times higher and which are dangerous for human consumption. Thus the companies are extracting exorbitant sums from the poor patients without any justification. In this situation, it is imperative to immediately control the sale of such medicines so that the lives of the patients are saved and their interests are protected.

Hence, I want to demand from the Central Government that such medicines should be banned and detailed investigations should be carried out and only the effective and safe medicines should be permitted to be sold in the market at reasonable prices.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWA-LIA (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I request that the following subject may be included in the next week's business:—

The farmers of Punjab through their hard labour and by using the latest technology are not only filling the grain stores of Punjab but are also contributing a major portion in the Central buffer stock of food-grains and are thus doing great service to the nation and the society. But it is regretful that despite the labour that the farmers have put in the Government is not able to render proportionate assistance, Punjab is not getting sufficient supply of power for agricultural purposes. Punjab is also not getting its quota of power supply from the Singrauli and Wairasuli power projects. In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that as Punjab is situated far away from the coal belt and as there are doubts regarding the generation of hydel power because the water of its rivers are utilised for irrigation purposes, so efforts are being made to set

up atomic power plants. The Atomic Power Department carried out a survey in July 1982, for locating a site for this purpose. Suggestions were made regarding the setting up of projects at Chaskor Sahib and Patran Sthan and the Government of Punjab also gave assurance in 1984 to make water, land etc. available, but till date the project has not passed beyond the consideration stage. I want to urge the Government to take an immediate decision in this direction and initiate action for the implementation of this project so that the farmers and the industrialists can get their required supply of power. It will not only help in bringing about prosperity in Punjab, but the country will also become prosperous and many other problems may also be solved.

[English]

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: We have noted the suggestions and we will see how many of them can be incorporated in the next week's business.

12.30 hrs.

LOKPAL BILL

[English]

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): I beg to move:

“That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Monsoon Session, 1987, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith”.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Monsoon Session, 1987, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of corruption against Union Ministers and for matters connected therewith".

The motion was adopted.

GOA, DAMAN, AND DIU MINING
CONCESSIONS (ABOLITION AND
DECLARATION AS MINING LEASES)
BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the mining concessions in operation in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and specified in the First and Second Schedules, and for the declaration of such mining concessions as mining leases under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, with a view to the regulation of the mines to which such concessions relate and for the development of minerals under the control of the Union and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of the mining concessions in operation in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and specified in the First and Second Schedules, and for the declaration of such mining concessions

as mining leases under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, with a view to the regulation of the mines to which such concessions relate and for the development of minerals under the control of the Union and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir I introduce the Bill.

12.31 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1987-Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Rajiv Gandhi on the 29th April, 1987. Shri Sriballavpanigrahi to continue.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Yesterday towards the end of the day I had started speaking and welcomed the Finance Bill, 1987.

As you know, we are now considering the Finance Bill at the third stage of the Budget - the first stage being the general discussion of the Budget on its different aspects and the second stage being the guillotining and adoption of the Appropriation Bill that we did the day before yesterday. Now we are at the third stage to give the final approval of the supreme body, the Lok Sabha, to the Annual Budget 1987-88 in its entirety. The Finance Bill is the outcome or the by product of the Budget.

Sir, as you know the whole country - barring a few people here and there and that too on political grounds - have welcomed this year's budget presented by the hon. Prime Minister. The budget has received wide appreciation. It was highly acclaimed as there was no tax proposal worth the

name and whatever the irritants — if there were any irritants in the budget — those things also were removed yesterday by the modifications brought by the hon. Prime Minister who is also holding the Finance portfolio. The relaxations and reliefs he has given have far-reaching consequences. They will certainly encourage the growth of small scale industries and they are welcomed.

There are many welcome features in this year's budget and also in the modifications announced by the Prime Minister yesterday whereby he has given some concessions. Indian economy is certainly on the growth path. I wonder how and what prompted some of our Opposition Members to criticise the budget or to say that Indian economy is not moving in the right direction. *(Interruptions)*

Some people sitting in Bangalore have said so many things. It is a matter of shame that some people who just do not like to look at it correctly—I think they are suffering from jaundice - sitting in their executive committee meeting have attacked this Government saying that the leadership is ruining the Indian economy. Where is the evidence of any ruination of Indian economy? It is moving in the right direction and on a galloping speed. We have achieved something which we should feel proud of in the GNP and the economic growth sector. The industrial growth has recorded an increase of more than 8 per cent. The World Bank has also clearly come out paying tributes to the Government of India for managing the economy so well. They have said our economic growth is number one at least among the developing countries. What more certificate they would like to have to put their reliance on?

This year's budget has rightly placed its emphasis on Defence, Housing, eradication of Poverty and Education. The security environment of the country and also the situation in South Asia has deteriorated during the period and that is causing concern. In spite of the protests from India the Reagan Administration has finally granted

this supply of large-scale sophisticated modern arms including AWACS to our neighbour. So rightly Rs. 12,000 crores have been allotted in this year's budget for Defence. As regards housing it is a very knotty problem and even after 40 years of Independence crores of people in India are without houses and housesites. Naturally this budget gives a boost to the housing programme inasmuch as there is a new scheme. The Government wants to give encouragement to the housing sector.

Regarding eradication of poverty, what is the philosophy of our Indian economy and the Government? It is naturally the growth together with social justice. We have to have growth at a faster pace. We should not remain contented with the rate of growth that we have achieved but it has to be made faster. We have to speed up our economic development further. At the same time, we have to ensure that the outcome of our planning and economic development also percolates to the lower levels, to the people who are below the poverty line. If their number increases, it will be quite disturbing to the Government and to the entire body-politic of our country. So, eradication of poverty, housing, defence and education are all important sectors

There has been a fantastic increase in the allocation for education. It is welcome. It was Rs. 356 crores earlier. Now it is more than double—Rs. 800 crores. Rightly it has been done so because after all the integrated development of personality of the child, student and men and women is very important. We have to face the challenges which the country will be facing in the days and years to come and more so in the 21st century where we would like to enter with a determined bid to take a leading place in the whole world.

I would like to make some observations also about the Finance Bill. Sir, housing has been given a fillip. I welcome the deletion of 194-E—new provision—which should have created more complications.

I would like to refer to clause 32, sub-

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

clause (ii) of the Finance Bill that refers to proposed amendment bill under section 80-C of the Income-tax Act. It has been provided in this provision that any instalment or part payment of the amount due or repayment of the amount borrowed from the Bank, Central Government of LIC will be eligible for deduction. But this provision does not appear to be a special deduction because this is linked with the total payment of Rs. 40,000 as contemplated under section 80-C of the Income-tax Act. But it will not give a separate boost or incentive for house construction. This is a serious matter. I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon'ble Minister and he should apply his mind to this. Within that Rs. 40,000 total limit, this has been adjusted. This provision has been raised to Rs. 10,000. They should make a separate provision altogether so that the housing programme gets a further boost-up

Then, there was a demand from different quarters also. During the last year, we have revised the pay-scales and wages of government servants, salaried group, etc. If the present Income-tax limit of Rs. 18,000 is not revised upward to Rs. 25,000 naturally this will neutralise the wages, salary, etc. in the process. The benefit that we intend to give to the salaried classes will not be there.

Sir, the other day I had raised a question about the financial year. I would like to urge upon the Government that ours is an agricultural economy. It should coincide with the monsoon time. There is no field work, earth work, etc., during the monsoons. Naturally, without earth work, development work, we cannot proceed further. Naturally, the financial year should commence from 1st July and end on 30th June instead of the present practice of starting it on 1st April and ending it on 31st March so that in real terms we are able to get three-four months extra time for development work in the field. A lot of time is consumed in the completion of formal-

ties after approval of Budget etc. These formalities can be completed during Monsoon so that the work can start in full swing after the Monsoon from October till June next year. This is a suggestion for consideration of the Government.

There is a big deficit in our Budget, more than Rs. 5000 crores. Government will be losing another Rs. 70 crores by the concessions announced by the Prime Minister yesterday. To that extent, the deficit will get increased. The total deficit as cleared by the Planning Commission during the 7th Plan is Rs. 14000 crores, but during the first three years of the 7th Plan, I think, we have already gone to Rs. 18000 crores of deficit. That includes this year also. If this speed goes on and this rate continues unabated, I am afraid, it will exceed Rs. 30000 crores by the end of the 7th Plan. Naturally, our economy needs to be managed properly and wasteful expenditure curtailed drastically.

The administrative expenditure accounts for thirty-nine per cent of our Budget. It was admitted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that administrative reforms and educational reforms should have the first priority. Anyway, education is getting better attention, but what about the administrative setup. The present setup needs to be overhauled and needs to be vigorously changed and reorganized with accountability fixed on the bureaucrats. That needs to be tightened up.

Then, the public sector is at the commanding heights of our economy. We should see that it functions properly. What I mean to say is that a new work culture is warranted is called for, so that crores of rupees, the poor man's money, invested in the public sector becomes effective. It is high time that the high cost economy, high cost production, is brought down to a reasonable level. This calls for revolutionary changes in the working of the public sector etc.

Then, about the capacity utilization. At

present, it is 78 per cent in the industrial sector. There is a lot of scope for improvement.

There is another disturbing point. While we talk of public sector, what about the private sector? Industrialists are expanding their industrial empires with our money, with the bank money. Should they not be accountable to the people and the Parliament? It is poor man's money. Their accounts should be properly audited and placed before the Parliament. What for are we becoming so much liberal to these people who are attacking our economy?

Then, the crusade against black money and black-marketeers should go on unabated. We should intensify our attack against black money and deposits by Indians in foreign banks. The black marketeers are running a parallel economy in our country. The IMF has said that about Rs. 1300 crores has been deposited by Indians in Swiss banks and elsewhere. On the other hand we are paying interest at the rate of 5 crores daily on loans. So, naturally we have to mop up this black money and we have to raise our voice and we should continue our crusade against black marketeers. We have to tighten our economy.

Now, about agriculture, as I said earlier, today the situation is such that the people living in villages feel as if they are second class citizens. We have to look into their problems.

With these words I support the Finance Bill and I have every hope and every expectation that with the sincere efforts of Government of India all the loopholes will be plugged. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly give thought to some of the suggestions that I have given. With these words, I support the Finance Bill. Thank you, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH (Jaunpur): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support

the proposed Financial Bill. The concessions granted in the customs duty and excise duty will benefit the common people and every section of the consumers in a definite manner. The small industries will also be benefited and get encouragement. I want to request and all my colleagues have also said the same thing that the exemption limit for income tax should be raised from Rs. 18,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- It will benefit the people in a definite way. The subsidy given for fertiliser is not adequate and it should be increased so that the farmers could benefit from it and they could buy cheaper fertilisers. I have stated several times in this House and I want to repeat it again today that the districts of Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur in Eastern Uttar Pradesh are backward areas and many people are living below the poverty line. A Board should be constituted for the upliftment of these areas. Funds should be allocated not on the basis of the norms fixed by the Planning Commission, but by moving away from them so that the districts of Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur could be developed. Jaunpur is a backward district and there is not a single industry in that area, which could provide employment to the educated unemployed youths.

[*Interruptions*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Shri Kamla Prasad Singh is speaking in the House, but on the television set kept outside, the name of hon. Shri Jagdish Awasthi is being shown. Kindly get the mistake rectified.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us add the name of Shri Kamla Prasad Singh also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: The hon. Minister is sitting here and he is well aware of the problems of our region. Heavy industries should be set up in our region

[Shri Kamla Parsad Singh]

so that the unemployed youth who run from pillar to post in search of jobs may be able to get a source of livelihood. I would also like to say that there is an acute shortage of drinking water in our area during the current summer season. In my constituency, Madiyaun tahsil of Jaunpur district is experiencing acute shortage of drinking water. Wells get dried up during summer. Water is not available in them and if it is available, it is not fit for drinking purposes. A programme to install handpump, to provide water is being launched in our area, but I would like to say that the number of handpumps that are being installed is not adequate. I would request that handpumps should be installed on the basis of population so that drinking water is made available to all the people. The responsibility of providing clean drinking water to all the people rests with our Government and it should be provided in every village. Our State Government has stopped construction of overhead water tanks of late. I would request that the construction of those tanks should be resumed. At present the cost of installing a handpump comes to Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 11,000, but water is not available from such handpumps to the desired quantity. Therefore I would request the Central Government to solve the problem of drinking water on a priority basis.

We will have to coordinate the rural development programmes in order to ensure increase in the productivity and employment opportunities in rural areas. The programme meant for improving the economic condition of unemployed persons through advancing loans by banks under Self-Employment Scheme is not yielding desired results due to lack of coordination between the department of Industries and Banks. The Government should take this situation seriously and some concrete steps should be taken by the Government in this regard. There is a proposal to install tubewells in our area with the assist-

ance of the World Bank. Besides this, it is essential to provide seeds and fertilisers to the farmers. It is unfortunate that due to the laxity of the officers, neither tubewells are being installed properly nor other facilities are being provided to the farmers. We should implement these programmes urgently so that the farmers are benefited and the production is increased.

Sir, whenever natural calamities befall any State, the Central Government provides the assistance there and relief materials are distributed there. Natural calamities include floods, drought, cyclone, hailstorms etc. Persons affected by these calamities get assistance also from the Government. So far as Jaunpur is concerned, there is a danger of floods every year, because the Gomti river flows near that place. That area is ravaged by floods after every two to three years. Where on the one hand property and crops worth crores of rupees are damaged due to the floods, on the other, the Government has to distribute foodgrains and other relief materials to provide relief to the people. I had already raised this matter and I would like to repeat that a scheme for constructing a pucca embankment in my district has been pending with the Planning Commission for quite a long time. Sanction has not yet been granted to it. I had raised this matter in this House through a question and the hon. Minister had given this information in reply to it. If approval is granted to that scheme of Rs. 22 crores and an embankment is constructed there, we will get protection from the floods for ever and the Government will not have to spend funds that they spend on providing relief materials every year.

There is a private sugar mill in Shahganj in my constituency. It is lying closed for some time. As is well known, sugarcane is grown on large scale in Shahganj, but for the last many years the farmers are facing a number of problems connected with sugarcane. Their condition is going from bad to worse. Due to the closure of the mill, their sugarcane is withering in the fields.

Besides this, that mill owes as much as Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 lakhs to the farmers. The mill also owes a large sum to the workers there. In the absence of any mill there, the farmers are not able to supply their sugarcane to any mill and their problems are increasing. Earlier they used to sell sugarcane to meet the requirements arising out of marriages etc., but now in the absence of any other mill, they are not able to do this thing. Land is available there, and therefore, a new sugar mill should be set up there.

Sir, undoubtedly, the programmes undertaken under I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. are helping in the removal of poverty and the work on the National Development Programme is definitely gaining momentum. I would also like to say that we are not getting the benefit out of the funds being allocated through plans for development works. Development works like roads, bridges and culverts being undertaken under the National Rural Employment Programme are not upto the standard. There are schemes where works could not be carried out through contract system. At present, a number of works are being undertaken through contract system. There are cases where work on roads has not been sanctioned, but the contractor starts work on the road. He uses such a poor material in the construction of culverts that they get collapsed in rains and the cement plastered on it is washed away. This should be looked into. In this way, funds are being spent recklessly. The people must get benefit of the funds which are spent. No section of the people should remain deprived of the benefits accruing from the kind of development work that is being undertaken under the leadership of the Prime Minister. Every person is getting benefits from the schemes being undertaken under the 20 Points Programme. Harijans and the poor are being benefited from this programme. The officers and the people's representatives should come forward to implement these programmes in a proper way. We see to it as to which programme should be implemented in such a way that it gives benefits to the people.

Removal of poverty is the first point of the 20 Points Programme. A new scheme is being undertaken under it. A large number of persons have been brought above the poverty line. No body could have imagined that the development works in the country would benefit such a large number of people. Today every field is getting water and every hut and house is getting electricity. The 20 Points Programme has been formulated for the backward people and we should see that they get due benefits from it. I would also like to say that majority of works are undertaken with the help of maximum funds allocated through the Centre.

13.00 hrs.

The Members of Parliament should be involved in these programmes. The district officer presides over the meeting of DRDA. Sir, if the job of presiding over the meeting is given to the Members of Parliament, they will have powers to monitor those schemes and then those schemes will definitely be implemented. Thus the Members of Parliament may also see as to why the benefits of the programme are not reaching the poor. I hope you will involve Members of Parliament in the programmes so that they may take active part in the implementation of these development programmes so that they take them to the people.

I hope you will pay attention to the problems of our area, which I have brought to your notice and implement these programmes in our region. I again wholeheartedly congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for bringing such a Finance Bill. The concessions of Rs. 70 crores in the taxes granted through the Finance Bill will definitely benefit the people.

With these words, I once again support the Finance Bill.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY

AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT):
Sir, I propose that we forego the lunch recess.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I hope the House will accept that.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. K.P. Singh Deo.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal):
Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. The Finance Bill is the sword arm which gives effect to the Government's financial proposals as presented in the Budget proposals. The Budget proposals have been presented to Parliament after due thought and consideration, and having taken stock of the situation which has been enumerated in the Economic Survey.

The Economic Survey has also brought out that the rate of growth has been more than 5% over the last three years, 8% as far as industrial growth and 17% as far as agricultural growth are concerned. It is in a buoyant stage. The Budget highlights have been commended by various people. Included amongst them are even the traditional critics of this Government. Some of the comments have been such as higher imposts on the affluent sections of the people, larger funds for rural development, emphasis on the public sector, protection to the domestic capital goods sector, and a pledge to curb deficit financing. These are the highlights of the Central Budget, 1987-88.

The Central Plan outlay for 1987-88 has been hiked by 4.22%, i.e. Rs. 24,622 crores. The Budget provides for the Central Plan outlay, of Rs. 22,300 crores and estimated to be Rs. 23,625 crores. This in real terms, will amount to an increase of Rs. 997 crores in relation to last year's Budget. The reliance on resources of public enterprises, including Bonds will increase from 37.38% in the revised estimates to 39.39%, whereas the overall budgetary support for

the Central Plan comes down from 62.61% to 60.66%. So, the achievement of physical targets has been given a very important role. In fact, it is far more important than just spending the money. This is the change in ethos which was really needed, and the Government has given it. Therefore, a very high priority has been given to implementation of projects in time, avoidance of time and cost over-run in projects, and the use of innovative methods and new technologies.

The highlights of the Central Plan include doubling of outlay on Education to Rs. 800 crores, a massive provision for rural development programmes, increased allocation for information and broadcasting, transport, and continuing emphasis on welfare projects and the fields of science, technology and environment.

I need not go into all the figures in this, but I would only like to highlight that as far as the rural development is concerned, this has been given an outlay of Rs. 2000 crores as compared to the entire 6th Plan expenditure of Rs. 3,600 crores. In one year, we are going to make an allocation of Rs. 2000 crores only on rural development; and this has been earmarked for the national rural employment programme in order to generate 273 million man days for employment next year.

The massive increase from Rs. 352 crores to Rs. 800 crores in the outlay on education is not only aimed at providing a good start to the government's new educational policy but also aimed at making a total attack on illiteracy and providing a scope for employment and opportunities to the people of this country.

Infrastructural sectors such as transport, communications and energy which are parameters of any country's progress, in fact, it is *de facto* and *de jure* Berometer of the economic progress. This has been hiked by 54 per cent of the total central plan in 1987-88. And the largest component is the defence which comes to Rs.

12,5000 crores and the interest payment accounts for Rs. 10,650 crores. Apart from this is the commission on rural labour. It is high time that the unorganised labour, its problems and its tribulations are taken an indepth look and arrangement done for them and provision made for them.

Then the revised estimate for food and fertiliser subsidy is of the order of Rs. 3,700 crores. There have been certain improvements in reducing the infructuous expenditure both in food and fertiliser sector.

I would like to quote Shri NA Palkhivala, who has been a known critic of the government's policies and specially on the Union Budget for 1987-88. This is what he has to say:

"In order to get a proper perspective, it is necessary to cast a glance at Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's impact on the fiscal jurisprudence of India. When the history of our times comes to be written, in the chapter on fiscal legislation two events will be regarded as towering achievements—Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's fiscal reform in 1985 and President Reagan's in 1980. Both these leaders wrought fundamental change. Our Prime Minister's achievement was greater—having regard to the environment in which he had to operate.

The Budget of 1985 was a silent, unheralded revolution in fiscal thinking. It began the monumental task of redesigning India for the 21st century which is less than 5,000 days away."

Then he enumerates 7 objectives of the Prime Minister, which, in his opinion, Mr. Palkhivala's opinion are as follows. I think all of us may not agree with his political philosophy, but we do think that he is an eminent person in the field of finance and budget.

The 7 objectives are as follows:

- (i) Reasonably low rates of taxation;
- (ii) Simplification and rationalisation;
- (iii) Stability in rates and fiscal structure;
- (iv) No unnecessary secrecy about budget provisions;
- (vi) Idealism involving trust in the taxpayer instead of suspicion,
- (vii) Educating tax gatherers in human awareness. In the computer world, the expression "user-friendliness" means the designing of a computer with the needs and convenience of the user in mind. The objective of our present Government has been to develop assessee-friendliness,— i.e. tax laws should be framed with the needs and convenience of taxpayers in mind."

The main crux of the matter is the implementation of the projects and the aims and objectives which so far have been left to themselves. Just making a certain allocation has been the order of the day. And rightly this Budget and the Finance Bill aim at taking a deeper look at the implementation, and I hope that there will be stricter monitoring at all levels.

First, I come to the public sector on which the commanding heights of the economy and emphasis—not only the emphasis but it is the re-commitment and reiterating commitment to the public sector—has been made.

And it is only two days back, that there was an international seminar on Sickness in Public Sector Undertakings and the Role

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

of Management. The hon. Prime Minister was to inaugurate it but due to pressing pressure of work, he could not go and it was inaugurated by the hon. Minister of Energy, Mr. Vasant Sathe, in which he divided it into four main categories: One is the accountability, continuity participation and the question of efficiency and re-generation of resources. The Public Sector Undertakings have been set up with a particular socio-economic and social political aim and objectives. If the public sector undertakings do not show efficiency, quality as well as re-generate their own revenues, and also re-generate and plough back into the economy, then it affects the very people whom they have to serve, that is the common man.

The Prime Minister in an earlier conference on Productivity had this to say that ultimately the buck stop at the common man. Because, for the inefficiency for the sickness it is the common man who has to pay in the form of diversion from the plans or programmes meant for the weaker sections of the society and it will go into correcting the maladies sickness of the public sector.

While on public sector, according to the 1981 Industrial Policy Resolution which mother industries or nucleus industries large scale industries of the public sector undertakings have been induced to go to the rural and backward areas industrially backward and undeveloped areas so that they could set up nucleus industries with ancillary and downstream products and bring in real prosperity and balance regional economic development. Therefore, these public sectors which have gone into rural areas have in a way been responsible, apart from bringing in high technology and a capital intensive industry into the rural areas where infrastructure hitherto did not exist, for bringing in a lot of tertiary and peripheral development. But in its wake it has also resulted in uprooting people from their very vocations and throwing them out and which requires a

rehabilitation. Now, not even one per cent of investment such gigantic projects have looked into this aspect. I would like to cite one example. The National Aluminium Company which is an integrated aluminium smelter in Asia, an Indo-French project which has been sanctioned by the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi with Rs. 1242 crores has gone up to the astronomical figure of Rs. 2442 crores, within a span of five years only and it has thrown out people; when the project was set up not only the late Prime Minister but the then Industries Minister, Mr. Narayan Datt Tiwari and his subsequent successors had always said that one member from each of the families ousted will be given employment.

Today, if I were to quote the letter written by the Minister of State for Public Sector Undertakings, his letter No. D.O.NO.2(31) GM of April 9, 1987, he not only goes against the very promises and the assurances given by his predecessors—I would not like to waste the time of the House by reading the latter—but it says, "I hope you will understand, it is not possible to give them employment, because we have to be careful of the staff requirement we have to keep the staff within a reasonable minimum." Then, why give false promises that we are taking the public sector out to rural areas, one from each family of oustees will be given either in-house training and then they can be eligible to go into employment into these public sector undertakings and after five years we negate the very basis?

Now, Sir, I am sure, we do not want a situation like which is developing in Balia-pal where National Testing Range is coming up, where we are now forced to have a rehabilitation plan, which is probably of the same magnitude as the Testing Range itself, one is Rs. 138 crores and the other is Rs. 150 crores. Therefore, when these public sector undertakings are located, apart from the management aspect, this human aspect and the question of rehabilitation must also be taken into account. But, atleast 1 per cent of the entire sum of Rs.

2,400 and odd crores, only Rs 2 crores could have been spent on rehabilitation. This is most unfortunate, as most of them belong to weaker sections of the society and are tribal from Koraput and Dhenkanal Districts.

Then, I come to transportation, which has been given a boost in the Budget, which we are going to give effect to in the Finance Bill. By transport, I mean all the modes that is Railways, Surface Transport, Air Transport, Inland Waterways and pipelines. Today the need of the hour is, as is happening in other advanced/developed and developing countries, the integrated inter-modular transport, what is known as land bridges. For example, if we are getting a bottom in the Atlantic, it comes to Bombay. Now unless we have the facilities for the integrated system of both road and other modes of transport, the same foreign bottom will have to go all the way round the coasts to Madras. That means, we will be spending scarce foreign exchange earnings, we will be paying our taxpayers money to a foreign Government for employing foreign people, which we could conserve foreign exchange by paying to our own Indian counterparts if we have an integrated intermodular transport system, which is known as land bridges, that is the integration of all the modes of transport. This is one of the points which has been considered by the Expert Committee and the Planning Commission. I do hope along with containerisation and other modern methods of management of transport sector, this will be given effect to.

While on transportation, I would also like to mention that since infrastructural development and transportation has been given importance in the Finance Bill as well as in the Budget a backward State endowed with undoubted large natural resources in the form of forest resources, in the form of mineral ores, in the form of long coastlines, in the form of major ports, like Orissa has been demanding for the last forty years the question of linking Paradip port with the hinterland not only of Orissa but also to

that of Madhya Pradesh, Bengal and Bihar. Now the missing link of Jakhpura Bansi, which has been time and again mentioned here, has not been found possible till today in spite of the fact that there are firms, as well as the other Governments who are willing to help. But at the same time if one looks at the Transportation sector for the subsequent plan periods, one will see, from 22 per cent in the First Plan, when the total plan outlay was Rs. 19,060 crores, the transport sector was only Rs. 434 crores and in the Seventh Plan, the transport sector is Rs. 22,971 crores out of total plan outlay of Rs. 1,80,000/- crores, it has come down to 12.8 per cent. Correspondingly the Railways, which was 11.05 per cent in the First Plan, rose to 15.45 per cent in the Third Plan and has come down to 6.9 per cent in the Seventh Plan. So this position has to be corrected, if transportation is the economic parameter of the country's progress, as well as for upbringing of socio political and cultural objectives bringing in national integration.

Sir, I would like to take a little more time as I have few more points. Please bear with me. Therefore, this position has to be corrected and additional allocation has to be made either by the Planning Commission or allow the consortium which is willing to help States like Orissa to develop and exploit its natural resources for the cause of economic development as well as for the people of that area.

A lot has been said by previous speakers on environment, science and technology, rural development and attack on rural poverty. Here I must congratulate the Ministry as well as other Ministries for bringing this comprehensive scheme for providing rural employment and also utilising our vast potential of food production in the country for the weaker sections of society. This needs more strengthening, more monitoring because in spite of the Prime Minister's visit to various tribal areas, in spite of schemes and massive dose from the centre, still there are pockets of poverty,

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

islands of starvation and islands of deaths in rural areas which so far have belied all solutions. This needs a deeper look. I refer to my own State where there are pockets where people are dying because of malnutrition and sickness due to ill health and other draw backs.

As far as agricultural development is concerned, there are States in the eastern sector of India specially north-eastern States where full potentialities of irrigation have not been harnessed or have not yet developed. There have been water resources which have been stored, but unfortunately, there has been no drainage system or canal system and, therefore, the accent on utilising our resources or utilising the investments made in that sector must be made fully useful to the people and the State I refer to Rangali multi-purpose dam. I refer to various other projects like Indravati and Upper Kolar which would usher in prosperity in the form of agricultural development. i.e. assured irrigation facilities. It would help in arresting flood devastation as well as help in generating electricity for which a State like Orissa is facing power famine today whereas 7 years back this State used to export power to Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. Projects like Talchar super thermal power project and Ib Valley super thermal power project area awaiting clearance just like the projects based on the aluminium. Aluminium will be the metal of the future which we are still importing to the tune of Rs. 8000 crores every year. Now the aluminium project based on the downstream products of the NALCO smelter of Angul is lying with PIB. I hope, the Government will expedite the matter and see that these continuous castings, hot rolled metal sheet alloys are given clearance immediately so that ancillary industries based on the production which has started is given immediate effect to. This will give more employment generation and at the same time, there is import substitution and conservation of scarce foreign exchange reserves.

It is notable that in the International Year of Shelter concrete steps have been taken to give effect to providing more shelter and housing in the coming year. I come from one of the areas in the east where from March to June we do virtually nothing else except to do fire fighting, I mean, village fires. Only a fortnight or so back you might have seen on the TV and newspapers that in my own constituency, there is the largest village in India called Bhuban, where 13,000 people have been rendered homeless because of forest fire. It is heartening that the Eighth Finance Commission has also treated fire as one of natural calamities. In this fire not only 13,000 people have been rendered homeless, but also more than 248 people who got severe burn injuries, are still in the hospital and 21 people have already died. The Prime Minister has been extremely generous in sending not only teams from the Central Government to go and make on the spot study but also given more than Rs 8.87 lakhs as seed money for building fire proof houses. But the same village in 1983 was also gutted by fire where 1,300 families had been affected. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at that time, also had given Rs. 5.5 lakhs but unfortunately, because of bureaucratic delays and ineptness till today not a single paisa from that Rs. 5.5 lakhs has been spent. So, I would like to urge upon the Government here to strictly monitor and see that within the next two months, before the onset of monsoons, this Rs. 8.78 lakhs and Rs. 5.5 lakhs which is still lying with the State Government, is used for the purpose for which it had been sanctioned, that is, for giving fire-proof houses which will not only protect people from annually going through distress, death and destruction but will also help in conserving our forest resources for which already Rs. 30 lakhs worth of timber has been supplied to these 3,096 families which have been affected. So, in the Year of the shelter, I am sure this will be done. I am sure, along with Bhuban there are many other villages which have thatched houses, which are inflammable material, which conserve a lot of forest material in the form of timber and bam-

boos. This will help in conserving our natural wealth as well as the environmental protection will be given effect to if we have fire-proof shelters. For this, HUDCO and other agencies of the Central Government must work hand in hand with the State Governments and have a time-bound programme.

While talking on environment along with the rapid industrialisation which is taking place, there must be integrated environmental protection in the form of plantations and in the form of biosphere reserves so that the ill effects of pollution are neutralised—both air pollution and water pollution—specially in Brahmani, Mahanadi and other rivers like Ganga 'Operation Ganga' has started but Brahmaputra and Brahmani must be given priority in this Plan so that the people who reside on both sides on the banks of these rivers are saved from fly ash hazards which give rise to TB cancer and other incurable diseases

My last point is on Defence. For Defence now Rs 12 500 crores have been earmarked. For the last two decades in this very House I have been seeing that every time there is a Defence debate, every time there is a Budget Session, there has been some controversy about some defence item or the other. Today we are in a position where the geo-strategic and the geopolitical environment has worsened to such an extent that we are in the grip of a nuclear blackmail, we are in the grip of being surrounded and encircled by forces inimical to us. The internal threat to India's democracy and the internal threat to India's security has never been moarger than it is today, whether it is by overt or covert means, whether it is by sending infiltrators, whether it is by sending drug peddlers, whether it is by sending terrorists, extremists, whether it is sowing the seeds of disaffection among communities on the basis of caste, creed and religion, or whether it is by sending in disinformation, or whether it is by trying to utilise our intelligentsia, our students and our universities

and colleges or our media people. I would like to caution here that much before the United States lost the war in Vietnam, the war had been lost amongst the minds of the American people and the American universities. Today, a similar thing is happening here. Ten years back, in 1977, people were asked, were exhorted not to listen to their superior officers not to obey the lawful commands of their superior commanders. Today such a thing is being repeated once again. History is repeating itself. If one reads newspapers, one sees responsible leaders also exhorting. In the garb of championing the cause of armed forces, by their very utterances they are demoralising the armed forces. We have seen here responsible Members who have been in Government at one time and who, while being Members out of Government, have even gone to the extent of going and having discussions with General Zia about the defence of this country. The Raksha Mantri, Shri Venkataraman, had to pull them up and he had said that as Indian I would have felt proud of you if you had gone and told them that India has no design—ulterior or interior—against anybody instead of saying that you are coming and telling us in this august Parliament that Pakistan does not have any ill-will towards India or harbour military and aggressive designs for India. So, it is rather pertinent that the move to obstruct the National Testing Range in Baliapala seems to coincide with the time when our hon. Members who at one time were in the Janata Government had gone and discussed with Gen. Zia. It is significant that from 1984 onwards the movement in Baliapala has gained such a momentum that most of the opposition parties had been asked to go there and they had also gone and visited places. They have been given a public standing. This I am saying with full sense of responsibility that in the last two decades whether it was the Aircraft carrier Vikrant, whether it was the aircraft Ramees, whether it was Jaguar, whether it was 105 MM Gun, the Indian Field Gun, whether it was the main battle tank, whether it was Vijayanta Tank, there had been doubts cast on the veracity or effec-

[Shri K.P. Singh Deo]

tiveness of these weapon systems. Even about MIG aircrafts, there were questions in this very Parliament that there were cracks which had developed on the fuselage and the wing tip. So, I am sure, many of the Members remember it. Therefore, this is not the forum, this is not the occasion to demoralise our armed forces at times when the internal threat to India's security from its neighbours and from other forces is there to our prosperity, to our non-aligned policy, to our self-reliant policy, to our policy of fully being independent on our own is questioned and given various twists and turns, aided and abetted by various elements

In to-day's defence environment we require modern technology. We require modern equipment because weapons while do not mellow with age, in fact it becomes obsolete. Therefore, the gun which is outranged, a tank which is out-gunned, an aircraft which cannot survive in hostile environment, a missile which can be jammed, aircraft which cannot survive in electronics environment is of no use to us.

Rs. 12500 and odd crores is a direct input into development. Defence and development are complementary and supplementary to each other. A study of 55 developing countries by the University of Columbia has shown a definite relation to growth and defence expenditure. There are four main fall-outs out of Defence expenditure.

First is training of manpower. Second is direct participation in the industrial production. Third is the induction of more sophisticated technology and fourth is psychological change of fostering the sense of security.

I would like to end by quoting two great

people. One is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He said—

"The strength of the country depends not only in its military strength, but in its economic strength, its political stability and the indomitable spirit of the people."

By our utterances here in our parliament, let us not demoralise the people of this country, based on un-substantiated record. Let us not play merry hell with the natural laws of jurisprudence, where a man cannot be held guilty till it is proved. Here we are character assassinating and we are killing a person. Even before we have framed the charge sheet, I would like to say let us not demoralise the people. If we go to Imphal, if we go to Dimapur, where Indian Army had fought the greatest action, there in the cemetery it is written:

"When you go back, tell them of us, for their to-morrow, we have given our to-day."

Let us not demoralise and spoil the morale of the people who are out on the borders, who are vigilant so that we may live in peace and security.

With these words I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur)·
Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget and the Finance Bill presented by the hon. Prime Minister. The hon. Prime Minister has announced concessions of Rs. 70 crores in the Finance Bill which has been welcomed not only by the Members of the ruling party, but by the hon. Members of the opposition as well. This shows that the Budget is a balanced one and reflects that the aspirations of the people have been respected. Besides this, the demands which we have made in the Budget for defence, for the development of the country and for different areas are very balanced ones. India is mainly a rural

country where majority of people live in villages. The programmes being launched by the Government particularly under the 20 Points Programme for their upliftment are commendable. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to some points. The main feature of the economy of our country is that we help the poor people by giving them subsidy. Under the 20 Points Programme more than Rs. 2,000 crores have been allocated. Out of it, Rs. 310 crores is for Integrated Rural Development Programme, Rs. 480 crores for National Rural Employment Scheme, Rs. 725 crores for Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme which includes Indira Awas Yojna also. The Government deserves our praise for this. But I would like to submit that the grants are being misused. A number of Members have referred to it. The subsidy has also become like a leech which sucks blood from the body. We have no objection if the grants are utilised for the purpose for which they have been granted. But it has come to notice that is being misused. Some people misuse that subsidy. The amount allocated under the Integrated Rural Development Programme to the beneficiaries for purchasing buffaloes or for opening a cloth shop or for some other purposes are grossly misused. We should see as to how we can check such a misuse. Much discussion has been taken place on it, but the misuse of the subsidy and grants could not be checked. You should especially give attention to this problem. Subsidy which is given for handloom and for other purposes is also misused. The Government should consider as to how to check the misuse of subsidy of crores of rupees. A Committee should be set up to look into the matter so that the subsidy is utilised in a proper way. The Government should utilise the subsidy in setting up industries in villages to provide jobs to the people.

In addition to this, you have made an announcement regarding setting up of industries in those backward districts of the country, where there were no industries with a view to provide jobs to the peo-

ple and our district is one of such districts where there are no industries. I congratulate you for this. You have announced subsidy for the small scale industries and had declared 31st March, 1987 as the final date. I am sure that you might have extended this date. I have come to know that you will continue this scheme of subsidy upto the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. If you have not already extended this period, you may please do so now so that it may benefit the small entrepreneurs. On the one hand, you make declarations that you want to set up industries in those districts where there are no industries. In this connection, I would like to urge upon you that a survey may be conducted in these districts and industries in the public sector be set up there which may generate employment, because small scale industries do not serve the purpose. It does not remove poverty and does not provide employment to a large number of people. In addition to this, it is also necessary as per the policy of the Government to set up more and more industries. But only big industrialists get the benefits of industry, their income goes on increasing. The poor people do not get employment. It is a very serious matter. I want that you should formulate a rule, under which you should ask the big industrialists to provide certain per cent of jobs to the local people, at the time of issuing of licences to them. Only then we can remove un-employment from the country. Such an arrangement must be made.

You provide seeds and grant loans for agriculture through cooperative societies in rural areas. I would like to say about Uttar Pradesh. Our hon. Minister has been the Finance Minister of Uttar Pradesh and he has good experience. Societies have been formed there in the co-operative sector for the last several years and people have drawn fictitious loans to the extent of crores of rupees from these societies. There should be some solution to this problem. Fictitious loans have been sanctioned 3 to 4 years ago. The loans have not been drawn by actually eligible persons, but by others. Some people have already died. It is my submission that you should write off

[Shri Jagdish Awasthi]

such loans. You have done so in Haryana recently. If the farmers are not in a position to repay loans, which were granted to them three or four years back through co-operative sector in Uttar Pradesh, you should conduct a physical survey and 50 per cent amount of the outstanding loan should be borne by the Central Government and ask the State Government to bear the remaining 50 per cent of loan amount and the farmers be provided relief. The State Government may give this money to the banks in the co-operative sector so that there might be some improvement in the financial condition of farmers. Every year funds are released for the farmers, but they do not reach them. As a result of this, they have to face mental tension. As you have given Rs. 150 crores to NABARD, you may also please conduct a survey in Uttar Pradesh and relieve those farmers from the burden of the loan who did not actually draw the loan. This will earn good name for you and the Government. You did a very good job in the Budget by allocation Rs. 800 crores for education. I thank you for this. You are going to make some new experiments in the field of education and you are opening some Navodaya schools in the country. It is indeed a commendable work. Now-a-days there is much lack of education in our country and the primary education is in a very bad shape. As it is, different kinds of schools are being run. But it has kindled some hope now as the present Government has paid some attention in the field of education. We have pinned hopes in the Navodaya Vidyalayas as the lotus blossoms in the mud. Simultaneously we have also to see that education spread in rural areas where the condition of education is very miserable. Especially, its position is very bad in rural areas. At some places there are no buildings, no sitting arrangements, at some places teachers do not come in time. Where on the one hand you want to establish an ideal by opening Navodaya Vidyalayas, you want to give good education, on the other it is also necessary that you may please provide

financial assistance to all the educational institutions functioning in rural areas, provide them all tools and equip them in all respects so that our children may become promising youths by receiving good education and make the future of the country bright. With a view to bring about improvement in the condition of education which is very pitiable at present in the country side, it is very essential that Central Government should provide adequate assistance for this purpose. Then only we can say that the standard of education in our country being raised.

We have made arrangements for providing various kinds of technical education in the country and set up technical schools where higher education is provided. It is a matter of great regret that the talented students who come out of these schools after receiving higher technical education go abroad instead of serving the country. The money which we have invested in these schools goes waste, because we do not get any benefits from them. We should make such arrangements so that the brilliant and talented students who come out of these institutions after receiving education, are not tempted to go abroad and serve their motherland. Only then we can get the benefits of their talent and experience and it will also raise in the field of education. Such an arrangement is very essential for the bright future of the country.

I want to make a submission about electricity. We do not get as much benefit from the investment which has been made in the field of power generation. At present the electricity boards of all the States are running in loss and the quantum of electricity being generated through various projects, is very meagre. Besides, the voltage of electricity being supplied to the villages is very low and it is not available to them when it is required the most. As a result our farmers do not get any benefit from electricity and they do not get any help in irrigational work. Their crops are lying at the threshing places in the absence of power

supply. We should pay special attention towards it and make such arrangements so that there is proper generation of electricity and there is improvement in its distribution. We cannot make progress without ensuring supply of electricity to farmers in time. We use electricity for three purposes—Domestic use, Agricultural purposes and industrial production. We should take suitable steps to check theft of electricity and ensure its continuous supply.

We have invested capital to the tune of crores and billions of rupees in our units in the public sector and it is being discussed in this House almost daily that the public sector units do not produce according to their installed capacity. Whenever a comparison is made between the public sector, and the private sector, it is very painful to find that the public sector is far behind the private sector. Public Sector Units are not functioning properly. As a matter of fact, we always talk of socialism. We say that our country is a socialistic country and the type of socialism prevalent in our country will not be found in any other country. But the perverted form of socialism is prevalent in our public sector units, which is a matter of serious concern for all of us. This situation has been created due to the bureaucrats and persons engaged in their management and such a nasty situation in the Public Sector Units has been created by them. This matter has been discussed in the House many a times. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that it is high time when we will have to take concrete steps in improving the situation, because we have invested billions of rupees in them and it is being misused. Until and unless we take some concrete steps, we will not be able to improve the situation in the public sector units.

Finally, I would like to submit that black money has become a matter of concern in our country. Black money is also called the number two money in our country. As a matter of fact, two parallel Governments

are being run in our country. One Government is being run by our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and other Government is being run by big capitalists, rich men and the persons owning huge wealth. They have created a parallel system in the country. In this way dual administration is being run in our country. Our Government should see as to how to get control over this black money which has been accumulated with rich persons during the last 40 years. We have to see as to how to get it and how to bring it to light. When we are able to control it, then only we can claim that we have streamlined the economy of the country. It is the need of the hour. It is the challenge to-day. The people, who accumulate black money, are very expert in their field of work. It may be that their number is small, but they are very influential and they have approach to high ups. Therefore, such rules should be formulated so that they could be checked and they are not able to generate black money. Action may also be taken against those people who generate black money. When such an arrangement is made, only then our country's economy will function smoothly.

I am of the view that under the leadership of our Hon. Prime Minister, this Government will definitely control the persons who generate black money, whether they are in the country or abroad. This Government is a socialist Government and we are servants of the people. With these words, I support the Finance Bill presented by the Hon. Prime Minister in his capacity as the Finance Minister.

*SHRI V S VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. I also welcome the new concessions announced by the Prime Minister yesterday. The Prime Minister while introducing the budget said that this year's budget is for the poor and for growth. He deserves congratulations for framing the budget with these twin objec-

*The speech was originally delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri V.S. Vijayaraghvan]

tives in mind. The allocation for anti-poverty programmes proves this claim. This year an amount of Rs. 2050 crores have been allotted for rural development. This is 15% more than the allocation made for the same purpose last year. This is a welcome step.

With regard to housing I welcome the concessions announced by the Govt. Under the present scheme relief in respect of income tax is given to the extent of the amount repaid in a year. However, there is a ceiling imposed on it. In this connection my suggestion is that the ceiling should be removed and full benefits should be given to the assessee for the whole amount which is repaid.

The national savings scheme is a laudable one and the Prime Minister deserves to be congratulated for introducing this scheme. In this connection I have a suggestion to make. Under this scheme, if a person deposits upto Rs 20,000 half of that amount will be deducted from his taxable income. My opinion is that a little more benefit should be given to the fixed income group. You can for example introduce a slab system for the different categories of assesseees and those who come under the lower slabs could be given full tax exemption for the entire amount that is deposited. This will give greater relief to the fixed income group on the one hand and act as an incentive for saving on the other. Therefore I would request you to consider it.

Sir there have been demands for raising the exemption limit in respect of income tax. In the past many concessions were announced for the tax payers as a result of which many of them had gone out of the tax net. The Govt. had done that for a purpose. The purpose was to provide relief to the tax payers who are the hardest hit due to inflation in prices. The Govt. had rightly thought of giving them some relief and that is why various concessions were announced

during the past few years. But the basic exemption has not been raised this year and this has brought back all those people under the tax net. This must be reconsidered. I demand that the basic exemption in respect of income tax should be raised to at least Rs. 25,000.

Another point I want to make is that the dearness allowance paid to the employees should be exempted from income tax. The Govt, I understand, had a proposal in this connection but I do not know what happened to that. Dearness allowance is a cushion against price rise. Therefore it is not proper to tax that amount. I request the Govt. to take an early decision in this regard.

Sir, the Govt has taken a number of important steps to streamline the administration. I welcome those steps. The main responsibility of the administration is to solve the day to day problems of the people. Therefore, we must concentrate more on the levels where the people coming to contact with the administration in their day today life. Even the small problems they encounter there will create needless difficulties. I would give you a small example. Under the present legal set up an affidavit gets legal validity only when it is signed by the notary public. This is a totally unnecessary procedure because neither the notary public knows the fact nor he has any means to verify them. Then why such a rule is made? My opinion is that the notary public system should be abolished forthwith. So far as the averments in an affidavit are concerned it is the deponent who is responsible. If the deponent makes a false statement he should suffer the punishment under the law. What has a notary to do with that? Under this system certain people can make money. Otherwise to my mind it serves no purpose. Similarly, take the case of the stamp paper. In Delhi stamp paper of lower denominations are just not available. The stamp vendors invariably put up a notice in front of their shops saying that lower denominations stamp papers are not available. A person who wants a paper of Rs. 2/-

or 3/- will be compelled to buy Rs 10/- denomination paper. These are the experiences of common man. There is a vested interest in this. The stamp vendors would get higher commission for higher denominations of paper. So they will sell only those papers. Why can't you supply these papers through post offices and banks. That would make it more convenient for the people to buy the stamp papers. What I mean to say is that the Govt. must pay attention to this smaller things also which cause needless harassment to the general public.

Having said this I will come to the serious drought conditions prevailing in Kerala. The drought this year is more severe than the one in 1983. Wells and tanks have all dried up and there is an acute shortage of drinking water in many districts in Kerala.

Last year rainfall was scanty. This year there has not been any rain since January. Of course, during the past two or three days there has been some rains in certain parts of the State. But that is not going to change the situation. In many parts of the State heavy damage to crops has taken place. It is estimated that in the agricultural sector alone a loss of Rs. 600 crores has occurred.

Of all the districts in the State Palghat is the worst hit due to this drought. There is severe shortage of drinking water in many parts of this district. This is still more serious in the Attappadi tribal belt. According to an estimate in the agricultural sector in Palghat the total loss is about Rs. 64.49 crores. In some taluqs damage to paddy crops is as high as 60%. Damage to coconut trees and bananas is 30% and 50% respectively. Papervines in 1165 hectares are totally damaged. This comes to about 70%.

A study team was sent by the Central Govt. to assess the impact of drought in

Kerala. But due to the wrong approach of the State Govt. the study team could not obtain the benefits of the views of the representatives of the people and the general public. Perhaps the State Govt. has deliberately created a situation where it was not possible for the study team to meet the people directly. The motive behind this could be to put the blame on the Central Govt. for any failure in this regard. It is the people who are facing the miseries. Therefore, the Govt. crush assistance to the drought affected people

14.00 hrs.

Palghat district deserves special consideration. Last year the Prime Minister had during his visit to Kerala said that the special problems of Palghat could be given consideration. He had seen the life of the adivasis in this area. Attappadi has been facing drought conditions continuously for the past many years. This region lies in the rain shadow area of the western ghats. I had demanded many times that a special study should be conducted into the causes of the recurrent drought in this region. I repeat the demand that the Govt. should send a special study team to Attappadi for this purpose.

The farmers are suffering. 113 villages in Palghat have been declared drought affected. Still the State Govt. continues to levy water tax for the water released from the Govt. owned reservoirs, tanks etc. This has added to the miseries of the farmers, I would request to the Govt. to direct the State Govt. to waive the water tax being levied on the farmers. Similarly, the farmers have taken huge loans from the banks and cooperatives societies. They cannot repay that loan. I would therefore, request the Govt. to direct the State Govt. to pay this money to the cooperatives and thus save the farmers. The agricultural workers and other workers are on the verge of starvation I would demand that free ration should be supplied to them.

There is a Govt. in the State which is not

[Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan]

interested in solving the problems of the people. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Central Govt. to provide all possible assistance to the suffering people of Kerala. I once again support the Finance Bill and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagat-singhpur): I rise to support the Finance Bill. First of all, I would congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for making a large allocation for the anti-poverty programmes.

Emphasis has been given to the programmes for rural development like NREP, RLEGP and IRDP. The main objective of these programmes is to alleviate poverty of our people who are living in rural areas and who are mostly backward like the poor Adivasis and Harijans. All these anti-poverty programmes, if implemented properly and effectively, will go a long way in removing the poverty in our country.

We should see that the funds allocated are properly utilised and the really needy people get the benefit. The monitoring system should be strengthened for implementing all these programmes. All the anti-poverty programmes are now executed through many agencies. Mainly these programmes are organised through the block development machineries. All these block development machineries were designed and installed in 50s which are too old. So, these block machineries should be reorganised and strengthened since the outlay for such programmes is increasing. My suggestion would be that all these anti-poverty programmes should be implemented by one agency and should be controlled by one administrative unit.

14.04 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the chair*]

You know that thousands of acres of

agricultural land is being water-logged. This is a very serious problem for farmers. There is no drainage system to solve this problem. We are spending crores of rupees under RLEGP programme for construction of roads, embankments and culverts. To save these poor farmers from the water-logging areas, why should we not think of providing some money out of the RLEGP funds to construct the drainage system in these rain-fed areas and the water-logging areas? My suggestion is that the Government should consider all these cases and money should be provided out of the RLEGP funds for the construction of drainage system in the water-logging areas.

Sir, Paradip port is one of the ten major ports in our country. It is now neglected. It needs to be developed and modernised. It is regretted that adequate provision has not been made for development of Paradip port. The economy of our State largely depends on this port. Government should come forward to take necessary steps for the expansion and development of the Paradip port.

South Korean Government has agreed to finance for the development Paradip port. The money would be financed through the Hondai corporation. I would request the Government and the hon. Minister that the development of Paradip port through the Hondai corporation should be taken up immediately so that the port facilities may be available to the people.

Fishing harbour, oil refinery and ship building facilities should be set-up at Paradip and provision should be made for these so that Paradip port gets developed.

There are so many on-going projects. The first priority should be given to on-going projects. If the on-going projects are completed in time then people will get proper benefit. In Orissa the on-going projects are Upper Kolab, Indravati, Subenrekha and Rangali. These projects on completion will provide adequate flood control measures and provide additional

irrigation facilities to the State. These are spill-over projects from the Fifth Five Year Plan. I would request the hon. Minister to provide adequate funds so that these projects could be completed in time.

As regards power the position is very acute. There is shortage of power. In 1985-86 the power shortage was 19.2 per cent and in 1986-87 it is 24 per cent. I would request the Government to make heavy investment in Orissa for the adequate supply of power. Orissa is full of mineral resources and the mining royalty is very small in Orissa. I would request the Government to increase the mining royalty for the State of Orissa. Orissa is lagging behind in railway facilities. Today I raised the question about shifting of the South-Eastern Railway Headquarters from Calcutta to Bhubneshwar. I will request the hon. Minister to re-consider this. If Bansapani Jakhpura rail link is completed then it will develop the Paradip port. So adequate funds should be provided for the early completion of this rail link. Also adequate funds should be provided for the completion of Talcher-Sambalpur railway line. Agriculture plays a very important role in the economy of our country. Sir, I request that more money should be provided for dry land farming. It should be given priority. In the absence of irrigation facilities, the areas with less than 700 mm rainfall should be given priority for development. Sir, the Agriculture Commission should take up this issue seriously to divide the country into zones in order to develop the dry land areas. Agricultural university should be set up there for dry land research in such areas.

Sir, there was a proposal to set up an integrated steel plant at Paradip. The location was subsequently changed to Daitari. But the steel plant has not been set up even at the new place. In order to provide additional employment opportunities, it is necessary that the steel plant is set up at Daitari soon.

I thank the hon'ble Prime Minister for allotting additional funds for launching a comprehensive programme for housing development, particularly housing for eco-

nomically weaker sections. A provision of Rs. 125 crores has been made in the budget for housing under the Indira Awas Yojana. Sir, under this scheme, one million houses will be built during the Seventh Plan period for people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, I request the Government that the houses under this Yojana should be qualitatively better so that the poor people get good houses.

There are some drought prone areas in our State. A provision of adequate funds should be made for the agriculturally under-developed areas. Such areas should be properly developed on a priority basis.

Sir, the reservation policy for the students belonging to the SC/ST categories should be strictly followed.

Land reforms should be properly enforced so that the poor people are benefited.

Finally, I request that all the schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be implemented vigorously and properly. There have been atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis. Government should take all possible measures to provide them protection. The land ceiling should be implemented. A fishing harbour should be set up at Paradip port. The projects which are incomplete and are ongoing, should be completed by providing adequate funds for the same.

With these words, I conclude and thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate on this debate.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Chirman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. The financial policies of the Government will provide a new dimension to the country's economy and it will protect the interest of the common man. The taxes of Rs. 322 crores have been levied in the Budget, which can not be considered to be excessive. Even good policies are formulated in the absence of more taxes. But there are certain things which continue to be cause of concern. One of such case is

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

increasing amount of foreign debt on which huge amount is to be paid as interest charges. This year the interest charges will amount to about Rs. 10,000 crores. Instalment of repayment of loan amount to be paid to International Monetary Fund is also likely to be of the order of same amount. 22 per cent amount is also paid for export. These are the obstacles in the path of self-reliance. Keeping these things in view it becomes a matter of concern for us as to how we will march forward towards self-reliance. Similarly trade balance is of the order of about Rs. 8,735 crores. It is a matter of pleasure that it has come down by Rs. 1000 crores during the last year. In spite of this, the danger continue to be there, because electronics and defence goods are to be imported from abroad. We should produce items indigenously and check the outflow of foreign exchange from the country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon. Minister of Finance is not present here, then who is listening to us. Should I give my notes to him. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you may please pay attention towards my points.

[English]

The Finance Minister is not present, Who is taking notes on the Government side?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sending for him.

[Translation]

The public sector management also needs a lot of improvement. Only those persons should be brought in the management who have good knowledge of business and who are experts in their field and who should be personally accountable to the development of the public sector. Today about 119000 units have fallen sick which have rendered about one crores of people as jobless due to their sickness. These one crore of people affect the lives of 5 crores of people. If we take 5 members in a family, then 5 crores of people are facing difficulties due to these sick industries. There has been production loss of at least Rs. 10,000 crores and revenue loss of Rs. 2,000 crores due to these sick units. We have to see as to

why this sickness is on the increase in the industries. What are the reasons that the industries which were earning profit till the very recent past, have become sick today? Why does the Government allow them to resort to retrenchment? Whether it is a public sector or a private sector, it is the biggest problem. Whereas it is bad management which creates problem in the public sector, in the private sector, it is due to short supply of raw materials or the facilities provided by the Financial Corporations.....

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): You can not say this thing here after coming here?

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: What more can I do by coming there? What is the number of persons? In this way only 78 per cent of the industrial capacity is being utilised. What happens actually is a matter to be observed. A lot of stress has been laid in the budget on development, savings, capital investment, But how these policies are being implemented needs to be observed. You may take the case of education or I.R.D.P., there has been increase in allocation for these sectors. Our Congress Government is following those very policies which were being pursued by our former Prime Ministers Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. These policies have brought about improvement in the conditions of the poor and large number of people have risen above the poverty line. More efforts are being made in this direction which is a commendable thing. The exemptions granted on commodities of daily use prove that we are working in the interest of the poor and providing benefits to them. Priority has been accorded to housing sector. It has also been stated that efforts would be made to provide employment and increase production. These are all commendable things. The opposition has always been propagating that this Government is opposed to development as also this Government can in no way develop the country. The people who indulge in such a propaganda can not ignore the fact that a provision of Rs. 2,050 crores has been made for rural development this year

as well. Efforts have been made to reduce the prices of 44 items of mass consumption. It is a very big effort. These people indulge in such a propaganda by overlooking all these facts. None of them is present here at the moment, to whom should I make my submission?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: You may please go ahead.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: It will please me if you please note down on behalf of the Finance Minister. We should accord priority to all irrigation schemes. Wherever we go, we listen to the reports of famine. Especially the famine affecting Rajasthan is unprecedented. We only pay lump-sum amount for it. We distribute a very meagre amount of foodgrains. This will not serve the purpose. We should make some permanent arrangements so that we can face drought and famine even if there is no rain at all. The small or medium irrigation projects, should be approved at the earliest and funds should be provided to complete them. It should not be delayed. Many times, some schemes remain pending with the Planning Commission for clearance for a period from four to five years and as a result of that if a scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 2 crores, the expenditure of that scheme increases to Rs. 5 crores by the time of its clearance. Therefore, I would like to request that the schemes formulated for famine affected or the areas affected by any other natural calamity should be cleared without any delay. The projects relating to power generation should also be cleared immediately, because the process of industrialisation has been held up due to the shortage of power. I come from Kota district in Rajasthan, which is a biggest industrial city in Rajasthan and where maximum facilities are available, but even then the process of industrialisation is not gaining momentum there. Though water, roads and other facilities are available there, but there is shortage of power. Therefore, I would like to request that the project relating to power generation should be cleared on priority basis and work on them should be initiated immediately. The main reason of sickness

of different units is also the shortage of power. No industry is getting requisite supply of power.

I would like to make my submission regarding the development of forests. Though our agriculture policy is much criticised here, but I would like to tell my colleagues of opposition parties that had our agriculture policy been not good, how we could have become self-reliant in respect of foodgrains. Today we have 20 million tonne of foodgrains in our stock and it is all because of the good policy of the Government. At present we have sufficient stock of foodgrains. Several schemes have been formulated by the Government to remove unemployment and it is continuously engaged in the task of removing unemployment. As per an official estimate, about 7 crores people are unemployed in our country. I do not think that with such a large number of unemployment people, our development will be possible and we will be able to register our name in the list of developed countries. The efforts which have been made by the Government to remove unemployment are not sufficient. You might have provided loans or any other assistance to them under some schemes, but unemployment allowance is essential for them. The Government of Maharashtra has done commendable work in this regard. It gives from Rs. 11 to Rs. 14 per day to every unemployed who has registered his name in the office of the Collector. I think, this scheme should be extended to whole of the country, because unemployment allowance is very essential for unemployed people. I request the Government to formulate a definite policy in this regard. In addition to the removal of unemployment, concrete measures should also be taken to speed up the work of industrialisation and power generation. All the sick units should be re-started and the workers who have become jobless should be re-employed.

The vocational education which has been much discussed here should also be

[Shri Shanti Dhariwal]

implemented speedily. It is a matter of great concern for us that wasteful expenditure is increasing day by day in Government offices. In this regard, various articles from time to time are published in magazines and journals. Recently an article appeared in 'India Today' magazine in which it was stated that about Rs. 20 crores of Government of India goes in extravagancy every year, but we did not find that the Government has conducted any survey or resorted to some other measures to check such extravagancy. It is very necessary to check this wasteful expenditure. If it is checked, we will not require to impose new taxes or borrow money from other countries. Therefore, it is necessary to check this extravagancy effectively.

Our Financial institutions including banks are not working properly and their system of functioning is defective. Whenever this matter is discussed here, the Government claims that its policy is functioning well. We should also look to the growing feelings of the people about these financial institutions. They have to deal with these institutions everyday. You can ask any poor person, Scheduled Caste or any educated youth about the functioning of these institutions, you will find that none of them is satisfied with their functioning. Not only the poor, but big industrialists are also not satisfied with the functioning of these financial institutions. About 80 per cent of the sick units in the country are due to unsatisfactory functioning of these financial institutions. The people are distressed and that is the main reason that people are not making any progress in this sector. The unemployed youths have to go to banks for at least forty times, only then they are able to get a loan of Rs. 25,000/-. You have provided facility to them to get loan without producing any security, but the Nationalised banks harass them and after getting fed up, they think that it would have been much better, had their names were not recommended; because they are made to run from pillar to post by these

banks. Therefore, it is necessary to give a serious thought as to how the working of these financial institutions could be improved.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, 15 per cent import duty has been imposed on fertilizer. I would request you that it should be reduced, because if not this year, next year it will affect our agricultural production. It directly affects the farmers. Similarly, there are certain other things for which concession on import duty should be given like medical equipments, machines of sonography which is used for medical treatment etc. The prices of tractors have increased too much. It is very surprising that the tractor's price which was between Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 a few years ago has now gone up to Rs. one lakh. These all things directly affect the farmers. On the one hand you increase the support price of foodgrains merely by Rs. 3 to 4 every year and on the other hand you have increased the prices of implements used in agriculture by Rs. 10 to 15 thousands by imposing new taxes. The implements and other inputs of agriculture should not be taxed at all. All the machineries used by the farmers such as electric pumps, diesel pumps, tractor or any other machineries should be tax-free, otherwise the farmer of this country will not be able to make progress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the question of regional imbalance is concerned, I would like to say that as compared to other states, no factory has been given by the Central Government to Rajasthan. There are certain States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu or Uttar Pradesh to whom five to seven Central Undertakings or Units have been given at a time, but in Rajasthan, there are hardly 4 or 5 industries i.e. H.M.T. in Ajmer, instrumentation factory in Kota etc. which have been given by the Centre. Since 1965, no industry under Public Sector has been set up in Rajasthan. It has created a feeling among the people of Rajasthan that they are being ignored. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Industry to set up some industries in Rajasthan also. He

should ask Railway Minister to set up a railway factory there. You have set up Hindustan zinc and Hindustan copper in Rajasthan which is not a big thing, because these industries have to be set up there as zinc and copper deposits are available there. These industries would have to be set up by you of your own and there was no need for their demand. Besides these industries, some other big industries like Railway factory, Telecommunication factory or Aeronautics factory should be set up in Rajasthan. But you are not giving any factory to Rajasthan as a result of which every resident of Rajasthan is feeling that injustice is being done to Rajasthan and they also ask us to demand justice for the State. Therefore, I request you to pay attention towards this thing also. Ours is a mostly desert and hilly areas and the plain area is very small one. Every year it is affected by drought and famine and then we have to beg from the Central Government. You have to see all these things. You should follow the same yardsticks for the desert has been determined by hilly areas.

This year you have given 3 lakh metric tonnes of wheat which has been exhausted by 31st March.

I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that though he could not listen to my full speech, but I shall be grateful if he pays attention to my two points in the end.

I once again would like to say that the relief of 3 lakh tonnes of wheat given to Rajasthan was exhausted by 31st March this year. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate more wheat to Rajasthan Government to meet the famine situation in the State. The State Government has also given a representation to the Central Government and to the Hon. Prime Minister in which it has been demanded that 5.50 lakh metric tonnes of wheat should be given free of cost for the labourers working on various relief works.

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer): Mr. Chair-

man, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill for 1987-88.

I think we are passing through the last stage of the Budget presented by the Hon. Prime Minister. During the discussion on the Budget generally all the hon. Members of Parliament have appreciated this Budget and general public have also praised this Budget. Some loopholes which were left, have been removed through the Finance Bill. Section 194-E has been completely deleted. In regard to section 115-A which was relating to adjustment of loss, a pragmatic approach has been adopted for which I would like to thank him.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister that such clause was included in last year's Budget also, but later on it was withdrawn. This time again it was included as Section 194-E which was discussed by the House and also discussed all over the country and it was decided that this section should be deleted, because it will be detrimental to the speedy development and industrial growth of the country.

There are some over enthusiastic officers in the Ministry of Finance and they include such sections in the Budget which create trouble for the Government and it becomes a matter of great anxiety for people. I thank the Hon. Prime Minister for announcing some concessions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this year, the Demands of so many Ministries could not be discussed. We could discuss the Demands of only ten Ministries. We could not discuss the demands of some important Ministries such as Finance, Health, Commerce, Industry, Steel and Mines, Urban Development, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Science and Technology etc. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that efforts should be made to discuss the Demands of maximum number of Ministries.

[Shri Vishnu Modi]

We have been witnessing this fact from the very beginning that we have been presenting deficit Budgets. Shri C.D. Deshmukh who was a well known Finance Minister had expressed the view that instead of resorting to loans, if we opted for deficit Budget there would be nothing to fear of. Our past history tells us that in spite of deficit Budgets, we have made speedy development in the country and there is nothing to worry about it. But we have to check extravagancy so that the development works which have been undertaken could be speeded up.

I am happy to know that during 1986, 10504 searches were conducted and so far as I know black money worth Rs. 7.92 crores was unearthed and contraband goods worth Rs. 216.99 crores was also seized. I thank the Director of Enforcement and the offices of the Finance Ministry who have acted very efficiently in taking action against smugglers and the persons who violated FERA and I hope that they will continue their drive in future also. The Hon. Prime Minister and Finance Minister have also assured that the drive against the economic offenders who want to disrupt the economy of the country will continue more vigorously.

Here I want to quote a statement of Pt. Nehru:

[English]

As early as 1929, Nehru had stated, as Congress President:

"I must frankly confess that I am a socialist and a republican and am no believer in kings and princes or in the order which produce modern kings of industry which have greater power over the lives and fortune of men than even kings of old and whose methods are as predatory as those of the old feudal aristocracy."

[Translation]

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister towards this statement of Pt. Nehru, who said it in 1929 as a Congress President that the modern big industrialists and business men are more dangerous than the old Feudal Kings and Princes. This memorandum shows the great difference between the words and deeds of the Government of this historical Congress Party which claims to have adopted a socialistic path. Few selected persons influence our decisions. I would like to draw the attention towards cement industry. The Hon. Prime Minister has also said in his Budget that due to our policy the cement is not in seller's market but now it has been brought under purchaser's market. It was due to the efforts made some years back to provide encouragement to mini cement plants instead of big plants set up with a cost of Rs. 100 to 200 crores by big businessmen. For this purpose, Government had put a challenge before the Cement Research Institute which accepted it. Taking into consideration the fact that these units would be set up in remote areas and will provide more employment, the Government declared in 1979 that complete excise relief would be provided to all those mini cement plants which would be set up within next five years? This policy was declared in 1979, but at that time CRI did not have the requisite technology. Later on it developed technology and tie up with financial institutions took some more time and as a result of that cement plant could be set up only in 1982-83. Earlier CRI did not have technology and it was only in 1982-83 that good quality cement came in the market, but in 1983, the excise duty relief given to them was withdrawn. As a result of that these mini plants, in which Rs. 500 crores of Government financial institutions has been invested and in addition to it, the middle class entrepreneurs have also invested their money in them, are turning sick, because their viability depended on the excise duty relief granted to them for five years. The owners of big cement plants

have not only done this, but the rebate which was available to mini cement plants, was also withdrawn. I would like to tell you that in 1982 the relief was withdrawn and since then a relief of Rs. 783 crores has been given to large cement plants. In 1982, they were allowed to sell 33.4 per cent cement production of installed capacity without any levy which was increased to 50 per cent in 1984 and later on it was further rased to 60 per cent. All these incentives provided to them earlier and now incentive of Rs. 50 has been given in this Budget amounting to a relief of Rs. 783 crores to these big cement plants.

There has been yet another pungling. In the name of mini cement technology, some people have set up cement plants in the name of *Rotary Kiln*. They have set up plants of the capacity of 300 tonnes, 350 tonnes and even 450 tonnes, but they got them certified as a plant of 200 tonnes capacity. After this, sanction was not given by the Ministry of Industry for setting up plants of the capacity of 375 tonnes. But those who had set up plants of the capacity of 200 tonnes, the Ministry of Industry now certified them upto 375 tonnes. In this way they got benefit of Rs. 32.6 crores. The Government is determined to bring socialism in the country and it wants that the entrepreneurs set up industry here. I agree that industrial growth has taken place in the country and the public sector, small scale industries and the medium scale industries have played a great role in it. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister that an industry which was set up due to the policy of the Government is going to be closed. More than Rs 500 crores of the financial institutions have been invested in it. So, you should try to find out through your Ministry as to on which technology, the cement plants were based and how much relief you are providing and who is getting the relief. You provided relief of Rs. 783 crores to the big cement plants and you never bothered to know as to what is the condition of the mini cement plants.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the Ministry of Steel and Mines has decided to set up a super zink smelter in Rajasthan. Just now Shri Shantiji was saying that this plant should be set up at a place where copper and zinc are available in abundance. But the irony of fate is that on the one hand we say that our public sector is running in loss and on the other, we have great expectations from this sector. I am of the view that when we make a compromise in the public sector, it runs in loss. A major compromise we do is at the time of selection of the location.

We also compromise when we select the technology. In the same way, we also compromise in the matter of manpower and on other issues. No seriousness is being shown in the setting up of super zinc smelter plant. Its location has been fixed at Chandoria in Chittor which is 125 kms. away from the place where there are deposits of zinc. Now what will happen is that concentrate will be available in Agucha Rampura where zinc is extracted and more than 2000 tonnes of zinc will be transported daily by road. The result will be that the plant will sustain loss continuously. At present we are importing it, so we think that its price is very high, but will the public sector be able to bear the transportation cost that will come here. They say that water is available in abundance there and the water is in short supply in Agucha Rampura. I would like to submit that there is a Banas river at a distance of 50 kms. from Agucha Rampura and there are three perennial rivers—Mahi, Chambal and Banas in Rajasthan. If water is made available from Banas, it will cost less and the factory will earn more profit.

Besides this, another compromise is being done in the matter of technology. I.S.P. technology is being imported from England and the British Government is giving grants for it. Sir, will you prefer to import outdated technology just to avail of this grant. No plant based on that technology has been set up in the world for the last

[Shri Vishnu Modi]

8 to 10 years. Besides that technology, other technologies have been developed. The mother plant developed on the basis of I.S.P. technology has been closed, but it is not understandable as to why we are importing it. It is just to avail of the aid or there might be some other reason. I would like to draw the attention of the Government that this technology is outdated. If we set up plant based on this technology, we will have to import coal and it will cause pollution as well. To keep the record straight, I would like to say that one day we all may not be there in this world, but the decision being taken here is not justified. The record of the Parliament of the country will prove this thing, when this plant will run in loss.

Besides this, I would like to refer to the famine conditions prevalent in Rajasthan. There is a famine in Rajasthan for the fifth consecutive year. The entire economy of the Western Rajasthan is dependent on the animal wealth. There is a danger of elimination of animal wealth in the border districts. The animals are being smuggled to Pakistan from there. Last time when I visited Jaisalmer, the people told me that cows are being smuggled to Pakistan from there. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request through you that the proposed visit of the study team to that place should be expedited and the assistance to be given to the Rajasthan Government in terms of wheat and funds should be sanctioned immediately, particularly keeping this in mind. I would like to assure you that last year the Rajasthan Government utilised the funds meant for famine relief in carrying out those permanent works which will give relief to us from the famine in the coming years. The Government is doing commendable work which will benefit the people. So, as soon as possible, the Rajasthan Government should be provided assistance.

At present, Rajasthan is facing acute problem of drinking water. Sir, the condition in the constituency which I represent

is so bad that the water comes there for 20 minutes in four days. One bucket of water costs Rs. 5. There was severe famine last year also, but the Government saved the situation by installing handpumps there. But this time, the water level has gone 25 to 30 ft below the normal level and more than 50 per cent of handpumps have gone out of order. This has created acute problem of drinking water. The situation will become worse in the coming summer days. There is no means of communication except rail in that area by which water could be brought from the distance of 200 kms. The Rajasthan Government has formulated a scheme called "Bisalpur scheme" which will be completed in the next three years. Under this scheme a dam will be constructed on Banas river and a new pipe line will be laid to bring water. But the State Government has not so much resources as to complete the scheme on their own. The State Government wants that the Ministry of Finance get them soft loan available from some institution so that this scheme is completed. I would like that the problems of Ajmer which is a historical city of Rajasthan should be solved. There is a pilgrimage centre Garib Nawaj, which is a heart of Rajasthan and the people of this place are not getting drinking water. More than three fourth area of Rajasthan is desert. We are constructing Rajasthan canal, which is now called Indira Gandhi canal, since 1955. The Rajasthan Government will not be able to complete this canal with the resources they have. More than 30 years have elapsed since the construction of this canal was started. Much progress has been made in its construction and a large area has been brought under its command. I want that the Centre should take over the construction of Indira Gandhi Canal. I would like to tell one thing more.

[English]

"Rich in water and agricultural resources, may the land of our nation strengthen us where tamed waters flow day and night through a network of canals constructed by proficient engineers."

[*Translation*]

A Desert Development Board was been constituted for the three-fourth desert area of Rajasthan and fund is being released through it. Unfortunately, the Government is spending fund on the development of Western Ghats by treating it as a hilly area. The hills which divide Western Rajasthan and west of Rajasthan is called Aravalli hill range. The height of that hill range is not less than that of Western Ghats. Due to the felling of trees that hill range has been denuded. As the area under forestation has gone down, so it has affected ecological balance and the monsoon has become erratic. A scheme for Aravalli hills should also be taken up like that of the scheme of Western Ghats. When photographs of Aravalli were taken from the INSAT it was found that there are four gaps in that hill range. One gap is near Pushkar which falls in my constituency. Our ecological experts have admitted this fact that the desert gap is marching towards rest of India from there. I had written to the Prime Minister about those gaps. The Prime Minister wrote to the Waste Land Board to draw up a scheme for tackling these gaps. Unfortunately, the Waste Land Board has not taken any action in this matter. If that gap is not stopped, it will affect Pushkar which is regarded as the most important centre of pilgrimage for Hindus. The pilgrimage of a Hindu is not completed unless he visits Pushkar even if he has visited all the pilgrim centres. There is a danger to the sarovar of Pushkar of being covered by sands. The desert is marching towards Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and all the remaining area will be converted into desert like that of Western Rajasthan. With these words I support the Bill and convey my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill, 1987. I would also like to convey my heartfelt thanks to the hon. Prime Minister who has decided to constitute a Board in this financial year for agricultural labourers about whom all the Members have

spoken. This is a most welcome step Mr. Chairman, Sir, you had been with us at the Hyderabad Institute. We had undertaken a lot of discussion on issues pertaining to the agricultural labour. It is a matter of pleasure that our Government has recognised the need and has decided to set up a commission for this purpose. Massive allocation has been made this year for anti poverty programmes. You might be knowing as to what is the concept of anti poverty programme. This is a very important question and it needs consideration in depth. The Government allocates funds and it should be used judiciously. It should not be that after allocating funds, one think that the entire fund is being utilised properly. It should be taken in a different way. Another important question pertains to the Waste Land Development Programme. Our Government proposes to spend a huge amount on this programme. Out of 330 million hectares of land in the country, as much as 175 million hectares of land is wasteland. Such a large area of land comes under waste land. Our population will increase to about 100 crores by 2000 A.D. and as much as 242 million tonnes of food would be needed to feed them. Every one knows that we have produced only 151 million tonnes of foodgrains. Of course, it is a record in itself.

15.00 hrs.

At present we are cultivating in 50 million hectares of land with assured irrigation facilities, but for the population which will be there in the country after 13 to 14 years, it would not be possible to produce 242 million tonnes of foodgrains in this 50 million hectares of land. The Government has understood the situation and huge sums are being spent on it. This is also a matter of pleasure. We should provide irrigation facilities in the wasteland and make it a cultivable land. Only then we will be able to meet our requirements of foodgrains which will be needed after 14 years. We should start work in this direction more vigorously so that the wasteland is turned into a cultivable land after 14 years. We have to take such steps so that the future

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

generations may not say that we have not left anything for them. This was a very important question and the Government of India has decided to consider it in a proper manner. It is a welcome step. A lot of discussion has taken place on land reforms. We know the importance of land reforms. Now I would like to submit about land ceiling. If we try to make land holding uneconomical and unviable in the idea of becoming progressive in the name of land ceiling, it will adversely affect our agricultural production. Some Members want to reduce the size of land holdings, but this is their one sided plea. It will be disastrous to reduce the size of land holding and it will not prove economical. This subject should be discussed separately. This is a very important question. The issue of land holding should be discussed here and there should be general consensus that land holding will not be reduced beyond a certain limit. A programme to clean the Ganges on a massive scale has been started. This is a very good idea. For this I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for launching such a massive programme. Some bunglings have taken place in it. The speed at which the work is going on in Patna to which I belong should be accelerated a little bit. Some irregularities have taken place, but I think these are of technical nature which is beyond our comprehension. But how far it is justified that we only act upon the advice of experts. If we continue doing this, our huge amount will go waste. There are no two opinions about it that we agree to the advice of technical experts, but it will be a one sided decision if we invest money on some venture only on their advice, because there are many things which are based on common experience. It is essential to run those ventures in a proper and smooth way. We are optimist and we are hopeful and we think that certain work is going on smoothly, but there is sufficient scope to take up many other works in it. Many schemes are yet to be undertaken. For example take the case of Ganges. When floods occur, the water of the Ganges gets polluted. We have

started a scheme to clean the Ganges, but even if we clean the Ganges, effluents will flow into it during rainy season. Unless we take steps to check it, we will have to clean it again and again, because effluents will go on flowing into it. This is a continuous process. The more you invest money in it, even more you will need to invest in it. There are some points which need our serious attention.

A lot of discussion has taken place in the House on fertilizers. Some time back a lot of discussion had taken place and it is a fact that we are self sufficient in the matter of fertilizers. So far as the question of nitrogenous fertilizers are concerned, we are able to produce it in our country to meet our full requirements. Whereas this is a good achievement, but we are short of phosphates to meet our requirement and we will have to import it from other countries. We confront with this question. Phosphate deposits have been located in Rajasthan and at several places, phosphate can be exploited. It is my submission that we should confine our exercise of exploration to those places only where we may get more and more quantity of phosphate. Exploration work may also be carried out at places where more and more quantities of potassium could be located. Only then we can march towards self-reliance in the real sense.

15.07 hrs.

[Shri SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

It is a very important question that confronts us. It is not only a question for today, but also a question for the generations to come. We would have to seriously think as to how we can achieve self-reliance in every field of agriculture at the earliest. We have to make full preparations for the same. Our hon. Minister is himself a farmer. I know him personally and he used to give good information on agriculture in this House when he was not a Minister.

Now I want to say a few words about the Sugar Mills. As a matter of fact we have

formulated new sugar policy and our sugar factories have done a very good work. Whether the sugar factories are in the co-operative sector or Private sector, all of them have made a good progress. However, most of our sugar mills are in the private sector and their number is very less in the public sector. If we compare the performance of sugar mills in the public sector with that of the sugar mills in the private sector, a very disappointing picture is presented before us. Our mills can on no account compete with them, because they are passing through such a situation. Today the co-operative sector is at the top and it gives me much pleasure that the farmers have done a very commendable work in the co-operative sector in Maharashtra. But the condition of all sugar mills in our co-operative sector is very deplorable. There are 14 sugar mills in Bihar which are under the control of Bihar Sugar Development Corporation. All of them have done a very good work during the last two years, but I am of the opinion that we can make a lot of import substitution through sugar industry. Our hon. Minister himself discussed this thing in the House a few days ago and I want to repeat the same thing today. The hon. Minister may recollect that he had once said about the production of alcohol here and there was a discussion to run carburetors by mixing alcohol and petrol. We should give thought to this matter. While supporting his views, he himself had expressed such views. He himself is a very experienced person. I feel that there should be more such discussions and if we can produce gasohol whereby carburetors of gasolin plus alcohol in place of gasolin could be manufactured, we will be able to save large quantities of petrol. The agriculture sector can assist the Government of India in a very big way for its substitution. There can be more and more substitutions of this kind. Sir, I had said this thing last time also. As a matter of fact it is a Finance Bill, but what I feel is that the agriculture sector plays a very important role and when we talk of anything, agriculture gets a top place in it. If you extract oil from maize for the purpose of

import substitution, it will benefit the country. There are several places in north India where the production of maize has increased a lot. As it is, maize is produced in South, but it is some what more in the north. I am of the view that if we exclude maize from the category of cereals and include it in oil-seeds and can provide more and more funds for encouraging the production of maize, which we are giving to oil seeds, it is most probably that we may not be required to purchase the oil that we are importing from abroad. We can produce oil by having more yield of maize than the production of oil which we are having from oil seeds. Therefore, maize may be excluded from the category of cereals and include it in the category of oil seeds. As a matter of fact most of the people consume wheat, gram, barley and millet. People consume maize also and the number of people consuming maize is less. It is my suggestion. You may please consider this suggestion also.

Sir, the most important thing is that there have been extensive discussion on the public sector, private sector, industrial growth rate and G.N.P. etc. in this House today. After listening to all these speeches, I would like to say this much only that we have the confidence in the public sector. Everybody knows it. Our Hon. Prime Minister has launched a number of such programmes which have brought about improvements in the public sector, but still a lot of improvements are to be done. It will be done gradually. What I want to say is that it is necessary to pay more attention towards the public sector even today so that we may keep the management in order. Unfortunately it has been my experience with the I.D.P.L. that it has always suffered losses. I had also raised an half an hour discussion in this House about the I.D.P.L. Sir, it has already suffered a loss of Rs. 200 crores and this money belongs to the Government of India. Whatever funds the Government of India provided towards loan and margin money to this company,

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

has been lost by this company. Entire amount of Rs. 200 crores has been lost by it. If the losses go on increasing in the public sector and they get funds from the Government of India saying that they are taking this money in order to reduce the loss and increase production, then I am of the view that these public sector units will only suffer losses and nothing else, because a very big conspiracy is being hatched in it.

People from the private sector have been intruding in the public sector. This thing I am saying with full responsibility. We have no objection if people from private sector are brought to public sector. They should be brought. But we should bring only good people in the public sector from the private sector. Those people, who have other interests should not be brought there.

I would like to submit that people having other interests have entered the I.D.P.L. at the higher level who are more interested in the private sector than the I.D.P.L. They were efficient in the private sector. They had some other affiliation and the affiliation which they had 3 to 4 years ago continues to be there even after their joining the public sector. If you induct such people in the public sector and go on handing over them money, we will be going on making experiments. We do not have unlimited money which we may go on giving them and they on their part make lavish spending. It is a very serious question. It is necessary to give serious thought to it.

I have just given an example of the I.D.P.L. There are more such instances in the public sector. Now I would like to cite the example of the Hindustan Paper Corporation. Two factories in Nagaland have been closed down. You say that there are some latest technologies. We need no more technologies. You have got the technology, money, manpower and raw-material. I want to know as to why you are incurring losses in spite of all these things.

Whereas the private sector earns profit with the same technology, same labour and manpower.

I would like to submit that I am not an economist and neither I have any idea about the industry. I belong to some other field. I am a lay-man and I will think in terms of a lay-man only. I want to say that if a bus-owner can purchase three additional buses after earning the profit from the one bus for one year only, then why the state owned undertakings like State Transport Corporations and D.T.C. suffer losses? How do the private people earn profit when the conditions are same. It is my submission that action should be taken against these people and this requires radical change.

The public sector has sought Rs. 37,500 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan which is their requirement. If we do not get an amount to the tune of approximately Rs. 40,000 crores, our position is likely to deteriorate in the Eighth Five Year Plan also

There is mismanagement in the public sector. The public sector has always thought about the people's future which the private sector people have never thought. The most unfortunate thing in our country is that whether it is the press or other things, all of them are under the control of the private sector who undertake sale and purchase of things from dawn to dusk.

When we talk about the performance of the public sector, we have to accept the fact that the public sector has done a good job. But there are some people in the public sector about whom a watch has to be kept. These are the people who try to fulfill the interests of the private sector in the public sector. You should always be careful of such people. I would like to submit that the Government should pay more attention towards such people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must say a few words about Bihar. The per-capita income in Bihar is the lowest of all the states. I admit that our per-capita income is Rs. 642. This matter was taken up in the meet-

ing of the planning commission also which was held recently and there is a need to pay attention towards it. The facilities, which are available in other places are not available in Bihar. It is my submission that the hon. Minister should pay his attention towards it, because he belongs to our neighbouring area. Efforts should be made to increase per-capita income in Bihar.

The per capita income in Chhota Nagpur area is also very low. Sir, attention should be paid towards it also.

It is very essential to launch another Flood Control Programme especially for Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh. If it is not undertaken as a permanent measure, we will continue to suffer from this havoc every year.

I express my thanks to you for giving me time.

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA (Kheri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget and Finance Bill presented by the Hon. Prime Minister. The Government of Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi deserves our thanks, because of the presentation of the Budget by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, it has been possible to have a check over prices and there has been improvement in the country's economy. Within a couple of months it has become quite clear that the people who criticised the economic policies and programmes of the Government were having wrong conceptions.

The Prime Minister has taken several important steps in order to check price rise and he had mentioned the gist of the same in his Budget speech. As a result of this, there has been some stability in the prices of all commodities and this has aroused a sense of confidence among the buyers and sellers in the market. As a result of effective steps, the rate of inflation has gone down. A prior indication to this was already made in the Budget speech of the Hon. Prime Minister.

The most important thing is that the Prime Minister has drawn the attention of the Government towards the welfare of the weakest sections of the society. The policies and programmes of the Prime Minister are fulfilling a number of objectives simultaneously which are very necessary for the development of the country. The Prime Minister has done a commendable job when he allocated maximum fund for removing poverty and spread of education, in the Budget. Expansion of education is necessary to strike at the root of poverty and disparity. The whole country expects from the Prime Minister that the vocationalisation of education will be got completed this year. The funds provided for programmes regarding removal of poverty and spread of education should be utilised effectively. There is a need to bring about a radical change in the Government machinery, pattern of bureaucracy, their attitude and style of functioning for this. Those people must get the benefits of these programmes, for whom these have been formulated. New effective methods will have to be sorted out so that the allocated funds are not misused and it does not benefit wrong persons.

Attention should be paid towards more and more expansion of education in rural areas. Presently professional and non-professional education is concentrated in the urban areas only. In the absence of education the mental development of children does not take place in villages. It is a commendable work of the Prime Minister that he has made a provision of Rs. 800 crores for propagation and expansion of education and for making the New Education Policy a success.

"Operation Black Board" is a very important step. It is my request that there should be a primary and a middle school in every village and there must be provision for building, teachers and black boards for every school. Today the condition of schools in rural areas is such that the

[Shrimati Usha Verma]

school buildings are in dilapidated condition. There are no teachers and not even black boards. It is my request to the hon. Minister that the history of our independence should be introduced in our schools so that the coming generations could know as to how this country achieved independence. Technical education should also be provided in the rural areas.

Rural industries should be encouraged. In this country of Mahatma Gandhi, the cottage industries are being almost murdered. People are not even able to earn their livelihood with the occupation of handicrafts. Rural people are migrating to cities, because now agriculture is no more profitable. Therefore, it is necessary to make agriculture a profitable occupation. It would be a great misfortune of our coming generation if rural economy and civilization is eliminated in our country.

Though ours is an agricultural country, yet our farmers have to face so many difficulties, because they do not get electricity, fertilizer and water in time and they also do not get remunerative price of their produce. In agricultural sector, we should pay special attention towards the production of oil-seeds and pulses. For the production of these products water, electricity and fertilizer should be provided to the farmers at reduced rates so that even a small farmer may also produce these things easily. Apart from this, the small farmers should also get concession on tractors so that they may also think about the purchase of tractor. In terai region, there is large scale production of sugarcane, but the farmers do not get reasonable price of it. The support price of sugarcane is not declared in time as a result of which the crushers set up even by the Government do not pay reasonable price of sugarcane and purchase it at a very cheap rates from the farmers. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that there should be uniformity of rates of sugarcane procured by the crusher and the mill so that farmers may not face any difficulty.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this International year of Shelter for the homeless, a National Housing Bank is being established with a capital of Rs. 100 crores. I request the Government that this Bank should be established immediately so that people belonging to the economically weaker section of the society could be benefited.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister towards my area-Lakheempur Kheri which is a backward agricultural area. There is a great need to set up an Agriculture University there in my district. In this area a factory of chemical fertilizer, paper mill and a factory of heavy industry should be set up so the people of that area may get employment opportunities and this area may also be developed.

I also would like to draw the attention of the Government towards announcement which was made regarding erection of a T.V. tower in my district in 1987, that announcement should be implemented immediately so that Government schemes may be publicised and people may get benefits of them and this area may also be connected with other parts of the country through T.V. network.

In rural areas, the widows and destitute old women are facing starvation and they do not get alms also. The destitute widows and old ladies either do not get pension or if they get, they get a very negligible amount as pension. The amount of pension should be increased by fourfold, so that destitute old women and widows do not face starvation.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister towards the problems of freedom fighters, because today we are sitting here because of their sacrifices. The amount of pension being given to freedom fighters should be increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 per month. Lakhs of our freedom fighter have been running from pillar to

post for the last several years to get pension I, therefore, request you that their pension cases should be settled immediately. Unwillingness is shown in granting pension to the widows of freedom fighters and they are also not getting free railway passes. Therefore, pension should be granted to widows of freedom fighters and free railway passes should also be given to them. Pension should also be granted to those national leaders who have not applied for pension. There are a large number of such cases with the Home Minister. These cases should be decided immediately.

I once again would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for his concrete programmes and progressive policies. I also would like to thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI RAM SAMUJHWANI (Saidpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak. The Hon. Prime Minister who is also looking after the Finance Ministry and has introduced the Budget, also deserves our congratulations.

Today our country is making progress in all fields and for this, efforts are being made to implement the plan very carefully for which I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister. As some other hon. Members have stated that allocation of funds and other development programmes should be formulated for all the states according to their population.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN. The hon. Member will continue on the next occasion. Now we have to take up the Private Members' Business.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[*English*]

Thirty-fifth Report

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th April, 1987."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th April, 1987."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: MEASURES FOR UPLIFTMENT OF TRIBAL PEOPLE —Contd

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now resume discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria on the 16th April, 1987.

Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria to continue his speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to explain the objectives of the resolution which I have moved in the House. In India,

[Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria]

5,16,28,638 tribal people live in different parts of the country. The Government has done a lot of work for their upliftment, but we could not get desired results from them. I am not talking about separatism or casteism. These tribal people still consider themselves as Indian. They may remain hungry or without clothes, but even then they consider India as their own country. They have such a feeling of nationality and they will continue to do so in future also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my district, 85 per cent population comprises of Adivasis and there is a very famous saying in that area with which I want to start my speech. When the Adivasi people dance and play, they say in their language, "Bhukhela se bhukhala magar sukhela se" which means that though they are poor, but they are happy and they will dance and play. This is their culture and tradition. I would like to show you that statistics after forty years of independence. It has been stated in the report of Fifth Commission on Scheduled Castes and Tribes that literacy in India is 36 per cent out of which the literacy among Adivasis is 16.35 per cent and literacy among Adivasi women is 8.2 per cent.

Today when the people of the world are talking to go in the space and land on the Moon, these hard working Adivasis continue to remain where they were earlier due to their ignorance and backwardness. They are still living in huts and there is no change in their living conditions. Today the Government has opened schools in Adivasi areas, but the teachers do not want to go there and teach them wholeheartedly. In many villages you cannot find even a single literate boy. We have to take decision that within a certain period say 40, 50 or 100 years these tribal people will be brought at par with other civilised people. These people are most backward and literacy among them is hardly 46.5 per cent. They are not aware of their rights and due to their ignorance they do not get the benefits of the schemes undertaken by the Government for their upliftment. We have

to think as to how we can awaken them. The light of the Parliament should reach them so that they may join the mainstream of the country. I have already spoken about education and I again want to repeat what I have said. During a long journey of forty years of independence how many services we have been able to provide to them. In class I they are 0.27 per cent, in class II, 0.34 per cent, in class III 1.14 per cent and in class IV 3.34 per cent and total percentage is 2.25. It was said by the constitution makers that reservation had been provided to them so that they could be brought at par with other people of the society with the help of Five Year plans. The pledge which was taken at the time of framing of the constitution has also not been fulfilled. To attain this goal we will have to take some concrete steps. There is no society or caste who wants to work hard, but does not want to come forward. There are so many reasons for their backwardness. You have opened schools there, but children do not go to these schools. You will have to open Ashrams and residential hostels in which boys and girls have to stay two to three years. You have to provide assistance to their parents also, because it is not possible for a labourer to send his son to school. Therefore, Government has to bear the complete expenditure of the education of a child and in addition to that some assistance should also be given to his or her parents. If we want to bring them at par with other people, we have to make such arrangements for them. In the education field also, our Government has formulated so many schemes. Besides, the Government has also other schemes like construction of roads, tanks, school buildings etc. The Government should also pay more attention towards these construction works. There has also been a reference to agriculture and forests. Adivasis mostly live in forests. Sir, I come from the district in which tribal and tiger used to live, but now tiger has gone away and only tribals, are left there in the forest. But now forests have also been destroyed. Now there is no jungle which had water ponds and thick shadow of the trees. Earlier Adivasis used to live in forests, main-

tained themselves on forest produce and roots of the plants and remained healthy. But now the contractors have destroyed the forests. The entire economy of Adivasis depended on forest and they used to eat the fruits available in forests, they used to go on hunting during summer season. They used to catch fishes, but now the rivers have become dry. The destruction of forests has adversely affected his economy. Now they are merely labourer and know agricultural work only. You can generally see the Adivasi people travelling in railway trains and buses, because they are wandering here and there in search of jobs. Today they are feeling very much distressed. They do not desire to wear good clothes and have very limited requirements. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister that all the middleman and contractors that may be in the field of agriculture or forest should be removed, because they are the real exploiters. I would like to ask the Government whether it has made any assessment as to how much money has been spent on development works such as road construction, opening of schools etc. and how much money has actually been spent on these works? The hon. Minister will give his reply. Five per cent Adivasis have so far received education and only two per cent of them have got services. What are the reasons that in spite of such a huge amount which is being spent on them, there is no improvement in their living standard and they could not make any programmes. The contractors engage them in agricultural work and in cutting of wood in the forests and in this way these people are being exploited. They have their own traditions, festivals and they use to drink liquor also, but the wine contractors get them arrested and various cases are initiated against them. The road contractors and bus operators also exploit tribal people. In all Adivasi areas, you will find that Adivasi people are living in small huts and the contractors and middlemen are exploiting these people. I request the Government to ban the entry of any outsider in the tribal areas and if anybody violates it, he should be punished severely. The Government

should take over public distribution system in tribal areas and should distribute essential commodities to these poor people. No outside contractor should be given the contract of forest and all forests should be nationalised. If any contract has to be given, that should be given to local Adivasi people so that their living standard could be improved and they could also be able to earn their livelihood. Under no circumstances the outsider contractors should be allowed there. Transportation work should also not be given to any outsider, because they exploit these people. The work of agriculture and forest should be reserved for them and Government itself should make all arrangements for them so that they could get proper compensation of their hardwork and they could also get work. So long as you do not make such arrangement, the exploitation of these Adivasis will continue at the hands of these millionaires. The money allocated by the Government for the development of tribal areas goes into the pockets of capitalists, big contractors and the middlemen and they are sucking the blood of these poor people. Our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had prepared a Tribal Sub-Plan for the country in which there were 10 or 12 points, but you have now changed it to area development plan. Other people have been benefited by the area development plan. If we really want to develop the tribal areas and uplift the Adivasis, the Government should themselves look after all the works of the area. Only then the present exploitation of tribals will be stopped. Therefore, you should take over all the development schemes and yourself distribute all the essential commodities. You should yourself open the liquor shops there, do not send outside contractors there. I urge you to enforce total prohibition there, because liquor shops are not required there. Those people, who talk of customs, they all deceive the people. The poor people do not get even food to eat. Some people try to misguide them in the name of customs. We do not have any customs and tradition for which liquor is required. If you really want to develop the Adivasis areas and make progress there,

[Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria]

then enforce total prohibition. As I have already said, the Adivasis produce gur, groundnut and gum in large quantities. If these things cannot be sold in this country, then either you throw them in the sea or export them to other countries, but you should make arrangements to purchase their commodities. Only then their development is possible. Under the prevalent condition, their commodities are being sold at throw away prices. 'Chironji' is very costly in Delhi, but in tribal areas 'Chironji' is exchanged for equal weight of salt. The same is the position of gum and 'mahua' flowers. People purchase wood, bamboo and a number of other forest products from tribal people at a very low rate or nominal rate and sell them at several hundred times of prices in cities like Delhi. They do not get any price worth the name. Are you trying to put any ban on it. If you leave the work of tribal development project to be done by the State Government, this work will not be done. Because the State Governments will have to look after the problems of the entire State. The State Governments do not accord any priority to it. The constitution provides that every Governor is required to send an annual report to the centre about the tribals. I want to know as to how many Governors have sent this report stating the number of tribals who have got employment and number of people who have been uplifted. Today, you want to spend money in the tribal areas, but the Governments of the states want to construct roads, open schools and take electricity in the non-tribal areas. Then how do you trust that the state Governments will only attend to this work. I do not understand this thing as to how you are going to fulfill your duty and discharge your responsibility.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it gives me pleasure that hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister of the country for the first time and first of all he visited the tribal areas and saw himself the condition in their huts and acquainted himself of

their condition. He thought of the ways of giving them the second dose. I thank him for this, but today the tribals do not get the benefits of our development schemes and they do not receive the priority which ought to have been accorded to them. Similarly, the rural development works meant for tribal areas are not being implemented. All the mines, whether these are of coal, iron, dolomite are located in tribal areas. But not a single factory has been set up there. I have got this report with me. According to this report not a single industry has been set up in the tribal areas, whereas all sorts of raw materials and all minerals are located there. When this is the case, then why do you not accord priority to them. Rather you have uprooted these tribals for extracting these minerals from their area. You have acquired their land, as a result of which they are wandering here and there. You acquired their land on which they had their basic right, but they did not get any employment. Because you want technical persons and engineers, but the tribal people know how to use the spade and the hammer. Under these circumstances, why do you not make a law that if the land of any tribal man is acquired, a member of his family will be provided employment. When you are depriving them of their land, it is your duty to provide them employment. The Zamindars have grabbed the land of the tribal people. If any tribal people received a small amount of money, his land is mortgaged and later on he is not able to take back the land and ultimately he loses it. That means that the Zamindars make big and large farms. These owners of large farms get tax-exemptions. Though a law has been enacted in Madhya Pradesh that nobody can purchase tribal land without the permission of the collector or Deputy Commissioner, but it is not implemented. There the people give loan, food, clothes or meals to tribal people and mortgage their land. Hon. Minister, how long will this practice exist. How long will you allow to continue this practice? The leader of our country, Shri-mati Indira Gandhi enacted very good laws. Everybody wants these people to come up. Why do you not enforce this law

strictly that people exploiting the tribals will not be allowed to stay in tribal areas. A confidence would have to be aroused among them that Government of India is with them. The largest number of bonded labourers is in tribal areas today. Wages are paid at a very low rate in the tribal areas. If injustice is done anywhere, it is the maximum with tribal area. You should pay attention towards this.

Thus, you will have to prepare whole-plan of the total tribal areas in the 5011 Development Blocks. Until and unless you prepare this, none of your works will be fruitful.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: (Murshidabad): First of all, you should please look into your heart.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Our heart is clear. But I am also aware of the interest which you take in their affairs.

Whether it is I.A.S. or I.P.S. the number of our tribal people is very less in services. Why do you not train them or impart training to them for various services of the Central Government and State Governments? You should please give them three months' training. If any tribal wants to appear in the I.P.S. examination, you should impart coaching to him. If Dileep Singh Bhuria is suitable for the post of Superintendent of Police, if he is strong and stout, you should please impart three months' training to him, he will very well go for the competition and get through it. You should kindly get him trained. If a child is receiving his or her education in a central school at Delhi and the other is receiving education under a small bush sitting on mats in the tribal area, there can be no competition between the two. There can be no competition between

a horse and an ass. First of all, you will have to make him a horse. In this way you will have to impart training to them. If you impart training to them, than I am of the opinion that they will appear in the competition and get through it.

Secondly, I want to tell you as to how there could be development in the tribal areas. All tribal people rear hens and cocks. Because they themselves want them for their food. But they do not get them these days. There is a long history in our area in this regard. 'Kadak Nag' Cock is very popular in our area. But every officer who goes to that area keeps his eye on these cocks. Therefore, the poor regular consumer of these type of cocks has given up its consumption. Because it has become very costly and he can not afford to purchase it. Earlier it was selling @ Rs. 20 per cock, but now-a-days it is available for Rs. 50. How can the poor fellow afford it? He has, therefore, turned a vegetarian. He wants to eat cocks, but he does not have the money. This situation has been created now. You may please undertake poultry farming, dairy development programmes there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want that the tribal areas should be developed. I do not want that only by raising the point of development, I would not tell you as to how to develop them. It will not be a good thing for me. Poultry farming should be undertaken there and there should be dairy development and the profession of rearing cows and buffaloes should also be undertaken. (*Interruptions*)

16.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, anybody may raise any demand, anybody may raise the demand of Gorkhaland or any other land, but the tribals originally belong to India and they will continue to be so. They will

[Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria]

go nowhere. People of the whole world may go to any part of the globe, but the tribal people will continue to live in the woods. They may or may not get water, food, they may get nothing, but they will continue to live there. All others would continue to disturb him. Wherever they built some houses, carved out some land and established their right of ownership, other people come there and start destruction of their culture. *(Interruptions)*

You should prepare schemes on these points. This work should be carried out according to their culture and system. Those people who can carry out this work, who can make development in farming and forest, should be given an opportunity. They take much interest in the forest. Why do you not ask the tribal brethren who are the king of the jungle to plant trees on the vacant forest land. They themselves will plant trees and plants. A system of this type should be introduced. Similarly, a programme on dairy development should also be formulated. Weavers' Societies should be formed, Cooperatives should be formed and these should be run by them.

I want to make one more suggestion. You have set up the Tribal Development Authority which consists of 50 per cent tribals. You may also please set up a board consisting of official and non-official members from the district who know about the tribals and are aware of the ways to uplift them. Money should be allotted to that board by the centre. Let that board prepare the plan of the village and submit the same. It will ensure development of the villages and we will be benefited more by these schemes. It should consist of all types of people. *(Interruptions)* It should consist of non-tribals also. Because sometimes the tribal people exploit the tribals more. I admit that non-tribals think more about the tribals. This type of Tribal Devel-

opment Board should be formed and the Central Government should allocate money to the Board and the board should formulate the schemes for them.

Now I come to Banks. If money has been drawn from banks on maximum number of fake-thumb impressions, it has been drawn in the names of tribals. I do not hesitate to speak the truth. The tribals are illiterate people. Taking advantage of their ignorance, the bank people have made anonymous transactions in the names of tribals by applying maximum number of fake thumb impressions. The grant we give consists of 50 per cent subsidy to tribals. The tribal does not know if he is to get Rs. 1000 or Rs. 10,000. You may give him two rupees or ten rupees, he will accept only that amount. We should have streamlined procedure in this regard. I would like to request the hon. Minister that whatever money is given a tribal areas as loan, it should be without any interest. We may fix a price or an amount for digging wells, for I.R.D.P. for purchasing motors and other development works. The agency should be under our control. Let it purchase at that fixed rates so that the tribals are not exploited in any way. If their wells are to be dug, let that agency dig them and hand them over to them. Then only there could be some work. *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as giving of subsidy is concerned, first of all bargaining is done on behalf of the agency which gives that money. They say that if they get this much of amount, only then they will sanction it. Whatever agencies are there in the village, whether he is a village level worker or a patwari, he grants subsidy only to those people who pay him money. Therefore, I would like to submit that you may please make provision of extending interest free loans. If there will be the provision of interest free loans, it will put moral pressure on the person to utilise the money for the particular purpose for which he drew it and increase his production. This will improve his economic condition. I

am of the view that you should make such a provision.

Lastly, I would like to say one thing about the co-operatives. A committee was set up to look into the co-operative sector under the chairmanship of Dr. Date and that committee has submitted a very clear report. The committee had suggested that a full team consisting of persons from all agencies such as the Primary Societies, Marketing societies, District Banks in tribal areas as also Apex Bank will sit there and office bearers will be taken from amongst them. But how many State Governments have implemented it? If they made somebody Chairman and some other Deputy Chairman and the Deputy Chairman was vested with all the powers....
(*Interruptions*)

I would like to submit that even after the long journey of 40 years after independence, why can we not make a tribal even a Sarpanch? Can we not make a tribal even Chairman of any Primary Society? The fact remains that even after 40 years of independence, no tribal could be made the Chairman of any such institution. If he could not be made the Chairman of any such institution. If he could not be made by Chairman, then who is accountable for this? Is it not our responsibility? I feel that it is a very important matter about which every hon. Member of Indian Parliament should give serious thought. You will have to think about more than 5 crores of tribals of this country. You will have to prepare schemes for them and make efforts to bring them to the mainstream. I have presented this resolution with a view to achieve this objective. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also express my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. Our tribal brethren are also the citizens of this country and this India belongs to them. They also want to make their contributions by joining the mainstream. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wished that the

opposition Members should have been present here and listened to this important discussion. But I regret that their attendance is not as much as it should have been. (*Interruptions*) I am happy at this pace of development which we have achieved under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister. I would like to assure that when we enter into the 21st century, the tribals will also be able to face the challenges that would be posed at that time.

With these words I would like to convey my thanks to you and those who have listened to me.

*SHRI MATILAL HANSDA (Jhargram):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the fiery days of the freedom struggle the people had hoped that in free India such a social system will be established which will be free from exploitation and the neglected, downtrodden and exploited people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and economically backward and weaker sections will get proper and due justice, they will get all the facilities and opportunities to come up in life and that they will enjoy their just rights in every field.

But unfortunately even after 40 years of independence we see that there has been no improvement and progress in the life of these helpless people. The founding fathers of our Constitution had provided some protection and safeguards for the adivasis in the Constitution of our country. For example in Article 15(4) it has been provided that the Govt. can adopt special measures for the ST/SC people if it so desires. Similarly in Articles 16(4), 46 and 315 provisions have been made for reservation of jobs for these backward classes to protect their rights. For the same reason there is also provision for reservation of constituencies to enable them to get elected to Parliament and the legislatures. But it is found that even after 40 years of independence all these provisions and

* The speech was originally delivered in Bengali

[Shri Matilal Hansda]

safeguards have remained on paper only and have not been adequately implemented. The desired benefit has not percolated to them. Mr Chairman, Sir, just by recognising or marking some one as SC/ST or harijan you cannot put an end to his miseries or prevent the atrocities on him. For this what is really needed is, radical land reforms. Without effecting radical land reforms if you talk about their progress, it amounts to cutting the roots of a tree and watering the top to make it grow. Therefore, if the Govt really wants development and progress of the SC/ST people, they will have to carry out radical land reforms. There is no other way. All the 'benami' land will have to be recovered and the 'khas' land will have to be distributed among the landless poor and the actual tillers will have to be recognised as the real owners of land. Then only the exploitation of these people can be red used to some extent. Sir, in the field of land reforms, we find that after 40 years of independence radical land reforms have not been carried out in many parts of the country. It has been done effectively only in West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala. It has been greatly successful in these States and the adivasis living in these States have been considerably benefited. But in other States the adivasis are still subjected to atrocities and harassment. In many areas the adivasis are kept bonded by the land owners, they are not paid legitimate and just wages. If they protest, their houses are set on fire and many other atrocities are committed on them. The Garhwal atrocities are living examples of that. Sir, it is further seen that the SC/ST and the adivasis are being deprived of homelands and places to live. These poverty stricken people are reduced to destitutes by the atrocities of the money lenders and mahajans. They are driven away from their hearth and homes. They are today driven out even from the forests which once provided them with food and means of livelihood. Then it is seen that whenever the Govt. implements any project of industrial city or township or any big dam on some river, lakhs and lakhs of adi-

vasis are uprooted from their hearth and homes and become totally displaced. As a result thereof these poor masses who have been brought up in the lap of nature are reduced to beggars or are compelled to live in some slums. If you look to what happened in Ranchi, D.V.C. or Bokharo, this cruel truth will become apparent to everybody. It has been published in the newspapers that if the proposed dam on the Narmada river is constructed by the Govt. then nearly one lakh adivasis will be displaced from that area, and will be uprooted from their hearth and homes. Therefore, before giving shape to any such projects the Govt should give adequate thought to this problem of displacement of the people. Where it is unavoidable, the Govt must first provide them with alternative sites for rehabilitation before they are uprooted from their houses. Mainly on this account a severe agitation has started on the proposed aluminum complex of BALCO in Orissa. It is said that in the name of development some 10 lakh adivasis have been displaced. It is the primary duty of the Govt. to ensure that all these people are provided with alternative sites for resettlement.

The Govt. must take steps in this regard immediately. It is true that in Govt. service there is provision for reservation of jobs for SC/ST and adivasis. But in the name of reservation dirty politics is going on between high castes and low castes. The adivasis must have job reservation in service, but we demand work for everybody. All persons, men and women above 18 years of age must be given right to work by the Govt. It is a matter of regret that whatever is provided on paper is not actually implemented. For example, in Haryana 20% Govt jobs are reserved for Scheduled Castes and adivasis in Class I, Class II and Class III categories. But actually how much have they got? In Class I they have got only 2.10%, in Class II 4.25% and in Class III 8.15%.

Actually the Govt. is creating caste strifes and quarrels among the job seeking

youngmen in the name of reservation and public life is being disrupted. Therefore, we demand right to work and provision of work for everybody. So long as that cannot be provided, reservation in Govt. jobs for the adivasis and Scheduled Castes has to be maintained in the present social structure. Drinking water has to be provided in all areas inhabited by adivasis, scheduled castes and other poor classes. Adequate number of schools should be provided in those places and all essential commodities including foodgrains should be supplied to them at cheap rates. Roads should be constructed in such areas. More and more primary schools and high schools should be opened for them. Through the integrated rural development programmes generally a handful of persons corner all the benefits. Therefore the Govt. must see to it that the benefits of these programmes percolate to the maximum number of people. Food for work programmes should be increased and streamlined. In our country today we have foodstocks to last nearly two years. A large portion of these stocks get destroyed, damaged or eaten away by rats, etc. If this stock of foodgrains is utilised for 'food for work' programmes, it will bring dual benefit. On the one hand projects of road construction, housing, tree plantation, construction of water reservoirs etc. can be undertaken and completed and on the other hand millions of people can be saved from hunger and starvation.

Mr. Chairman Sir, in 1985 our hon. Prime Minister had given assurances on 92 items during his tour of the adivasi areas in Madhya Pradesh. But even after 28 months work on 74 items has not yet started. A State Minister of Bihar was surprised to see that out of all the projects undertaken in the tribal areas of Bihar, about 75% have not been implemented, and a major portion of the funds allocated for this purpose, has been misappropriated and pocketed by the dishonest and corrupt officials and contractors etc. Sir, the founding fathers of

our Constitution had provided for universal free and compulsory education upto the age of 14 years within ten years of the Constitution. But from the rate at which the number of illiterates is increasing in our country, it is said that at the beginning of the 21st century, according to an estimate of the World Bank, the number of illiterates will cross 50 crores in our country. The major victims of this vast illiteracy are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. For want of education they have remained weak, illiterate, ignorant and backward in every walk of life. If the Govt. really wants any progress and improvement in the lives of these Scheduled Castes and Tribes then they will have to be liberated from this curse of illiteracy. It is seen that those who live below the poverty line are mostly illiterate. If illiteracy can be eradicated in countries like Nicaragua and Cuba, then why it cannot be done here in our country? The fact is that the Govt. do not want them to become alert, literate and free from ignorance whereby they will stand up against all injustice and resist exploitation. In our social system which is based upon deceit and exploitation, the Scheduled Castes and Tribals are the most exploited class of people. They are the most neglected and deprived and deceived people. They cannot progress merely on hollow assurances and promises. For their progress what is needed is a strong political will. A firm resolution and honesty of purpose of the ruling party is essential. Radical land reform is a must. Educational facilities must be provided for all and everybody must have a right to work. Our existing social structure is unable to remove all these discrepancies and disparities. Therefore, we will have to change the present structure of society to be free from these evils and only then we will be able to make progress and our country will move forward.

* DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Mr Chairman Sir, even today the standard of living of the adivasis in our country is very

* The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

miserable. Although the Govt has allocated funds for their upliftment, although the Govt has reserved certain percentage of jobs for them, yet I regret to say that all that is not being properly implemented. Whatever is being done for them is very inadequate and compared to their miseries it is almost negligible. In the field of education the tribals are lagging far behind and the tribal girls specially have remained mostly illiterate and uneducated. Here I will mention that the tribal villages are at most places at far off places and as a result of that one primary school is provided for several villages. The small children do not find it possible to go to the schools as they have to cover a long distance for that. I will therefore request that the standard norms for providing primary schools in villages may be relaxed for the adivasi areas and more schools may be provided in those areas. It will of course not be correct to say that the adivasi children do not go to school because of the long distances only. We cannot deny that economic reasons are also responsible for this. This has to be said with regret that due to economic reasons the adivasi children pass their days in misery from the moment of their birth till their death. I will therefore urge that these children should be given financial assistance to enable them to pursue their studies. Effective measures must be taken in this regard.

Sir, the number of 'Ashram Vidyalays' has to be greatly increased. I will say one more thing to which I hope that I will not be misunderstood. I want to say that only such teachers should be selected for these schools who will treat the adivasi children their own. They must be sympathetic towards these children and should have a feeling of nearness to them. They must not join these ashram schools just for the sake of a job and monetary interests. Unless efforts are made for the spread of education among them with real feeling and sympathy, spread of education can never be satisfactory. Once the children go to their homes, they will not feel like coming back to the schools.

About adult education I will like to say that adult education is very important and proper facilities must be provided for that. The classes that will be held in this connection should not be held during evening hours only. In different areas the time of the classes should be decided according to the convenience of the adivasis residing in that area. As this is not being done, I have seen at many places that the adivasis are unable to attend the classes. Here I will give one example—many may be surprised to hear that some years ago I went to Midnapur and there I found that the adult education classes were held at night. I went to Malda and there I found that the adult education classes were held in the morning, because there the girls had time in the morning whereas at Midnapur the girls found it more convenient to attend the classes at night. This consideration is not being shown at most places. Generally the adult education classes are held some time between 10 and 5 P.M. which is not convenient for many people. Therefore the whole system and thinking in this regard has to be changed completely.

One more thing Sir, there are various types of crafts to be found among the adivasis, which are getting destroyed day by day. The handicrafts Board must create a special cell to unearth and examine all these crafts. They should make efforts to find out which of them can be rejuvenated and revitalised. Through these crafts the flow of life of these adivasis has to be completely changed for the better. This will add to their income and not only that, the country can also earn considerable foreign exchange by exporting their handicrafts. Many previous speakers have said this and I also agree with them that among the exploited masses of our country, the major portion are adivasis. Due to their ignorance, due to their illiteracy, due to their economic backwardness and helplessness they are forced to pass their lives in misery. Perhaps in Govt's records there are no bonded labour in our country today, but in reality if we see deeply we will see that a large number of bonded labour is still in existence and most of them are our adivasi

brethern. This sad situation has to be eradicated completely as soon as possible. At most places no special efforts have been made to develop the languages of the adivasis. Therefore efforts should be made to develop their language and to find a written script for them. They have many songs and ballads of ancient times which are passed on from generation to generation orally. These are the sources of learning many of our ancient customs, traditions and history. All these should be collected.

Sir, my colleagues from West Bengal have claimed that much development and progress of the adivasis have been achieved in West Bengal. How and on what basis they have said that, I do not want to enter into an argument over that. If merely printing of beautiful books or printing of beautiful pictures on good papers means an improvement, then they are welcome to that statement. But Sir, I am a worker and I have been working amongst the adivasis even before the birth of the hon. friend who made the above claim. They always say that during the last ten years there has been phenomenal progress in the condition of the adivasis in West Bengal. I will not bring in the comparison as to what has been done in other States. But this much I will say that there has not been any improvement in their condition in West Bengal. If anything has been achieved there, it is only as much as has been achieved in other States. There is nothing special in West Bengal. Even now I work in many centres in West Bengal among adivasis and we have centres at many places in India also, through these centres we work among the adivasis.

Sir, I will say one more thing that many old and ancient pieces of art are to be found among the adivasis and tribals. These should be examined and selected art objects should be kept in museums. Not much has been done in this respect. Here I will say that the Indian Aribal Sewak Sangh (Bharatiya Adim Jati Sewak Sangh) is a very old All India organisation. They have a museum and we are trying to collect

these art objects to whatever small extent possible through this museum. I will request all my friends here to inform us if they know of any such art object worth collecting from the tribals of their area. We will try to collect them. We have a museum here in Delhi itself. Here I will tell out Govt. that to preserve and expand this museum is quite expensive proposition and very difficult for a voluntary organisation like ours, though we get some financial assistance from the Govt. I will request the Govt. to give us more help to do it.

Not only us, if anybody else is keen to undertake this work he should also be given assistance by the Govt.

In the end Sir, I will like to thank our hon. colleague who has brought forth this resolution for discussion. Because through this resolution we have got an opportunity to discuss about the standard of life of the tribals from different angles. After the discussion we will be able to find out effective schemes for improving the life standards of the tribals and how to implement those schemes properly. With this hope I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Sir, I am here to support this Resolution moved by Mr. Bhuria. Before I start, I am very sorry to say that in our State, where the people of Ladakh and Kargil are to be declared as tribals and for which the initial process has been completed and the Prime Minister has given them the commitment that very shortly the declaration will be made, the officers who are to process that case are making undue delay. Through you, Sir, I will appeal to the Government of India to see that the process is completed very soon because when the Prime Minister makes a commitment, it should be the duty of every officer to see that it is implemented very soon. I do not know whether they are deliberately doing it or unknowingly doing it. Under one pretext or

[Shri G.L. Dogra]

another, they go on delaying it. I do not think it is the trait of a good administration. If the officers, the responsible officers, the highest officers behave like that, I am sorry to say that this country will not tolerate them for long. Why should they give prick to the poor people who are most backward and for whom the Prime Minister himself is very anxious to see that they are uplifted? With these remarks, I would say that Mr. Bhuria has very rightly pointed it out that it is an administrative lapse. It is also a lapse on the part of those politicians who are ruling the State. After forty years, a special programme has been made by our national leadership and the leadership of the Congress to uplift the tribal areas in the country which are there in every State. In my State, for instance, they are not declared so. For instance Gujjars and Bak-
erwals, when I was the Minister of Law I moved that they should be declared tribals. I gave the consent of the State Government. Then in the Ministry of Law and Social Welfare Shri Hanumanthiah was the Law Minister. He took a lot of interest in this and that too did not succeed.

Similarly, in our State there is a border area which was part and parcel of Ladakh District. The same people, part of them have been shifted to Kishtwar District, part of it was Tohsil, desired to be tribal along with Ladakh area. What I mean to say is that Shri Bhuria has pointed out—after independence the conditions of the tribal people should have changed for the better. But the Report says and those of us who go and see the tribal area say they have probably changed for the worse.

The forests have been cut. The money lenders are exploiting them like anything. Even the Bank officers who go to serve them there, they do not serve them with missionary zeal with which they are supposed to serve. That zeal is lacking. Whenever the Christian Missionary went, they have changed them for the better. But our officers have exploited them so much that

they have changed for the worse. This is one thing which our administrators have got to know. This is one thing which our leaders have got to know. This is one thing which our parties and the main party have got to know. We shout and differ on many things. We talk that such and such should get everything but nobody says that these people who are living not in the heart of India but at the border areas of India, most backward areas of India, those who are really the Indians, nobody is bothered about them. It is a good thing that Shri Bhuria has brought this.

There is one thing. I have seen Scheduled Castes. I must admit that I do not have detailed working of the people in tribal areas. But the Scheduled Castes have got vested interests. The Scheduled Castes people who have gone up they want to exploit them. They want to use the Scheduled Castes for their benefit but not for the benefit of the poorest amongst the Scheduled Castes. Similar is the case among the Scheduled Tribes where they have got to be liberated from the oppression of the officers and other people who exploit them. They are also to be liberated from the vested interests amongst them. This we must see that they do this.

We should not try to change their social structure. Their social structure has got to be maintained. They must be allowed to progress within their own frame work, otherwise they will become hostile. They say, probably, you have gone there to convert them. Therefore, a special study has got to be made by the Ministry which is incharge. I think we must have a number of workshops in every State and see why things have gone wrong in spite of efforts made by the Central Government and State Governments also, in spite of huge sums that have been spent. The sums do not seem to be huge to-day. But according to the figures, if you study them, when they were assigned, those amounts were reserved, they were huge.

In 1947, we gave a loan of Rs. 50 per family because they were uprooted from the borders of Pakistan. In fact, we could recover this amount of Rs. 50 from them. The people were very much obliged at that time even for this small amount that was given to them as loan. That amount was considered to be a huge sum for them at that time. Now, even if you give thousands of rupees, they will not have the same effect because the value of money has eroded. The attitude and the credibility of the people have also changed. I am not blaming anybody for this. In spite of all these efforts, we have failed to do much for these people.

One of our hon. Ministers sitting over here knows very much about these people and he has his own personal experience in this subject. I do not connected in any way with this department or not. But he can help in finding a solution for this problem. My friend who is sitting on my left side here is ex-Minister of the Union Government. He would have seen a lot of tribals at that time. Now, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Bajpai is in charge of this Department and she is also committed to the cause of the tribals. I do not know why things are not improving and why dissatisfaction is prevalent among them. Mr. Gomango, Deputy-Minister in the Ministry of Welfare, is more sympathetic towards tribals and that should yield some fruit. If it does not yield, then how far our sympathy towards them would be helpful? Shri Kartik Oran the late ex-Minister of the Union Government was also very sincere and very serious in uplifting these people. But the hand of death snatched him away from us. It is unfortunate. Therefore, Sir, my appeal to the Government of India and to this House and all those who are concerned with this serious and genuine problem must see where we have faltered, where those people faltered and take remedial measures immediately. We must look into this problem and see what should be done for the welfare of these people. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate my friend Shri Bhuria for bringing such a good resolution in this House. After all, after independence the Government has thought of doing something for the welfare of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government has undertaken a number of schemes for raising their standard of living and for improving their economic condition. It is only due to the interest taken by the first Prime Minister of our country, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and our party that reservation of so many seats for those people could be made in the Parliament and the State Assemblies. It is because of the policies of our former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the present Prime Minister that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been able to get jobs in various Government services and they have got representation in the Parliament and State Assemblies. Shri Bhurijai has placed his views in a very beautiful way. But he has said that we have not taken steps for the progress of tribal areas to the extent to which we should have taken. In many tribal areas the land of tribal people has been occupied by those people who are not even the residents of those areas. They have vitiated the atmosphere there. The Government should look into it.

I am happy that our respected Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has undertaken extensive tours of tribal areas. He visited Orissa as well as Madhya Pradesh and examined the condition of the tribals. He visited Bihar also. In other words, the Prime Minister made a visit to all those places which are inhabited by tribals. Similarly, he visited Lahaul'spiti and Kinnaur district. He went to Nagar Haveli and Gujarat to visit tribal areas. A tribal sub-plan has been drawn up for the upliftment of tribals of this country. But in so far as its implementation is concerned, due attention is not paid towards it. It is the duty of the State Governments to see whether the

[Shri K.D. Sultanpuri]

funds earmarked as being utilised properly or not. But so far as the State Governments are concerned, no State Government wants that murder or rape should take place there, but we have also to see whether we are posting such officers for the upliftment of tribal areas who have sympathy for the tribal people. But this is not so. Whether it is Andaman, Nikobar or some other area where tribals live, such officers are sent there to run the administration who have complaints against them. Due to this, exploitation is on the increase. I would like to say on the basis of my own experience that so far as India is concerned, the tribals of this country are being exploited by those people who have come there from outside.

As regards employment, every one wants that their children should get good education and good job. But the person belonging to the tribal areas do not get adequate opportunity in getting jobs whether in public undertakings, banks, police or armed forces. Their standard of education is such that they cannot compete with the children educated in Delhi, Calcutta, Maharashtra and with children of other major cities. We will have to think over it. The late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Panditji and Shri Rajivji had expressed the same view. We have to provide them good education so that they may get jobs later on and thus we may be able to clear the backlog in services. Just now Shri Bhuria has said in a very clear terms that the funds which are allocated for the tribal areas or industrialists who are given facilities for setting up industries in tribal areas so that they may manufacture good things for the consumption of the people of the country, make the inhabitants of these areas bonded labour and the tribals have to go from one place to another of the country in search of jobs. I would like that assistance should be provided to such people and the Government should give attention towards them. This can happen only when Tribal Councils are formed under the Component plan in such dis-

tricts where their number is larger, and through such councils, funds are allocated to them so that they may be able to send their children to school. I had visited the constituency of Shri Bhuriaji and the Jhabua area. There I saw a hostel in which the students of Tribes and Scheduled Castes are admitted. There is a rest house also. From there I went to a school. I enquired there about the number of children of Scheduled Tribes. There was a lady teacher. She was not a local resident and she has got her children admitted there. In that school some students belonging to Tribes were sitting inside and some of them were outside. There was no tat-patties for the students to sit. There is no one to look into these things and whether the assistance provided by the Government is being utilised properly or not. No doubt, the Central Government is helping the tribals a lot, but it does not reach them. The opposition also raise their matters vociferously, but still their condition has not improved.

I would also like to say one thing that the Christian missionaries have made great efforts in providing education to the people of smaller states like Manipur, Assam, Nagaland and Meghalaya and they have prepared good students. The Ministers belonging to tribes had been educated by them. Similarly, in Andaman, Nicobar and in backward areas the Christian missionaries have helped people to make progress. Till we have the feeling of exploitation of the poor, we would not be able to improve their lot. How long will it continue. The number of such people has been estimated to be more than 5 crores and a provision of 7.5 per cent reservation has been made for them in services under Article 338. The constitution makers had emphasised that the commission constituted under Article 338 would help the poor people and try to improve the lot of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. 40 years have passed since this country got independence. If we see our performance during the last 40 years, we will find that they have not been benefited to the desired extent. However, the

Government has made great efforts and has provided the chance to the people belonging to such tribes to occupy high positions. As many as 30 IAS officers belong to the tribes of Kinnaur, Lahaul Spiti. They call themselves tribes, but they do not want to marry a tribal girl. They marry girls of other communities. Such people will harm the cause of tribes. Our Government should find out whether they really belong to tribes or not. Recently I went to the constituency of Shri Brahma Duttji who is a Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance as well as Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum. His entire constituency has been declared as tribal area. This area lies in Uttar Pradesh and the people of the area will get all those benefits which are available to the people belonging to the tribes. But my constituency in Himachal Pradesh, on the other hand, has not been declared a tribal area. I had raised this matter under rule 377 earlier also a number of times. Tehsils like Ranka, Shalai, Jubul, Rodu of Himachal Pradesh are contiguous to those areas of Uttar Pradesh which have been declared as Tribal areas by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. But the areas in Himachal Pradesh which have common customs etc. have not been declared as tribal areas. These areas should also be declared tribal areas soon.

As regards the question of Cooperatives, I have gone through a parliamentary report about Nagar Haveli, but it has not been discussed here. I would like to submit to the hon. Members that this report must be discussed here. Also discussion should take place here on every parliamentary report. In this way we may be able to know the facts. We will also be able to know as to who is responsible for the lapse. We should identify the persons responsible for throwing the country in the hands of communal forces.

Some people are raising voice against the facilities being given to the poor people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for their welfare. Many

days ago some riots took place somewhere in Orissa. The poor people were lathi charged there. These things should be looked into. Recently when I visited Bengal, a number of deputations came to me and complained that they are not getting the benefits of the 20 Point Programme. Some people defend wrong people. They defend the exploiters. We should oppose such people whether they belong to Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra or any other place. Wherever excesses are committed on the poor these should be opposed. Then only we are taking the right course. But if we only talk for some political gains, it is not proper. Mahatma Gandhi made great sacrifice for the upliftment of the poor people. If you read history, you will be surprised to know that earlier upper caste people had separate barber, they had separate tumbler for drinking water. Gandhiji eradicated all these evils.

17.00 hrs.

The Congress Party helped in the eradication of all these evils. The Congress Party gave them an opportunity to rise to high positions and from there contribute in strengthening the country. It is only because of the efforts of the Congress Party that they have made so much progress. The big landlords do not allow the landless farmers to take possession of those pieces of land which have been allotted to them under the land reforms. They want that the poor man should remain dependent on them. The big landlords do not work themselves, because some of them own truck, while some others are running industry. They want to maintain their supremacy on the poor man. When the poor farmer raises his voice and resists the landlord after getting land from the Government, he is exploited and in some cases he is even physically liquidated and his family is ruined. It has been seen that if land is allotted to a tribe, the majority people of other community kill him. The Government will have to take appropriate step in this direction. Opportunity should be given to the tribal people to hold office of President or Vice President in the Cooperative Society. We are happy that Shri

[Shri K.D. Sultanpuri]

Bhuriaji has concern for the tribes. He has been appointed the President of the National Cooperative Union. We convey our congratulations to the Prime Minister for electing such a person who think of the welfare of tribes. A time bound programme should be drawn up for removal of poverty. Although Lok Adalats have been set up, but these poor people are not able to take advantage of them, because they are illiterate. They will have to be saved from the litigation, only then they can make progress. In tribal areas, permits of motor vehicles, gas agencies and other agencies should also be given to the local people.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

17.04 hrs.

Our colleague Professor Sahib was saying that outsiders are doing business in Manipur. They cut the teak wood and sell it in Calcutta and other places. In the same way, forests are being denuded in Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir, Leh and other areas. This is causing a great loss. The Government has to spend crores of rupees on afforestation. This should be checked. I would like to tell you about Tamilnadu. Trees have been felled in Trichirapalli in Tamilnadu and forests have been denuded. Some contractors have also arrived in the forests of Assam, Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The Forest Corporations constituted by the states are in a very bad shape. This tribes are not allowed even to collect woods which are lying there with the result the woods get destroyed. If some Adivasi cuts even a branch from a tree, he is challaned. We will have to look into all these things by making an on-the-spot survey. I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister and the elected representatives in this House for making separate provision for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. The cases pertaining to the tribes and scheduled castes should be handed over to the Home Ministry. It is beyond the capacity of the

hon. Gomango Sahib to tackle these cases. Action is taken immediately in the Home Ministry. Tribals should be appointed in the police services and Forest services. I have taken much of your time and I hope that you will pay attention to all these points. Shri Bhuria has brought this resolution and we all should unanimously support it, only then the problems of tribals may be solved.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murushidabad): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important resolution. Hon. Members Dr Phulrenu Guha and Shri Sultanpuri said certain things about West Bengal. While speaking on this resolution earlier, Sir, I humbly say that we have never claimed that we have done everything for adivasis in West Bengal and that their condition has radically changed. We have never made that claim and I humbly admit our failure in this regard. I will only submit that we in West Bengal have done something more for the upliftment of the adivasis as compared to other States. This much achievement I will surely claim. For instance you will never be able to prove that there is any bonded labour among the adivasis in West Bengal. You can never prove it.

Secondly, a written script has been prepared for 'Alchiki' language of the Adivasis through the efforts of the West Bengal Govt. and this has been given recognition also by the Govt. This has not been done anywhere else in the country and adivasi poets are being paid respects and felicitated in West Bengal this too is not being done anywhere else. This we can certainly claim. Thirdly, out of the total area of surplus land distributed by various State Govts all over the country through land reforms, 50% belongs to West Bengal alone. Again out of that total area of land that has been distributed in West Bengal, 60% has been distributed among the adivasis, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

* The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

Tribes. Moreover in West Bengal we have returned all that land to the adivasis free of cost which was taken away from them through fraudulent and unfair means.

I will also claim this much achievement on behalf of the West Bengal Govt. that in Calcutta we have set up a students hostel exclusively for the adivasi students. I invite hon. Member Shri Sultanpuri to visit Calcutta and see that hostel for himself. I can forcefully say that the adivasis in West Bengal are not subjected to those atrocities which are committed upon them in other States. This is my challenge to the Central Govt. on behalf of the West Bengal Govt. that they will not be able to place before this House a single instance of atrocity committed on the adivasis in West Bengal. We are trying to develop the tribal handicrafts through the TRYSEM and lamps although this work is not progressing speedily, I also feel it. In West Bengal we are providing mobile fair price shops in the adivasi areas so that they may get the items of daily need at their doorstep at fair prices. We have been able to do this much atleast. The adivasis have their own culture. The Govt of West Bengal is making efforts to develop that tribal culture and have taken many steps in this regard. I will remind you that in the trade fair held in New Delhi, an adivasi troupe from West Bengal participated and presented their cultural programme. They were congratulated by one and all. Sir, in West Bengal we have a 'Panchayat' system which is far advanced compared to the Panchayat systems prevailing in other States. In every panchayat in West Bengal where no Scheduled Castes or adivasis can join as an elected candidate, the Govt. has sent nominated candidates there. Thus an opportunity has been provided to them to sit in the panchayats. I want to mention before you about the report of NABARD. Sometime back I saw in the 'Yojana' magazine published by the Central Govt. that out of the total loan distributed through the NABARD, more than 50% is disbursed to non-backward classes. Less than 50% of the total loan is disbursed among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled

Tribes and other backward classes. Can you tell me whose failure is it? This is not the failure of West Bengal Govt. Only the other day I mentioned in this House in my speech that in the 7th Five Year Plan it is said that Kerala is being given Rs. 718 per hectare, West Bengal is being given only Rs. 40/- per hectare, Assam only Rs. 4/- per acre, Bihar only Rs 25/- per hectare, Orissa is also getting a meagre amount per hectare as the financial assistance through NABARD. This is the situation : This is your provision and policy. I will request you to increase this amount.

Now I come to social forestry. Shri Sultanpuri was talking about forests. In West Bengal there is very little forest area. Then you know that much of our forest area was destroyed in rehabilitating our refugee brothers from East Bengal (Bangladesh). After we took up the social forestry programme, I can tell you with my head held high, that last year the Central Govt has rewarded the West Bengal Govt. for significant achievement in this programme in the adivasi areas and in the whole State. I once again humbly state before you that in West Bengal, we have not been able to do as much for the adivasis as was necessary. This is a shame for me and for the West Bengal Govt. also. Even then I am proud to say that we have done much more for the upliftment of the adivasis compared to other States where your Govt is in power. For this all of you should congratulate the Govt of West Bengal. Sir, I thank you again for allowing me to speak. I also congratulate the mover of this resolution. At the same time I call upon my Congress (I) friends who are occupying the treasury benches to vote in favour of this resolution, if they have the moral courage, and help to get it passed by the House. You will never have that courage and ultimately you will withdraw it. This is my challenge to you with that Sir, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in spite of relevant things said in the Constitution of India, the position of

[Shri Somnath Rath]

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continue to be subject to various social and other disabilities. Enough public opinion has been mobilised against such disabilities. Several Bills have been passed by the Central as well as the State Governments. But, they have failed to ameliorate economic status of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as was expected.

Sir, no doubt, the tribal issue is very delicate and sensitive. Intensive efforts should be undertaken for their development without jeopardising their existing rights and customs. Our late beloved Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi had put her very life at stake for ameliorating the social and economic conditions and to bring them at par with others. Our present dynamic Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is no less keen in their welfare and in fact, he has gone to different States and met the tribal people and examined whether the schemes, programmes, laws enacted are implemented in the interest of those tribal people. Even the subsidised foodgrains are not reaching in some States. Challenges have been made from the other side and to meet the challenge it has been found in West Bengal that the subsidised foodgrains are not given to tribals at less cost. So, it is not the question of throwing challenge but it is the question of how best we ameliorate the condition of the Adivasis and Harijans. Attacks, counter attacks will not help them, will not help us.

Sir, in Orissa 38% of the population are Adivasis and Harijans. And the tribals there born in debt, they live in debt, they die in debt, they leave debt as their legacy.

Sir, the shifting cultivation in Orissa is done by the tribals. They burn the valuable forest for the simple reason that they want to use it as fertilizers to cultivate red Gram and some cereals. So, all these plans, all these programmes, all these laws that are enacted are to be implemented in the right perspective. In Orissa, in Phulbani and Koraput district to which the Hon. Minister

belongs, only giving them some seeds, cattle or some credit facilities will not solve the problem, for the simple reason that the Adivasi cannot maintain himself for the whole year. So, at the outset, provision should be made to see that Adivasi and his family members should be maintained for one year. Then all other inputs for cultivation should be given to them. Not only that. The produce from the land should be sold at a proper rate so that he will get the benefit. If this is not done, then only having schemes, giving them loans and some facilities will not work.

Coming to education, we have got Ashram schools in Orissa which are certainly very good. The children of Adivasis are given education in these Ashram schools. But the children of these Adivasis are not coming to the Ashram schools for the simple reason that they help their families to earn their livelihood. While giving sufficient help to the students, as is done in the Ashram schools, there must be some initiative to see that their family members also are able to earn their livelihood. These are the problems which are interlinked.

Unless one goes to the grassroots and understand their basic problems; merely sitting in the air-conditioned House, talking of the programmes, challenging and counter-challenging will not solve their problems. So, one should go to them, know their problems and see where the shoe pinches. One should know what are the loopholes and how it is to be plugged. Then only what we speak here will bear fruit.

I would say a few words about the cooperative societies, specially the marketing societies. Take for instance the purchase and sale of Mowha flowers—the forest produce. Some initiative should be taken by the marketing societies in this regard. Because the Adivasis collect these Mowha flowers in the season and sell it for a song or at a nominal price to the businessmen or to the Sawkars. Again, after a few months, they purchase the same from the shop-

keepers at a very high rate. They have no storing capacity. They have no agency where they can sell their forest produce or the land produce at a reasonable price—leave apart remunerative price.

Coming to the assistance given to them in the form of cloth or foodgrains, you will find that at times it, never reaches them. It is being swallowed by the middlemen. Those people don't want sugar much. They want oil, salt, cloth, rice, etc. But are they getting it? Sugar is supplied to them as per the 'per-capita' scheme. But they don't want sugar much and it is going to the advantage of the middlemen and it goes to the black-market. So, I would request through you to the Minister to know what are their needs. There must be another yardstick for them and not the same yardstick that is used for urban people. The yardstick should be fixed taking into consideration their living conditions, their needs. Then only this problem will be solved.

In the Public Service Commissions there is some concession given to Adivasis and Harijans for recruitment. In this House also we have discussed the reports of the Union Public Service Commission. We find that they are not recruited to the expected percentage. What is the reason for this, though concession has been given to them? The reason is that the opportunity of going to educational institutions which are capable of imparting education to make one fit for recruitment to IAS or IPS are not made available of these people. This opportunity should be given to them also. But they are not able to go to these educational institutions because of their poverty and other circumstances. So how best this can be eradicated is the problem. It is not only regarding the percentage for selection but also giving them proper education to make them rise to the occasion. That is what is needed. So I would say that to assist the tribal people to implement the Acts and programmes sincere honest effort is necessary and the funds that are meant for these people should be utilised

for them and not to be exploited by the middlemen as is done. So, the monitoring system should also be closely scrutinised.

The Central and State Governments are giving lot of funds but I submit let it be utilised for the benefit of the tribals so that within a particular period their standard of living and other disparities can be eradicated.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think it was Dewan Chaman Lal who addressed the tribals as forgotten children of India. These forgotten children were remembered by my colleague, Shri Bhuria, through this Resolution and I am happy to see that many hon. Members are participating in this debate giving new ideas for the promotion of overall development of the tribals.

Benefits for the betterment of tribals and Harijans were there during the British time also but when we drafted our Constitution...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted for this Resolution, that is, two hours is exhausted. So how much time we may extend for this Resolution.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Another two hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of this Resolution by another two hours?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: The farmers of the Consitution say that there were different sections of people in this country who were at different stages of development. So Articles 340, 341 and 342 for the benefit of the backward classes were introduced and accordingly the lists were prepared. Even these lists were prepared in a hurry. Therefore, it was suggested when the Governor feels that a certain caste or tribe is left out and it is socially, educationally and economically backward then the Governor

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

would suggest the name, of course, with the consent of the State Government to the President and through a Constitutional amendment they could be included in the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes list.

Unfortunately when we see the progress that has been achieved by the Welfare Department, we find again the pathetic condition of these tribals. With the advent of so many new things, development of roads and infra-structure even the people who would not have gone to the tribal areas they are going there and there they find that the tribals are there where they were earlier. There is a greater degree of frustration among them. For this you will have to see wherever the revolutionary movements have cropped up; wherever they have gone militant you will invariably find that they have their fort in a tribal area. Take the example of our Hon'ble Minister for Industries. He will tell us. In Hyderabad State, it was again Nalgonda, Suryapet and Warrangla districts where the communists took over. Again in Karimnagar, Srikakulam, Gadhoroli, Chandrapur tribal areas the naxalites are flourishing for the simple reason that the tribals have been badly exploited. The tribals look after the interests of these revolutionary people. Sir, I remember when I was a child, the old Hyderabad State had promulgated an ordinance known as Hyderabad Tribal Protection Act. Under that Act, the collector was supposed to be the agent, and one who had done his MA in anthropology was his deputy agent. Dr. Baron Hamandor did not teach in classrooms. He taught his students not in the class rooms but in the tribal settlements. Students were introduced to the people and knew their aspirations. Simultaneously, he taught the tribal dialect. I would like to know how many development officers working in the tribal areas know the tribal dialect. It is a pathetic scene. On the contrary, the Christian missionaries, before they are sent to any area, have to know the regional language. Our development officers do not know tribal dialects. Let us understand one thing. The

tribal dialects are always short of terminology. Their vocabulary is very limited. Their grammar is limited. If the development officers want to say something, he has to use the regional word which is again new to the tribals. The regional words are difficult for the tribals to learn. But that is a reality.

In the north-eastern sector, for example, in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, etc., the Christians organised to teach the tribals their dialect in the Roman script. One of the Garros told me "if we are grateful to the Christian missionaries, we are grateful to them not for Christianity, not for giving us this religion, but we are grateful to them for having given us the Roman script because this script has brought us all together." Garros, Nagas, Jaintias—all have different dialects. But all these people can write to each other in the Roman script. Dr. Heimendorff did the same thing in the Marathi-speaking areas for the tribals by accepting Devnagari script. So, the tribals could learn the Devnagari script in the tribal dialect. When Dr. Heimendorff went to the Telugu-speaking area, he took the Telugu script and the tribal dialect to teach them the primer. The equivalent of Telugu word was written along with the tribal dialect. That is how they could learn.

Sir, under the above regulation, the tribals could enjoy forests. They could bring whatever they liked from the forests for their consumption but not for sale. At that time, denudation of forests was not there. It is only a subsequent development that denudation of the forests is on the increase.

The tribals were governed by their own customs. Even their own criminal cases, civil cases, revenue cases were tried by the deputy agent and the collector. If a Gond caught the hand of a lady, it would not be molestation. But he will be tried under their own customs. So, they have their different customs and different ethics.

We select the boys for service in the tribal areas without considering his aptitude

for that work. We put him in the tribal area even if he does not know the tribal dialect. When you make it compulsory for IAS and IPS people to know one regional language of the area where they are being posted, how is it that you do not compel the development officers to know the tribal dialect of that area? Why not about tribals? Do not think that the tribals are in any way less intelligent. The main thing is that we are short of our political determination. We send wrong types of people. Go and see Maharashtra. In Maharashtra there is a GR. In 1948 they said that officers of doubtful character would never be posted in a tribal area and his stay would not exceed more than two years. Do you have such things? No, we do not have. That is why we see that in spite of thirty-nine years of independence, we have hardly been able to create another Jaipal Singh, who is known Roshanara or Jahanara or whatever it is. He was a Deputy Minister here and he led our hockey team. Panditji used to say: I want Indian tribals to rise to his height. How did they rise? At that time we had Christian missionaries, who could send them abroad. We do not have people to send them out now, nor can we give them something from here. We have the 5th and the 6th Schedules of our Constitution. Except the North-Eastern sector, all the tribals in our country are there in Schedule 5 and what are the provisions for the development of these people? They will have a Tribal Committee at their District level or Taluka level and there would be one Tribal Advisory Committee presided over by the Chief Minister at the State level. The President, as and when he feels, shall get a report from the Governor about the development of these tribals. I would like to know on how any occasions, many Governor has made a point to send weekly, even six-monthly or an yearly report to the Home Department. Even I will ask Mr. Gomango if he has received any such report. Is there any difference in what they have said in the first report and the thirty-ninth report? Has the Parliament ever discussed it. We have not. We are busy with Bofors, we are busy with submarines and so many other things.

If there is a small thing against a minority, it becomes an international news; if there is some injustice against Harijans, it becomes an all-India news, but if there is some injustice against a tribal, it does not become even a taluka news. That is the fate of these people.

As I said earlier, there are many communities which are yet to be listed as tribals. We have been postponing that. Twice Select Committees were nominated, but unfortunately on both these occasions, the House was dissolved and it could not be taken up. Somewhere in 1976-77, the Area Restriction Act was revoked and some benefits could be extended. There are certain people who are neither living the life of Scheduled Castes nor Scheduled Tribes, and who are living the life much worst than that and they are ex-criminal tribes. We do not have any scheme to settle them. The Minister says: I do not think there are any ex-criminal tribes. Good, Madam. How is a Rajkumari supposed to know about these people? In this unfortunate country, we have the census of tigers. Even Mr. Gopade will tell you how many tigers are there in our country, because every year we have a census. But we do not have the census of the nomadic tribes. See the condition in this country. This is the country of Panditji and Gandhiji. So, we have to fight for it.

What is the character of those people who are working for it? They go regularly on tour. You are aware that the tribals do not have vegetables as their diet. Very few people consume pulses also. If they have a big feast, generally they will bring chicken and eat it. Invariably when this great man comes, the man who is connected with the tribal welfare work is to be offered with a chicken. One day, I remember, a big officer came—a senior officer—and his district level officer thought that he must take him to certain tribal village. Somehow, this man knew the regional language and some of the words of the tribal dialect. After having seen the work of the tribals he asked them, "Well, my dear tribals, I find that you have made a very good progress. Please tell me what do you want me to do. Now, I am in a

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

position to do something for you." One intelligent tribal— of course there are intelligent people among tribals also intelligence is not our own forte alone—got up and asked for a big clock. When asked whether they could tell time, the tribal answered that they may be given a chiming clock. When asked how it will help them, the tribal replied that they could not know when the sun rises for all the cocks (Chicken) were eaten away by the corrupt officers. That is the fate of the tribals. Do not forget that. Our officers indulge in such practices and the poor tribal people do not know whom to approach to get redressal.

Sir, I will say only one thing at the end do something drastic for these people. Frustration is creeping among them. Naxalite or some other movement will take place and they will not keep quiet. So, do something. Secondly, Sir, do something for those castes and tribes which have not been enlisted so far, which we are avoiding every time. Whether it is Mandal Commission or anything you should not avoid.

Lastly, I shall say, Sir, why is it that the tribals welfare ministry is always given to the people who somehow can run it. I remember, it is said that in old Madras State when somebody like me was after Rajaji requesting him to provide him a berth in the Cabinet. Rajaji was a big man. He was a magnanimous man. He made him a Minister of stamps. In our country generally tribal welfare ministries in different States are manned by such people.

Sir, you have been prolonging our trouble for 40 years. You must put an end to that. For that I will say a determined effort should be made by Government to bring these people on par with the other people by having a dedicated bureaucracy, a devoted band of workers and of course with the Chief Minister in charge at the State level and the Prime Minister at the national level in charge of the tribal wel-

fare. When Prime Minister can take such portfolios as Planning and so many other ministries, why cannot he take over this tribal welfare department? The Tribals Welfare is an important department as the tribals constitute 7.76 per cent of the total population. Tribals are displayed like mummies in a museum and are not recognised as human beings. I would suggest that Smt. Bajpai or Shri 'Girdhar' cannot hold Tribal Development Bill on his little finger.

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHURY (Kokrajhar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to extend my gratefulness to Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria for bringing this Resolution and providing us an opportunity to express our views. Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is an admitted fact that even after four decades of our Independence, very little could be achieved in the field of upliftment of tribals. What are the reasons for our failure? Why have the Government failed to achieve the satisfactory results or the desired results in the field of upliftment of tribals? We must first try to analyse the causes of our failure. After diagnosing the causes only we can prescribe the remedy.

No doubt, there are constitutional provisions for the safeguard of the tribals. But they are flouted and the desired results could not be achieved due to our miserable failure in implementing them. Take for example the aspect of seat reservation for Scheduled Tribes in Assemblies and Parliament. Due to the crafty practices indulged in the matter of delimitation, we have failed to provide scope to tribals to elect their own leaders. In most cases, especially in plains areas where tribal and non-tribal population is mixed, constituencies are delimited in such a way that non-tribals become a majority in tribal reserve seats and as a result is the non-tribal voters who elect the tribal representatives. So, even in the case of reserved seats, vested interests flout the provisions and control politics and manipulate in electing the representatives of the tribals. Thereby they sabotage the very provisions of the Constitution.

Likewise, in the matter of developmental work also, we have seen that not much progress has been achieved. Immediately after Independence, Government of India introduced pilot projects to develop the tribal areas. But these pilot projects had failed miserably. So, Government of India switched over to Tribal Development Blocks. This scheme also failed miserably. The next step that the Government of India took is to switch over to Tribal Sub-Plan concept. A special plan has been envisaged for the development of tribals. But even this Tribal Sub-Plan is also failing to produce the desired results. Why? What are the reasons? Why did these different schemes fail to produce the desired results? We must very deeply ponder over this matter. I can cite innumerable examples of failure and innumerable examples of injustice done to tribals. There is no end to it. So, I don't want to enumerate them here. Instead I want to raise certain basic questions. One of the main reasons due to which all these attempts have failed to achieve the desired results is that we have miserably failed to involve the tribal people in uplifting the tribal societies.

The Indian Constitution has provided a number of provisions for the welfare of the tribals. Some of the provisions are enshrined in the fifth and sixth Schedules of the Indian Constitution. The basic problems of the tribals are:

- (1) Maintenance of their ethnic identity and
- (2) Preservation of their areas

These two provisions of the Indian Constitution are enshrined in the Fifth and Sixth Schedules envisage to help the tribals to preserve their ethnic identity and also to help them to protect their areas.

Now, for undivided Assam, the provisions of Sixth Schedule were applicable and for the rest of the country, the provisions of the Fourth Schedule are applicable. We know, while declaring a

community to be a Scheduled Tribes community, we follow certain criteria.

The basic factors of these criteria are, their peculiar customs, traditions, language and culture. A community which has a distinct language of its own; a community which has a distinct culture and tradition of its own; they are declared as Scheduled Tribes. So, naturally, a distinct language, a distinct culture and tradition are characteristics of tribals.

These tribals are, invariably with the exception of few nomadic tribals inhabit a particular geographical area. So, they have a distinct geographical area. The idea of providing Fifth and Sixth Schedules in the Indian Constitution is to help these communities—Scheduled Tribes—to maintain their distinct language, distinct culture and traditions and also to help, protect the particular geographical area in which they inhabit.

Now to help them under the Sixth Schedule, district autonomy is provided. Under the Fifth Schedule, no such autonomy is provided but to advise the State Government, Tribes Advisory Council is provided. The particular areas inhabited by these communities known as Scheduled Tribes are declared to be tribal areas. When tribal areas are declared as tribal areas, constitutionally, they are recognised as tribal areas and either the provisions of the Sixth Schedule or the provisions of the Fifth Schedule are applied to protect those areas.

As one speaker Mr. Sultanpuri told the House that none of his areas are declared as tribal areas. There are areas which are yet to be treated as tribal areas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have seen that the Sixth Schedule which provides for district autonomy failed to protect the tribal interests. That is why, all the Sixth Schedule areas, except two hill districts of Assam, namely, North Cachar and Karbianglong, are raised from autonomous district to the status of statehood. Nagaland

[Shri Samar Brahma Choudhury]

has been raised to the status of statehood. Meghalaya has been raised to the status of statehood. Mizoram has been raised to the status of statehood. These two remaining hill districts, namely, Karbianglong and North Cachar, are also trying to raise their status, and demanding autonomous state status. When the district autonomy has failed, what to speak of the provisions of the Fifth Schedule. The 5th Schedule is much below the aspirations of tribals. During the last 39 years, i.e. after independence, we have found that the constitutional provisions to protect tribal areas and tribal interests have miserably failed. These are the instruments to protect the tribal interests. The 6th Schedule has also proved to be an ineffective instrument. The 5th Schedule is much less effective. Definitely it has no meaning in the present context. It is a very ineffective instrument. Through it we cannot expect to achieve the desired goal, viz. protecting the interests of tribals and their areas.

Though we have experienced that these instruments are ineffective, it is a pity that we are using them. What is the use of handling ineffective instruments, in order to protect tribal interests?

I appeal through you, Sir, to this House and to the Government of India that we must first discard these ineffective instruments; and in their place, try to find out more effective and better instruments, through which we can effectively protect the tribal interests and tribal areas.

In most of the areas, the tribal people have become very restive—especially in the areas from which I come. As I have told I represent the plains tribal people. Their areas are not yet declared as tribal areas. This means their areas are not scheduled, though their areas are protected by revenue laws made by State Governments. But constitutionally, these areas are not recognized as tribal areas.

The plains tribal people of Assam are

trying to protect their interests. Recently, on 27th April, a *Rasta Roko* programme was launched under the stewardship of the Plains Tribals Council of Assam. There were more than two lakhs of people, who came out to launch the programme. There was hardly a tribal village from which volunteers did not come. There was hardly a tribal family from which volunteers did not come. That means the entire tribal people have become involved.

The same situation will follow in the other parts of the country also. The tribals around Chhota Nagpur, for your information, are becoming very restive too. I can see the writing on the wall, viz. that some day these tribals in Chhota Nagpur will also become more violent than what they are today. So, my appeal is that we must replace these ineffective instruments provided under the 5th Schedule, and even the 6th Schedule and try to find out more effective means to provide autonomy, so that these tribals can protect themselves, and the tribals can develop themselves. We must change the present attitude.

If we think that some officers who will be sent to the tribal areas will develop tribals, then we will never be able to protect the tribals' interests and uplift them. We must try to inject an inner capacity for resistance among the tribal people— which will enable them to protect their interests and advance. To arouse the dormant spirit of the tribal people, we must provide them autonomy. Unless we provide them with autonomy, their areas and their interests will not be protected.

In the North East, viz. the hill States of Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, they could take one effective step. They could completely check land alienation. The pace of their development or progress may be slow, but they have properly checked land alienation there; and these States have generated a sense of belonging in the minds of tribals of these States.

Mr. Laldenga the Mizo leader was leading armed insurgency. Some time back, he was fighting for the independence of Mizoram. He wanted to break away from India. But after the Mizo Accord, when their demands were accommodated, that changed Mr. Laldenga's mind who took arms against India and tried to form an independent Mizoram. He has recently declared that in future if he bears arms, he will bear arms for the defence of India. What has brought this drastic change, this radical change, this diametrically opposite change in the attitude of Mr. Laldenga? It is the sense of belonging.

So, we must arouse a sense of belonging into the tribals; and this we cannot achieve by preaching some pious hopes. This Resolution has been moved to discuss on the tribal problems, but it has failed to suggest concrete means. So, unless we provide some practical steps, concrete

measures, no amount of resolution, no amount of pious preaching would develop them. So, I would like to suggest that let there be a Parliamentary Committee to suggest ways and means more effectively. *(Interruptions)* No, not only development, but their problem is, I am told, that tribal development means preservation of tribal identity and protection of tribal area; and for that we need more effective constitutional provisions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Monday, 4th May, 1987, at 11 A.M.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Monday, May 4, 1987/Vaisakha 14, 1909 (Saka)