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Thursday, May 7, 1987
Vasiakha 17, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 41 to 50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, May 7, 1987/Vaisakha 17,
1909 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only one day is left.

MR. SPEAKER : What happened?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One day.

MR. SPEAKER : One day is left.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, what will happen after that?

MR. SPEAKER : All would be well, we will meet again.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It does not seem so, what would happen?

MR. SPEAKER : Hope sustains life. All would be well.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Ground Water Recession in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether any study has been made about the lowering of the ground water level in the drought stricken areas of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Based on the data from Hydrograph network stations, the ground water table has shown a general decline ranging from 0.08 m. to 4.53 m., between May, 1984 and May, 1986, in the drought prone areas of Maharashtra.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the figures given by the hon. Minister, the general decline in the ground water table has been between 0.08 m. to 4.53 m. from 1984 to 1986. In Maharashtra out of 30 districts, 26 districts comprising 18,263 villages are facing severe drought. It has affected 2 crore people and 1 crore cattle. The water level is going down every day, fields and villages are being devastated and there is acute shortage of drinking water.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government has formulated any plan to combat this serious situation on a permanent basis and whether a decision has been taken to implement it and if so, the details thereof?

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is true that many districts of Maharashtra are reeling under successive droughts; and that is the

reason why the ground water level is further going down, because there is not enough water from the precipitation, to re-charge the ground water. When the extraction of ground water is much more than the re-charge, naturally the ground water level goes down. This is more so in the drought-prone areas, not only in Maharashtra, but everywhere. For this, we have some Centrally-sponsored schemes, for the development of ground water. These schemes are meant to develop the ground water. Central assistance is provided on a 50-50 basis for the development of ground water. It is for the Government of Maharashtra to take benefit of this, and develop ground water, which will be beneficial at least to those drought-prone areas where the ground water level has gone down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: My second question is that the Government of Maharashtra has been granted central assistance amounting to Rs. 36 crores only against their demand of Rs. 500 crores to combat the drought situation. May I know the number of irrigation schemes of Maharashtra Government which are pending in your Department and the time by which these schemes will be approved and whether financial assistance will be provided at the earliest to the State Government?

[*English*]

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, as I had earlier said that all the irrigation projects including major, medium and minor, are planned, formulated, funded and implemented in the State itself by the State Government. While they do send the major and medium irrigation projects for scrutiny with regard to techno-economic viability, they do not send the minor projects for clearance of anything else.

Since we have not received any minor irrigation scheme from Maharashtra for any Central assistance, as I said.....

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Medium scheme.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This pertains to the ground water. Schemes relating to ground water are necessarily minor irrigation schemes because minor irrigation schemes are either surface water or ground water and 80 per cent of minor irrigation schemes relate to ground water.

DR. K.G. ADIYODI: Sir, the study reports regarding ground water surveys are not dependable. Throughout the country we are ploughing money like anything and the results are very meagre. Will the Government take special steps to find out whether there is dependable ground water in the country. Kerala is facing serious drought problem...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Adiyodi, will you please repeat the question?

DR. K.G. ADIYODI: Sir, the Study Reports regarding the ground water survey are not dependable. We are ploughing in money like anything, but the results are very meagre. Will the Government take any step to study the drought prone areas to see whether there are any dependable underground water resources?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the Central Ground Water Board is established for the purpose of ascertaining the underground water resources. This is surveyed. About the surveys for assessing availability of the ground water in India, it is hoped, by the end of the Seventh Plan, the entire country would be covered.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Sir, indiscriminate digging of tubewells is one of the reasons for the ground water table going down. What steps the Government has taken to see and to regulate the digging of tubewells and also what steps are being taken to conserve the rain water so that it can sink into sub-soil and thus the level of the ground water table is raised?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, though, we have not been able to lay any direct restrictions for the exploitation of the ground water directly in the States, we have made some attempts in the form of sending to the States a model Bill whereby they can regulate the development of the ground water, so that such exploitation by the rich farmers, by sinking deep borewells and thereby putting the poor farmers at a loss could be checked. This regulation of ground water is more essential when there is not enough precipitation in the area and the farmers have to resort to ground water. This model Bill has been sent to various States, but only Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have introduced these laws. But the implementation of the provisions of these laws has not been made even in these States.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it not a fact that the central team that visited drought area in Maharashtra was given all the details regarding the difficulty of drinking water as a result of water level going down? Was it not brought to the notice of the Ministry in this very House during debate on drought that there are machines which, if fitted in the drought areas, before digging the wells, can indicate at what depth the water is likely to be found out; and if such machines are available, then this problem can be solved? Since our Chief Minister said that these machines are not available to Maharashtra, will they be made available and will the necessary assistance be given? Is it not a fact that the Maharashtra Chief Minister pointed out to you about the assistance of Rs. 496 crores which he demanded, but you have given only Rs. 36 crores? Particularly in view of the difficulties about water, will you use your good offices with the Finance Ministry to see that this assistance of Rs. 36 crores is increased substantially?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I entirely share the concern of the hon. member for the people of drought prone area of Maharashtra, especially the area from where he comes. His area is very near to my area. It is a fact that without the necessary equipment to find the ground water level, it will be very difficult

to exploit the ground water and develop ground water. I do not know whether your Chief Minister has sent any proposal because we have not received any communication from the Chief Minister regarding non-availability of such equipment; if that is the case, I inform the House that I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What about the assistance?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Are you asking for ground water development? You are asking for the relief of the drought hit people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For that also, we have spent a lot. Why don't you say something about it? He has very carefully avoided reference to assistance.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do not want to avoid anything. We are now speaking about ground water development and ground water level of Maharashtra. He is asking about drought relief.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For digging up of the wells which have to be done very deep, for that we need your assistance and for that we need money.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We have provided central assistance which is available on 50 : 50 basis. If Maharashtra provides such money, we will also provide.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You all may please listen, that clapping is possible only when both the hands are used. If we take care of nature, nature will take care of us. If trees are not there rainfall will also not be there and if rainfall is not there, seepage will also not be there. When there is no ground water, what can we draw out? Hence, the Government and the people should make a collective effort to solve this problem. In the absence of trees, there can be no solution.

[English]

Then we have to take care of the natural phenomenon. We have to take care of the nature. So, this has to be a collective effort from all sides of the House, people and the government. Then only we will be able to solve this problem in the time to come.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is why central assistance is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a natural phenomenon.

Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

*945. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Andhra Pradesh where there is no railway line;

(b) the number and names of districts in Andhra Pradesh where new railway lines were laid during the last two five year plans for the development of the State;

(c) the length in kilometres of the railway track so laid in each district; and

(d) the length of both broad and metre gauge lines to be laid by the end of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Nil.

(a) and (c). Rail lines have been laid in the following districts during the 5th and 6th Five Year Plans;

S. No.	Name of Districts	Length of rail line laid (Kms.)
1.	Nalgonda	110
2.	Khammam	49
3.	Anantapur	91

(d) During the VIIth Plan, 26 Kms. of BG line has been commissioned for traffic in 1986-87. Another 45 Kms. of BG line is planned for commissioning in 1987-88. Work is in progress on another 29 kms. of BG line and 100 kms. of MG line, fully or partly in Andhra Pradesh. Commissioning of these lines will depend on availability of resources for new lines in the coming years.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is very handsome and I think, he will also do his work handsomely. However, he evades work very beautifully. His replies are very beautifully worded but what is required is that the work should also be nicely done.

In the last line of his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that the commissioning of those lines will depend on the availability of funds. Are funds not available only for Andhra Pradesh? I send notices of so many questions, but it is my misfortune that they do not get priority in the ballot and only written replies are given. To each of my questions, your reply is that funds are not available. When I ask whether there is any scheme or whether something is going to be done, the reply is always in the negative. What have you done for Andhra Pradesh? 40 years have passed since we became independent and out of these 40 years, Andhra was under your rule for 35 years. The people of this State are so innocent that they had been supporting you for so long yet you did nothing for them. Now as Telugu Desam party is in power in that State for the last 4 years, you are not doing anything. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we need your help. We want justice and nothing else. After attaining independence, only one line from Bibinagar to Narrikurri has been sanctioned and even that has not been completed for want to funds.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important question and the hon. Minister has given a reply very cleverly.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the hon. Minister state the number of district headquarters which are touched by a railway line?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to quote some figures for the information of the hon. Member (*Interruptions*)

The national average of route-kilometre per thousand square Kms. is 18.8 whereas in Andhra Pradesh it is more than 18. The average of route-kilometre per lakh in the country is 9.02 and in Andhra Pradesh it is 9.26. Thus the average of coverage in Andhra Pradesh is almost equal, either slightly more or slightly less than the national average.

Apart from this I have always been asking the hon. Members to view the working of Railways from the angle of operational requirements and not from the angle of any particular State or region. Of course, I do not deny that we must provide some weightage to the backward areas. But our concentration should be on the operational requirements.

Just now you have referred to the Bibinagar—Narrikurri railway line. It has also been opened to traffic upto Miriyalguda, but the rest of 29 kms. of the track is yet to be commissioned. I hope we will make efforts to commission it during 1987-88 or in the near future.

So far as the question of district headquarters is concerned, a separate notice will have to be given. I will, however send this information to the hon. Member.

SHRI V TULSIRAM: If I give a notice about the District Headquarters, the reply will be the same. But with the permission of the hon. Speaker, I will give that notice also.

AN HON. MEMBER: by now, you have developed enough friendship with the hon. Speaker.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: It is his kindness.

MR. SPEAKER: Our friendship is very close.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Minister, Sir, in connection with the figures which you have just quoted I want to know whether you have quoted the figures in respect of those railway lines which were laid by Britishers? Well, it is right and that is why I said it earlier also that the people of this State are so simple that they elected Shrimati Indira Gandhi when she had been defeated. Have you people forgotten that?

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): She had been elected from Karnataka. (*Interruptions*),

SHRI V TULSIRAM: Coming to the point, please, listen to me...(*Interruptions*)... what was the result? What was the result of electing Shrimati Indira Gandhi? The coach factory which was to be set up at Kazipet was shifted to Punjab. How simple are the people of Andhra Pradesh? When hon. Shri Bansi Lal was the Railway Minister, a survey was conducted of 260 kms. of area in my constituency and according to them it is still going on. However, I want to tell that presently no survey is being conducted and no one is there to do this job...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. SPEAKER: You do not ask a question, and then you expect a reply.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: I am asking it. What are your intentions about that line? Shri Bansi Lal when asked, had said that whatever was to be done, had already been done by his Officers. I want to know whether that was true? I also want to know whether you have any proposal of laying railway lines in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already told him about Bibinagar and as regards Narrikurri, Miryalguda and Jagyapet, we intend to fully commission these railway lines during the Seventh Five Year Plan. So far as survey is concerned, survey is still going on at about five places covering 1000 kms. of railway line. We will make efforts to complete these surveys in 1987-88 and 1988-89, rather upto June, 1988.

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: I have given a notice and I have written a letter to the Minister to connect Bibinagar Jagyapet line as this line connects 20 cement factories. The owners of these cement factories are facing lot of difficulties by road transport. Will the Minister consider the proposal; if so, when is he going to take up this line?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The suggestion will certainly be noted.

Grants to Working Women's Hostels/Child Care Centres

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

(a) the number of hostels for working women/child care centres given grant-in-aid by Government, Statewise, since the inception of the schemes; and

(b) the measures Government have taken or propose to take for effective implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). A Statement showing States/Union Territory-wise number of Working Women's Hostels with Day-care Centres sanctioned since the inception of the Scheme is given below.

2. Based on external evaluations and internal reviews, the Government of India has introduced modifications from time to time aiming at more effective implementation of the Scheme. Some of the modifications introduced are as follows:—

- (i) The population criterial was earlier ten lakhs, which meant that only big cities and towns could be benefitted. This was lowered to two lakhs and later on, a decision was taken to sanction hostels at any place, where the State Government certified that there was a minimum of 25 working women needing this facility.
- (ii) Central assistance to voluntary organisations was raised from 60% of the cost of construction to 75% per cent.
- (iii) The income eligibility for the admission to the hostels has been raised from time to time. When the Scheme was introduced, it was Rs. 600/-per month, which was subsequently raised to Rs. 800/-per month, then to Rs. 1000/-per month, later on Rs. 1500/-per month and finally to Rs. 2000/- (consolidated) per month.
- (iv) Reservation to the extent of 15 per cent and 7½ per cent for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working women has been provided for.
- (v) In order to make the Scheme broad based, local Bodies, Cooperative Institutions, Educational Institutions, Women's Development Corporations have also been made eligible for financial assistance under the Scheme.
- (vi) Provision of a Day-care Centre living in the hostel for children of the women was introduced after about eight years of the inception of the Scheme.
- (vii) In order to circumvent the possible delays in getting State Government's recommendations, it has been decided that the Central Government may

- make enquiries on its own after three months of receipt of advance copy of application, and proceed to take a decision about sanction of the hostels.
- (viii) Rent has been increased to enable the hostel management to take care of maintenance costs etc., and is now 15% of salary for single rooms 10% for double bed rooms and 7½ % for other rooms.
- (ix) Period of completion has been increased.
- (x) Time limit for stay of inmates in Working Women's Hostels has been fixed.
- (xi) Government has decided to provide fifty per cent of the cost of land as well.
- (xii) Period of existence for eligibility of voluntary organisations for assistance reduced from three to two years.

Through these modifications, the Government has tried to make the Scheme more suited to the needs of Working Women, provide incentives to the Organisations through liberalised assistance as well as to reduce the delays by streamlining the procedures of sanction and release of funds.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise Number of Working Women's Hostels Sanctioned up to 7.5.1987

Sl No	State/Union Territory	Number of Hostels	Capacity (Working Women)	Hostels with Day-care Centres	
				Number	Number of children
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	661	2	60
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	25	—	—
3	Assam	6	425	—	—
4	Bihar	3	127	—	—
5	Gujarat	18	802	3	70
6	Haryana	14	997	6	180
7	Himachal Pradesh	13	477	—	—
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1	50	—	—
9	Karnataka	30	1911	5	170
10	Kerala	78	6938	30	850
11.	Madhya Pradesh	48	2262	8	255
12.	Maharashtra	32	1966	4	105
13	Manipur	6	233	4	130
14.	Meghalaya	2	134	1	15

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Hostels	Capacity (Working Women)	Hostels with Day-care Centres	
				Number	Number of Children
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Mizoram	1	40	—	—
16.	Nagaland	1	126	—	—
17.	Orissa	11	671	2	25
18.	Punjab	8	904	1	30
19.	Rajasthan	27	1270	7	180
20.	Sikkim	2	145	1	30
21.	Tamil Nadu	48	2105	12	315
22.	Uttar Pradesh	22	1407	6	175
23.	West Bengal	9	416	3	70
		394	24,092	95	2,660

UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	36	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	4	464	1	30
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
4.	Delhi	13	1537	5	130
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	120	—	—
6.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
7.	Pondicherry	2	96	—	—
		22	2,253	6	160
States		394	24,092	95	2,660
Grand Total		416	26,345	101	2,820

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Mr Speaker, the programmes for the working women are not being implemented properly. I want a reply from the hon. Madam Minister in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I have told that the hostels are running well. Unless there is any specific complaint I still say that they are running well.

Release of Water from Koyna Reservoir into Krishna River

*947. **SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI**
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently visited Maharashtra and Karnataka States to discuss the possibility of releasing water from Koyna Reservoir into Krishna River, to cater to the needs of farmers in Belgaum and Bijapur districts of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions?

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

(b) Water has been released.

SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether there was any agreement between the Government of Maharashtra and the Government of Karnataka when the decision was taken to set up this Koyna project? If so, what are the details of that agreement? Is the Government of Maharashtra adhering to the conditions stipulated in that agreement regarding sharing of water and power?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, though the question is not directly related to the main question, but still I should say that

the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal has allocated water between Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and specific water even from Krishna and its diversion is also enunciated in that.

SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Sir, I would like to know whether it is also a fact that the Maharashtra Government has delayed the release of water this year on the ground that the Karnataka Government has not paid water charges of last year.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, last year also it was on my request that the Government of Maharashtra was kind enough to release water when the people and farmers on the banks of Krishna in Karnataka, specially in Belgaum and Bijapur districts, were suffering. This year, when I received hundreds of telegrams and representations from the people in Karnataka, specially in Belgaum and Bijapur districts, I had to again specially rush to Bombay and had talks with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. I was given to understand that the Karnataka Government had not paid the dues for water released last year and this year they have not even requested for the release of water. This is what they told me. Then I had to immediately rush to Bangalore and I had talks with Mr. Deve Gowda and also with the Chief Minister. When I brought these things to their notice, they said they will look into the matter and will later send a request to Maharashtra. Therefore, I have personally pursued the matter and now the Government of Maharashtra is kind enough to release the water, and I am told that by now the water has reached the border and has just entered Karnataka.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Sir, I would like to know whether it has come to the knowledge of the hon. Minister that there is acute scarcity of drinking water in Karnataka, specially in Bijapur district, because of non-release of water from Koyna Reservoir and also because the ryots have installed regulation pump sets on both sides of the river Krishna, and if so, what action has been taken by the Government to avoid this and to

get the drinking water for the acute scarcity areas of Karnataka

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Sir, it is not only true of Karnataka, it is true of Maharashtra also. Water is extracted and drawn by the sugarcane growers and that is the reason that we can find a number of sugar factories which have come up on both the banks of the river, both in Maharashtra and Karnataka.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL Sir, hundreds of villages and dozens of towns which are on the bank of river Krishna depend upon Krishna water every year for drinking water purposes. Unfortunately, during summer there is absolutely no water at all in Krishna river. The river, although it is a very big river, goes completely dry and if there is any water it is stagnated water and no potable water. Forcibly people have to consume that water and they are subjected to lot of diseases and all that. When this is the case the hon. Minister who comes from that area is quite aware of the difficulties that the people of this area are experiencing. Every year the State Government has been requesting the Maharashtra Government to release the water. It is not only this year they are requesting them. Every year they are requesting the Maharashtra Government. I think the hon. Minister can check up with the records available that almost every year they are requesting the Maharashtra Government to release the water. But unfortunately what is happening there in the Maharashtra Government? They are sitting in Bombay and they declare that so many TMC ft of water is released. But that water does not reach the border of Karnataka because in their territory they have constructed a lot of barrages and all the water that is released from Koyna is impounded in their barrages with the result—although on paper so much water is released—practically no water reaches the border of Karnataka. That is the position.

DR. DATTA SAMANT It is not true.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL I am addressing the question to the hon. Minister

who is giving the answer. Sir, another point that I want to make is that every Member of this august House will agree that drinking water will get priority over all other requirements. But, Sir, what is Koyna project for? That is the project which is not meant for drinking water purposes but that is the project for generating only power. So what I want to know is that the drinking water should get priority. When chronically millions of people are suffering from drinking water purposes, why not the Central Government take the initiative and discuss with the concerned Government and make a permanent arrangement for the release of water during summer months? What is the difficulty? Why do you expect that every time the Karnataka Government or the Minister at the Centre should write to the State Government or make a request as if we are asking doles and alms from the particular Government? I want to know whether there is any such proposal with the Government of India in order to find a satisfactory solution for this chronic problem.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Sir, it is true of what he has said but by now a little over one TMC ft. of water would have been released. The water has to travel a long distance of 221 kilometre to reach Karnataka border. What the hon. Member has said is true that much of the water is impounded in Maharashtra itself and very little water reaches border of Karnataka. It is a fact. There is no denying the fact. But it is also true that this water which was impounded by Koyna was meant for the power generation. There are certain provisions in Krishna Water Adjudication Tribunal which state about the regulation and in that I was also there.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL That is for irrigation purpose, not for drinking water purposes.

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Sir, I have already told the House on many occasions that we are evolving a National Water Policy and the Chief Ministers of all the States who are members of this National Water Resources Council, of which the Prime

Minister is the Chairman, have agreed that in the draft policy report the drinking water should be given the highest priority. We are proposing to have this policy discussion in the Parliament and after the Parliament approves the policy, we want to make it as a priority and also a condition for clearance of any project that will come to C.W.P.C. and when they come the highest priority will be given for drinking water and then the works will be taken for scrutiny and for clearance. That is what we are proposing to do. Now, though the water is being released every year, it is not always true that Karnataka is sending its request to Maharashtra every year. I myself was a witness to this that last year and this year, when I intervened, the Karnataka Government had not sent a request. I may be wrong. On 4th April this year I had discussion with the Maharashtra Government, about release of water I was told that some officer in Belgaum District had told them not to release the water and when I verified the fact, there were circumstances to believe in this case because there was a bridge being constructed there and the bridge constructors were opposed to release the water because their work would come to a standstill. It may be wrong, I do not say it is a fact. But the fact of the matter is that last year and this year the Karnataka Government had not requested for release of water until I went and told them. This is a fact (*Interruptions*). It is also true that when the water is released, the sugarcane growers both in Karnataka and Maharashtra exploit the water to the maximum leaving the poor people without any water for drinking. This is a fact. Unless we do something to see that people get water for drinking purposes and the water for other purposes, they have to do something on these lines.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Sir, particularly in Bijapur District the ground water level is so low, that even they don't get water even if they put a tubewell. Sir, the States Reorganisation was advantageous to many places and disadvantageous to many other places. The people of Bijapur now feel that 'if we were to be under Maharashtra, we could have got irrigation as well as drinking water because when the Government of India

cleared the Koyna project, the project was cleared inclusive of Bijapur areas to be irrigated, about 2½ lakhs of acres, which would also ultimately increase the ground water level. After the reorganisation of States, the proposal was dropped. Who is responsible? And Maharashtra people are very good, the Government is very good. Will you please take up with the Maharashtra Government and ask them to implement the original project which was cleared by the Government of India earlier to Reorganisation?

PROF MAHDU DANDAVATE: Sir, he says the Maharashtra Government is good, because he wants to say that the Karnataka Government is bad!

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Sir, the Bijapur area was included under the Koyna project for irrigation also, which was given up after the States Reorganisation.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, it is a matter of history. The fact of the matter is that Koyna is a power project, water is being released whenever the farmers in Maharashtra and Karnataka need water for irrigation. That is being done. Now, all these things are guided by the decisions of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal and these things cannot be done without violating the provisions of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal's decisions.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Are there any proposals to constitute a National Water Board for Drinking Water? And is the hon. Minister aware of the recommendations made in the recent Report submitted by the Public Accounts Committee requesting for composite projects for all drought prone areas where the underground water is not available and the level of which is further receding, and it is made impossible for the individual villagers to go in for and get drinking water? I want to know whether a National Water Board for Drinking Water will be constituted.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, of course it is a suggestion for action. But as I already told that we are bringing a national water policy which has to be adopted by this

House, where we have made drinking water as the highest priority.

Investigation into Affairs of Cochin Shipyard

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

(a) whether the Kerala High Court in its judgement has directed Union Government to institute a thorough investigation into the affairs of Cochin Shipyard; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(b) A statement is given below :

Statement

Following certain reports in the local press in October 1986, relating to excessive indenting/procurement of pipes for the building of bulk carriers by CSL and the possibility of pilferage of some pipes, the then C&MD appointed a Committee headed by GM (Finance) to investigate into the various transactions concerning the procurement of pipes and to examine whether or not there had been lapses, acts or omission, causing loss to the Company. Pending the receipt of the enquiry report, one of the officers, who, being the officer in charge of the Design Department, during the relevant period, and was responsible for indenting the items, was placed under suspension by the Shipyard Management.

The concerned officer filed a writ petition in the Kerala High Court against his suspension. As per the judgement, although this officer was not exonerated of the charge of over-indenting of pipes, the judge found no justification in keeping him under suspension. In the circumstances, the Hon'ble Judge quashed the order of suspension of the concerned officer. The Court however,

observed that a thorough investigation into the working of the Company, since its inception, seems to be necessary. Since a Departmental enquiry Committee, which had been set up, has already submitted the first part of its report and the second part is awaited, the scope of further enquiry into the working of the Company will be considered keeping in view the findings of the Departmental enquiry Committee.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, the Cochin Shipyard is one of the prestigious public undertakings in our country. In October 1986 all the newspapers in Kerala carried stories of big corruption against the top management including the Chairman and Managing Director of the Cochin Shipyard. Sir, the then Chairman and Managing Director of the Cochin Shipyard asked an inquiry to be conducted by the General Manager (Finance), who is also under the charges of corruption. This chairman-cum-Managing Director who had to retire by February, 1987 took voluntary retirement by December, 1986 and joined a private sector undertaking in Madras. Now, this departmental enquiry which is going on has not yet given any final report. In this connection, I have got two points to be cleared.

One is, this enquiry is being conducted by officials who themselves are under the charges of corruption. Second is, the Public Undertakings Committee of Parliament which visited the Cochin Shipyard has categorically stated that something is going wrong in Cochin Shipyard. I would like to know, on the basis of two facts, whether the Ministry will make an independence enquiry into the allegations?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in October, 1986, the Committee was set up to find out about the allegations mainly of surplus purchases of the pipes, if I am with the hon. Member. Immediately it was noticed that this had been wrongly assessed and I must accept that it was the fault of the management that they ordered more pipes than the requirement. Then, they suspended that officer who ordered the supplies. But the said officer went to the court and got the

suspension revoked. The High Court said that that Officer should be reinstated and the management should look into the deeper side and find out why all this had happened. The Committee is going into it. This Committee has been given a task for comprehensive report, not only for pipes but for other purchases and the report is likely to be submitted in another three weeks.

I must assure the House that the moment the Government notice that declared enquiry is essential, like in the case of HSL they will also put a senior level officer, a retired Expenditure Secretary and one more officer with him, for enquiry. It is a fact that both the shipyards have gone in losses. But the reasons for going in losses are two. One is shipping recession. Secondly, our pricing of the ship production is much more higher than the international market. Today the cost of our inputs for indigenous production in shipyard is much higher than the international market. Government has taken note of it. We are going for pricing formula for these shipyards. We are also taking steps as to how to reduce the cost of production of our own shipyards.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: This Cochin Shipyard was commissioned in 1981-82. Our proposal was to construct two ships of 75 DWT per year. But the fact is that we could not build even one ship in two years. The capacity utilisation is only 35 DWT. This is not due to any lack of cooperation from the workers. The Public Undertakings Committee which visited the Cochin Shipyard has complemented the workers for their cooperation in the work. On the other hand, the under utilisation of capacity is due to lack of our foresightedness into the shipping industry. The Cochin Shipyard does not get proper orders.

We have made three suggestions to the Ministry of Shipping. One is, to give orders for constructing offshore drilling platforms of ONGC; two, construction of deep sea trawlers which the Government of India has proposed to import; and three, for the construction of aircraft carrier for the Navy for which the Defence has made some propo-

sals. My request to the hon. Minister is, whether these proposals will be accepted, so that the Cochin Shipyard will now work for at least ten days.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As regards order book for the Shipyard at the moment has three tankers from SCI, two bulk carriers from Chowgules and APJ and one bulk carrier is ready for delivery. This year we have a good order book. But we are in touch with the NAVY. We are also in touch with the Ministry of Agriculture for fishing trawlers. We also want to have some more work for the shipyards both at Vizag and Cochin. As the hon. Member has suggested, we will certainly put efforts on the Government side so that, the order book remains constant and it is sufficient to keep employees in the Shipyard.

Shipping being in recession, the Government has to take a decision, how much support we can give to this industry. This question is still with the Government. We are coming out with some financial package with industry which we will later inform the House and the people.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I am very serious about the matter when I say that I am one of the Presidents of the Trade Union of the Cochin Shipyard. I forwarded our petition to the hon. Minister with the signatures of other trade union leaders wherein it was specifically pointed out that the management is in doldrums. They are ineffective. They are doing corrupt practices and all that. Then a reply was given to me saying, all that is correct, but the trade union leaders have no business to involve in it. This is the reply given by the Department. A note was given to me. The hon. Minister replied to me saying, "A note is attached herewith." It is given by the Department. It says "All right. All these things we are investigating. But a trade union leader ought not have written this. He has nothing to do with this." (*Interruptions*).

Now, it is clear that in the shipping industry we have invested money and it is not progressing and there are corrupt practices in awarding contract, scrap sale and

appointments and then in bringing machines from abroad. all these things are there. These are the details which are there and which are pending with the Ministry.

I would like to know whether the chief officials—now the Chairman has gone—and the other officers will be removed from there and other set of officers are appointed and new things will be done there because this shipyard is one of the best shipyards in Asia with Japanese collaboration and we should not lose it. Will this be done by a high power committee?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: First let me say to the hon. Member, if I have written this, I have no business to ask a Member of Parliament. It is a question of privilege. I am sorry for it. If I have done it, I will re-check how I have done it and I will explain to the Member of Parliament. I do not remember now. How can I write to a Member of Parliament "You have no business to check"?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Not to me. Another trade union leader whose letter I forwarded. Not me

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Trade union leader is also a citizen of India.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The information I can share with the hon. Member. What I said, I can share with the hon. Member of Parliament. I cannot share with every trade union leader.

Secondly, I have been insisting, as the hon. Member has thought about the labour problem, till such time we are not putting labour to the productivity and we do not link the labour with the productivity, we cannot produce results. It is a fact that some of the orders we have not been able to deliver in time. When a ship is ordered by a firm or by SCI, we have not been able to deliver in time and this is the main problem with the labour. We have got to take it into consideration. It is a national problem and we have got to inculcate this habit in the labour, that productivity has to be in their mind. That is why Government is always trying to link bonus

also with productivity. But most of the trade unions are not coming forward with this. From the last five years, we are talking with them to link bonus with productivity. I seek support and cooperation from the hon. Member that in this matter he must help us.

As far as the management is concerned, the new Chairman has taken over from the Navy. Admiral has taken over. Whatever problems or whatever red-tape is there, I assure the hon. Member that we will take corrective action and see that the shipyard is run on the correct lines.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, this Company is running on a loss. Is it not a fact that one of the reasons for this loss is non-cooperation from the labourers? (*Interruptions*) I know this. It has been published in the Press a number of times. Another reason for there is loss of production is because there is obsolete technology. In other shipyards in other countries, they use better technology. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take steps to update the technology of the shipyard so that the production will reach up.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It is a good suggestion. As it is, the Government is always keen to update the technology in any sector. But as for the main reasons for the loss, as I have said, is that the cost of our input is more. the imported steel is much cheaper than the steel which is produced indigenously and which is available here. One of the factors is that the input cost is much more higher than the international prices.

Aircrafts with IA

*949. **SHRI P NAMGYAL:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Airbuses, Boeing 737 and other aircrafts separately in operation with the Indian Airlines;

(b) the average number of aircrafts which remain in the workshops daily for routine maintenance and check up;

(c) the number of new routes sanctioned during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 to date;

(d) whether many times the Indian Airlines failed to clear stranded air passengers due to shortage of aircrafts and sometimes due to shortage of pilots; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to overcome such difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (e). A statement is given below :

Statement

(a) As on 1.5.1987, Indian Airlines has the following aircraft in its fleet :

Type of aircraft	No. of aircraft
Airbus	11
B-737	27
HS-748	7
F-27	5 (including 2 with the Coast Guard)

(b) Out of the aircraft listed against (a) above, the average number of aircraft that remain in the workshops for routine maintenance is:

Airbus	...	2
B-737	...	2
HS-748	...	1
F-27	...	1

(c) Indian Airlines introduced 12 new routes during 1986-87. No new route has so far been introduced during 1987-88

(d) to (e). Indian Airlines endeavours to clear stranded passengers by operation of additional flights/diversions, wherever feasible. However, when in certain cases, such as weather and lack of spare aircraft, etc. the clearance of stranded air passengers becomes difficult, appropriate steps for minimising inconvenience to such passengers are taken.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister is it a fact that after the cancellation of a particular scheduled flight, no efforts or planning are made to clear the stranded passengers, the very next day. The only thing the Indian Airlines is doing is that they provide 24 hours hotel accommodation in a Five-Star hotel to certain categories of passengers only. Thereafter, they leave the passengers at the mercy of God because a full plane-load of passengers cannot be accommodated in the next scheduled flight. In case of Leh flight, it is made after three or four days interval. In such a situation, is it not obligatory on the part of the Indian Airlines to clear the stranded passengers the very next day? Particularly, it is so in case of the flight to Ladakh where the road remains closed for more than 6 months in a year and the passengers have no other alternative to go there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will introduce two more flights directly between Delhi and Leh to clear the heavy rush of passengers— I mean, on a regular basis

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Whenever a flight has been cancelled because of bad-weather or any technical snag which is seen in the aircraft, we do make arrangements for the passengers for the over-night stay in a hotel. It is not right to say that we do not do anything. I would like to give figures for the last 6 months. We have flown flights from Srinagar-Leh 24 additional flights. In one month in 1987 alone, 9 additional flights were flown. Last year, there has been 62 additional flights because there was a rush and also because of the fact that we could not carry the passengers on a particular day due to bad-weather on such heights. In this year, only in three months, we have taken 16 new flights. So, now it is not possible for me to take in the next scheduled flight the passengers who have been left over from there. We have to see the availability of seats and try to adjust the passengers as much as possible. From the figures that I have given to you about the additional flights which we have been operating, it would be clear that we are doing a lot of justice to the people. No doubt, you have asked me if I could start a new

flight directly from Delhi. I would like to inform the hon. Member that from 15th June when the summer schedule starts, twice-weekly will be started.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : It should be like this.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Thank you...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now you should be satisfied.

[*English*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Suppose, there is a weekly flight or twice weekly flight to a particular station—like the Delhi-Chandigarh-Leh service—and the flight is cancelled as a result of bad-weather or technical problem. In such a situation, why is the Indian Airlines not providing hotel accommodation to stranded passengers till they are cleared or lifted? I want to know whether the Indian Airlines will consider giving cash equivalent to 24 hours stay in a 5-star hotel to such stranded passengers who are mostly poor and cannot afford to stay long in a city like Delhi. This way such poor passengers can pull on at least for a week—when they are stranded here—with the money provided by the Indian Airlines. Will the Minister consider my suggestion?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You have already given him one flight. Now he is asking for hotel accommodation also. We also want hotel accommodation.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: It has to be provided all over India, not to any particular sector only. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Railway Minister, you are not listening. There is a lot of difference between his beauty and your beauty that you passed on the buck and he has sanctioned it.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : No Sir, it is a simple question and has nothing to do with beauty. It is because the other Minister is

sporting a beard owing to which every work is done. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : If this can suffice, then let Madhavji also grow his beard. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : That is why I am not keeping a full beard.

[*English*]

I would like to come back to Mr. Namgyal's problem. Leh is a very peculiar station; it is the highest station in the world, I think. No doubt, people are living in far flung areas. I do not think this kind of a problem is there in any other part of the country. That is why, perhaps, the hon. Member has suggested. But as per rules of the Indian Airlines, they cannot give for more than one day lay-over. A suggestion has been given by the hon. Member. We will see if we can identify cheaper hotels equivalent to the amount which is sanctioned by the Indian Airlines. I will give the suggestion to the management of the Indian Airlines and let them take a decision as they think fit.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: The Minister is in a very kind mood today. I would like to request him...

MR. SPEAKER: And you want to avail of that now.

[*Translation*]

In Punjabi, there is a saying "*Tandoor tapaya hai, gullian apani vi la lo*"

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : Thank you, Sir, I hope I will have the opportunity to get his largesse.

The Minister has stated that in some places where passengers are stranded, they are given the opportunity on an alternative flight. But I would like to find out one thing from the Minister. There are certain areas where it is an intermediary stop. I will have

to give the name; otherwise, I will not be able to explain it. It is the flight from Delhi-Lucknow-Gorakhpur-Patna and back.

A passenger at Gorakhpur is not going to be only from Gorakhpur; he may be coming from places 50 or 60 miles around. They have no special communication system at the airport. If there is an over-flight and it does not land at Gorakhpur, the passenger is stranded for 18 to 19 hours and needs Hotel accommodation. He does not want hotel accommodation if the flight is late, he just wants to be informed. Will the Minister see to it that, at these stops that have been created in 1986-87, high frequency communication systems are adopted so that the Airport does not depend on P&T? Because the Communications Minister the other day replied in the House that in U P, thefts of electricity are such that they cannot have telephones working.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I myself am aware of this problem and we are already working on it. We have identified 16 stations in the country which we are going to bring upto the latest communication technology. It will take sometime because there is a problem I think with all the new latest safeguards we are getting, this technology should also be brought and we will see.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: The Hon. Minister had mentioned that a number of new routes have been opened. It is regrettable that some of the old routes have been discontinued. The Hon. Minister knows about which routes I am mentioning. Since there is no time, will he give us an assurance that in the near future about routes like Jabalpur which was discontinued he will be kind enough to reconsider of restarting them?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Subject to the passenger load, we will reconsider.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Survey Regarding Bogus Doctors

*944. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out bogus doctors doing practice in the country without any valid degree or with false degree;

(b) when the survey was conducted last and by which agency and the findings thereof;

(c) the action taken against the persons found guilty; and

(d) whether Government have any machinery to check the bogus doctors in the country periodically?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). No such survey has been conducted.

(c) and (d). Penal provisions already exist in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 as well as in the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to the effect that no person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on the State Medical Register shall practice medicine in any State and any person contravening this provision shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000/- or both. The Government of India have advised the State Governments/Union Territories to invoke the penal provisions and to ensure that no addition whatsoever of unqualified persons is made to the stream of practitioners.

Aircrafts and Helicopters owned by States/Union Territories

*950. **SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of State and Union Territory Governments which own aircrafts and helicopters; and

(b) the salient features of the rules governing use of these aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTI ER): (a) A Statement giv-

ing the requisite information is given below.

(b) All aircraft including government aircraft are categorised either as passenger aircraft or private aircraft. Aircraft which are categorised as private cannot be used for hire or reward or any kind of remuneration.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory Governments	No. of aircraft/helicopter			
		Type			
		Executive	Trainer	Helicopters	Total
1.	Government of Maharashtra	2	—	2	4
2.	Government of West Bengal	—	4	1	5
3.	Government of Uttar Pradesh	7	6	3	16
4.	Government of Rajasthan	2	1	—	3
5.	Government of Orissa	2	2	—	4
6.	Government of Bihar	7	—	—	7
7.	Government of Punjab	2	22	—	24
8.	Government of Andhra Pradesh	—	1	1	2
9.	Government of Haryana	2	18	—	20
10.	Government of Madhya Pradesh	1	—	2	3
11.	Government of Karnataka	1	1	1	3
12.	Government of Tamil Nadu	1	—	1	2
Total		27	55	11	93

Protest against Beauty Contests

*951. **SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:**
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the protests made by Women's organisations against holding of Beauty Contests' by various agencies;

(b) If so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay down any policy 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 there have been Press Reports about this.

(b) and (c). Government does not propose to lay down any policy in this regard.

Tree Plantation around Stupas and Sanchi Hills

*952. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Special Area Development Authority (SADA), Sanchi, had submitted proposals to the Archaeological Survey of India seeking permission for tree plantation around the historical Stupas and Sanchi hills;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the permission had been granted; 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 (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The Special Area Development Authority (SADA) Sanchi (Madhya Pradesh had approached the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the following two instances :

- (i) On 19.11.1982, SADA requested ASI to lay a garden along the approach road leading to the Sanchi Stupas Hill or to permit SADA to do so. ASI conveyed its permission on 8.12.1982 for the latter course.
- (ii) On 6.5.1985, SADA sought permission for raising a plantation on either side of the road within the protected area of the monuments. The clarification sought for on the plantation scheme by ASI have been received very recently and a decision will be taken very soon in accordance with the norms for such matters.

National Technical Manpower Information System

*953. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Technical Manpower Information System is being set up in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Institute of Applied Manpower Research Institute has been asked to develop the system; and

(c) if so, the details and facts thereof?

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 Technical Manpower Information System has already been set up. The system comprises a Lead Centre in the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, 21 Nodal Centres in selected Engineering Colleges and Technological Institutes and a Manpower Cell in the Ministry of Human Resource Development

The main objectives of the system are as follows:

- (i) Estimation of short-term and long-term requirements and supply of engineers and technical manpower and assessment of gaps between demand and supply positions.
- (ii) Collection and analysis of data to match the job requirements with facilities for education and training.
- (iii) Making forecasts of the adequacy or shortage of manpower in the future years and consequently about the adequacy or otherwise of the current enrolment rate.

The system has started collecting data and making analysis but detailed forecasts by the system will take time

Bid to Blow up Jumbo Jet

*954. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report in the *Indian Express (Delhi Edition)* of April 15, 1987 under the caption "Suspected attempt to blow up Air-India Jumbo";

(b) if so, whether as mentioned in the report a possible attempt to blow up an Air India Jumbo Jet was foiled before 251 passengers boarded the plane at New York's Kennedy Airport on 13 April, 1987;

(c) whether the Airline security employees spotted six batteries taped together under a passenger seat two hours before flight A1102 was to take off at 8.15 p.m.;

(d) if so, whether this episode has been inquired into; and

(e) if so, the results of the inquiry?

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

(b) Final conclusion cannot be drawn yet because investigations are continuing.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Inquiry into the incident is still on.

Mosquitogenic areas in Cities

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

(a) whether Government have listed 'mosquitogenic' areas in various cities like Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi under the National Malaria Eradication Programme; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to contain mosquito breeding?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following specific measures are undertaken to control mosquito breeding under the Urban Malaria Scheme of the National Malaria Eradication Programme:

1. Recurrent application of larvicides at weekly interval in mosquito breeding sources.
2. Introduction of larvivorous fish in selected breeding sources like ornamental tanks, used and unused wells, pools etc.
3. Space spray with pyrethrum extract 2% in a house where a malaria positive case is detected and about 50 houses around that..
4. Desilting, dewatering, minor levelling and channelisation of drains and other water collections to maintain flow of water to avoid breeding mosquitoes.

Establishment of a Port Health Organisation at Paradip Port

*956. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether persistent demand is being made for establishment of a full-fledged port health organisation at Paradip Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the absence of a full-fledged health organisation at Paradip Port, ships coming to the port are put to inconvenience and they are constrained to negotiate with Calcutta Port Health Centre;

(d) whether the growth of the Port is being affected on account of absence of such an organisation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Representations have

been received for exploring the possibility of establishing a full-fledged Port and Health Organisations at Paradip Port

(c) to (e). The Chief Medical Officer, Paradip Port Trust, discharges the duties of Port Health Officer and issues necessary certificates in respect of the ships coming to Paradip Port. A full-fledged Port Health Organisation will be established when there is adequate work load and the Port Trust authorities make available the necessary facilities

Hike in Hire Charges of DTC Buses for Schools

*957. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "DTC hikes rate for schools" appearing in the Hindustan Times dates April 10, 1987 wherein it has been reported that schools hiring DTC buses to ferry students shall have to pay nearly 100 per cent more as transportation charges;

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

(c) whether Government are aware that this will affect the parents and inflict heavy financial burden on them; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether there is any proposal to reconsider the decision?

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

(b) The DTC has revised the rates for

school charter services from Rs. 2.50 per km. to Rs. 4.50 per km. w.e.f. 16.4.1987. This revision is to partially meet the increased direct cost of operations since the last revision in 1981.

(c) and (d). Besides the fact that the revised rates do not fully cover even the per km. working costs, the DTC's revised rates are much lower than what the private buses engaged by the schools are reportedly charging from them.

[Translation]

Pay Scales of Commandants and other Grade of R.P.F.

*958. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether uniformity has been brought about in the pay scales for the personnel of all the Central Armed Forces in view of the similarity in the nature of their work;

(b) whether anomalies still exist in the pay scales of the Commandants and other grades of the Railway Protection Force vis-à-vis those in BSF and CRPF; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to remove these anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) The pay scales of the employees of the Central Armed Forces were examined by the Fourth Pay Commission and the Commission had recommended that these employees should have broadly common pay scales. The pay scales recommended by the Commission, with certain improvements, were accordingly notified by the Government.

(b) and (c). The scales for Sr. Commandants and Commandants in Railway Protection Force are different from those in BSF and CRPF. The question of improving the scales of Commandants/Sr. Commandants

of the RPF is under examination of the Government.

IDA Assistance for Hilly Areas of Bihar

*959. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance being given by the International Development Agency for development of hilly areas of Bihar; and

(b) the details of the schemes undertaken in different blocks of Bihar with this assistance and the time by which each of these schemes is likely to be completed?

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

(a) There is no specific International Development Agency assisted project for the development of hilly areas in Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Guidelines for implementation of Women's Welfare Programmes

*960. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI BANWAR LAL PUROHIT:

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

(a) whether Union Government have given any guidelines to the State Governments to help in effective implementation of various central programmes for women's welfare; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

M/s Railways Parcels and Goods Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Aligarh

*961. DR. B.L. SHALIESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the parcels handling contract at Hardwar, Dehradun and Rishikesh was last awarded by the Divisional Railway Manager, Moradabad in favour of M/s. Railway Parcels and Goods Porters Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Aligarh together with date of expiry of contract;

(b) what monthly lumpsum rate was fixed by negotiation;

(c) whether the monthly rate arrived at included element of Bonus @ 8.33 per cent. weekly off, supervision charges etc.;

(d) whether the Society never paid statutory bonus, weekly off and payment in lieu of National holidays to workers; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken or whether any proposal is pending for blacklisting the Society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The contract was last awarded on 1.11.1984 for a period of 2 years, and further extended by 5 months. The contract has expired on 31.3.87.

(b) Rs. 13,100/- per month.

(c) The monthly rate took into account the weekly off, supervision charges and bonus @ 4%.

(d) As far as known to the Railway, the Society allowed weekly off to its workers but did not pay bonus and wages in lieu of National Holidays.

(e) The contract has not been renewed beyond 31.3.1987. DRM/Moradabad has decided to blacklist the Society.

Trainees Working in Cochin Shipyard

*962. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of apprentice trainees working in the Cochin Shipyard;

(b) the period for which these trainees have been working continuously; and

(c) the reasons for not absorbing them so far if they have rendered continuous service for 4 or 5 years.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). At present 109 apprentices are undergoing training since September 1984 under the Apprentices Act. In addition, CSL has also taken 127 apprentices in two batches of 99 in June 1984 and 28 in January 1985 respectively for intensive training under the Company's own scheme. These intensive trainees could not be absorbed earlier for want of vacancies in the shipyard

Air-Strip for Agatti Island

*963 SHRI P M SAYEED
SHRIMATI N P JHANSI
LAKSHMI

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision to construct an air-strip at Agatti Island in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep is being implemented;

(b) whether construction contract has since been awarded to some firm and if so, the details thereof, including terms and conditions; and

(c) the estimated cost and the time by which the air-strip is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The work has been awarded to the National Buildings Construction Corporation on the 31st of March, 1987 through the International Airports Authority of India by calling tenders.

The terms and general conditions of contract are as per CPWD. All the construction material except cement and bitumen are to be arranged by the contractor including its transportation to the project site. Cement and bitumen will be issued by International Airports Authority of India at Mangalore on stipulated rates given in the Agreement. Mobilisation advance equal to 15% of the contract amount which will be recoverable on pro-rata basis, will be given. Security advance on material shall be granted on collection of material at Mangalore/Agatti.

(c) The project is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 7.20 crores and is likely to be completed by the end of March, 1988.

High speed Passenger Boat Service from Bombay to Panaji-Mangalore

@*867. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the urgent need of high speed passenger boat service from Bombay to Panaji-Mangalore;

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving clearance to the applications received for introducing such a service;

(c) the parties from whom the project report together with requisite technical details have been received; and

(d) the time by which necessary clearance will be given so that the service could be introduced without delay for the benefit of the backward Konkan region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). A pro-

posal for a high speed boat service from Bombay to Goa received on 1.4.1987 from M/s. Satyagiri Shipping Company has been examined by the Director General of Shipping with reference to its technical feasibility and safety aspects. The matter is to be considered shortly by the Ship Acquisition Licensing Committee in the Ministry of Surface Transport.

Pantry Car Services by Private Caterers

9298. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduced Pantry Car Service in 509/510 Avadh-Assam Mail;

(b) if so, whether it is to be entrusted to a private contractor or it is to be done departmentally;

(c) if it is to be entrusted to a private contractor, what procedure is to be followed for appointment of such contractor;

(d) whether there is a practice of giving more than one catering contract on Railways to an individual contractor; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes Sir, as and when more pantry cars become available.

(b) This decision will be taken at the appropriate time.

(c) The allotment of catering/ vending contracts is done by calling applications through press notifications and local notices. Such applications are scrutinised by a Screening Committee, and after approval of the competent authority, the allotment is made.

(d) and (e). The present policy of the Government is not to award any additional

unit to a contractor who is already holding 2 units.

Circle Offices of Commission of Railway Safety

9299. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Circle Offices of the Commission of Railway Safety and their locations;

(b) the number of new Circle Offices proposed to be set up including their locations;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a new Circle Office or transfer any existing Circle Office of the Commission to South Eastern Railway in Orissa; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of inspections carried out by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, South Eastern Circle during 1986-87 on Kharagpur-Puri Section of South Eastern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) There are seven Circle Offices of the Commission of Railway Safety of which two Circle Offices are located in Bombay (one each for the Central Railway and Western Railway), two in Calcutta (one each for Eastern Railway and South Eastern Railway), and one each at Gorakhpur (for North Eastern Railway and Northeast Frontier Railway), Bangalore (for Southern Railway and South Central Railway) and Lucknow (for Northern Railway).

(b) Three new Circle Offices are proposed to be set up one each at Guwahati (for Northeast Frontier Railway), Secunderabad (for South Central Railway) and Calcutta (for the Calcutta Metro Railway).

(c) No, Sir. The work of the Circle Offices of the Commission of Railway Safety is totally linked with the concerned zonal Railways and, therefore, in the interest of work it

has been considered necessary to locate them with the headquarters office of the concerned zonal Railways. As such all the circle offices are located at the headquarters of the concerned zonal Railways except the circle offices at Lucknow and Bangalore which were set up long ago and it was not considered practically possible to shift them to another place.

(d) The South Eastern Railway did not programme any inspection of the Kharagpur-Puri section during 1986-87 and no inspection was, therefore, carried out of this section by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, South Eastern Circle during the year

[*Translation*]

Unauthorised Railway Porters at Howrah Station

9300. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that hundreds of unauthorised persons having no licence are working as porters at Howrah Railway Station ;

(b) whether porters holding licences have to face difficulties due to these unauthorised persons working as porters ; and

(c) if so, the solution being found for this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). Some unauthorised porters do operate at Howrah.

(c) Regular drives against unauthorised persons carrying passengers' luggage are launched. During the period 1.3.87 to 20.4.87, 126 unauthorised persons carrying luggage were apprehended and prosecuted.

[*English*]

Death of Children due to Mal-Nutrition

9301. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the incidence of death among children due to mal-nutrition during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether nutritional products are very costly in our country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Mal-nutrition alone can rarely cause death. It however pre-disposes the effected person to infective and opportunistic ailments by lowering the immunity which may lead to death. Hence it is difficult to estimate the exact extent of deaths due to mal-nutrition alone.

(b) and (c) The sample survey of diet and nutrition conducted by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau indicates that the nutritious products are not costly.

Specific programmes to improve the nutrition and health status of the population launched by the Union Government and the State Governments are as under :-

1. Prophylaxis programme against blindness due to Vitamin-A deficiency.
2. Prophylaxis programme to prevent nutritional anaemia in mothers and children.
3. Goitre Control Programme
4. Integrated Child Development Service Scheme.

5. Special Nutrition Programme.
6. Balwadi Nutrition Programme.
7. Mid-day meal programme.

Scheme under National Integration Project through N.C.E.R.T.

9302. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme under the National Integration Project through National Council for Educational Research and Training was launched in the country ;

(b) if so, when it was launched and the details of the scheme ;

(c) the results achieved ; and

(d) the steps being taken to introduce it throughout 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.

(b) National Integration Project was launched in 1969. The Major programmes launched under the scheme were (i) Organisation of National Integration Camps for students and teachers (ii) Preparation & production of instructional materials. In 1982, the scheme of Community Singing was started. Instead of the National Integration Camps, NCERT now conducts Community Singing.

(c) Since 1982, NCERT has organised 96 State level and National level camps in different parts of the country involving 3,000 teachers and teacher trainers. Besides, the NCERT has also been organising Community Singing Programmes by school children on special occasions under the project.

(d) The following steps are being taken by

the NCERT to spread the movement in the country.

- (i) Camps which hitherto were organised at State level will now be organised in the form of regional camps.
- (ii) An All India Teachers Choir will be set up with the help of national conductors.
- (iii) A quarterly Newsletter giving information of activities will be started and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting will be requested to include Community Songs as a regular feature in their Radio & Television programmes.

Rehabilitation of Oustees before Construction of Gagal Aerodrome

9303. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation has been received from the likely oustees of proposed aerodrome at Gagal in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made in the memorandum/representation ;

(c) the action taken by Government to ensure complete rehabilitation of the oustees before the construction work on the aerodrome is undertaken ; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which it would be taken up to ensure that the oustees are not put to any dis-advantage on account of the construction of the aerodrome ?

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

(b) The representation seeks rehabilitation assistance, payment of compensation and preference in employment.

(c) and (d). The concerned State Govern-

ment, who propose to construct this airport, has informed that the land to be acquired for this project has not yet been identified.

[*Translation*]

Submergence of Villages due to Erosion in Bihar

9304. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of villages are submerged every year due to erosion by rivers in various districts of Bihar ;

(b) if so, whether several villages of Patna district have also been submerged due to erosion by Ganga river ;

(c) if so, the details of these villages ; and

(d) the action taken by Government to rehabilitate the inhabitants of these villages at safer places ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c). Many villages of various districts of Bihar including those of Patna District are prone to submergence by erosive action of river Ganga. Details of the villages affected are not maintained at the Centre.

(d) In many districts including Patna along the Ganga river banks, embankments and flood protection schemes have been executed. The State Government takes action for evacuating inhabitants of the flood affected villages to the safer places. Rehabilitation at alternative places is also the responsibility of the State Government. For necessary relief measures, Central assistance is extended according to the prescribed procedure.

[*English*]

Financial Assistance for Construction of Bridge at Maneru in Andhra Pradesh

9305. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will

the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested Union Government for financial assistance for construction of a bridge at Maneru in Andhra Pradesh, which was recently damaged by floods ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, bridge across river Muniyeru on National Highway No.9 got damaged due to transport of heavy loads in May 1985 and this Ministry has sanctioned an estimate for its reconstruction.

Extension of Delhi-Guwahati Flight to Dibrugarh

9306. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines had a proposal to extend Delhu-Guwahati flight to Dibrugarh ;

(b) whether the said proposal has been shelved and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are aware of severe hardships being faced by passengers from Delhi to Dibrugarh and adjoining areas and vice-versa due to frequent cancellations/operational delays of IC-209/210 resulting in almost no connection with Guwahati ; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard to alleviate the hardships faced by passengers ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Due to inclement weather conditions, services operating between Delhi-Guwahati and Guwahati-Dibrugarh were getting delayed during the winter and sometimes the passengers travelling between Delhi and Dibrugarh were not getting connections. In order to provide more connecting time at Guwahati, Indian Airlines has revised the timings of services operating between Delhi-Guwahati and Guwahati Dibrugarh w.e.f. 1st January, 1987 and is now providing convenient connection at Guwahati to Delhi-Dibrugarh passengers in both the directions.

Monuments Selected for Landscaping by Horticulture Branch of ASI

9307. SHRICHINTAMANIJENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4382 on 26 March, 1987 regarding Monuments within the ambit of Horticulture Branch of archaeology and state :

(a) the number of monuments taken up for landscaping purposes by the Horticulture Branch of Archaeological Survey of India :

(b) details of these for the last three years and names of States where these are located :

(c) the number of monuments to be taken up for landscaping purposes in the Seventh Plan period and amount earmarked therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that not a single monument has been included for landscaping purposes after the Export Group on Archaeology had submitted its report; if so, the reasons therefor : and

(e) the number of such gardens in each of the States and Union Territories which are at present kept under the control of the Horticulture Branch of A.S.I and the developments made to these gardens ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Required information is given in the statement-I below.

(c) 101 Monuments have been taken up under VII Five Year Plan for which an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been allocated for landscaping and Horticultural development around the monuments.

(d) No Sir, Landscaping and horticultural operations work are taken up in more monuments now.

(e) Required information is given in the statement-II given below.

Statement-I

Number of Monuments taken up for landscaping and Horticultural operations by the Horticulture Branch of Archaeological Survey of India in the last three years.

1984-85

S.No	Name of Garden	State
1.	Mageshwar Temple, Bhubaneswar	Orissa
2	Khusro Bagh, Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Katcheri Cemetery, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
4	Bara Khamba, Delhi	Union Territory Delhi
5.	Sati Complex, Chittorgarh	Rajasthan

1	2	3
	1985-86	
6	Jaimal Patta House, Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
7	Site Nursery Garden, Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
8.	Step well, Adalej	Gujarat
9	Lothal, Ahmedabad	Gujarat
10	Shankarcharya Temple, Srinagar	1985-86
11	Kirti-Stambha, Chittorgarh	Jammu & Kashmir
12	Jami Masjid, Pavagarh	Rajasthan
	1986-87	
13	Bhaskareswar temple, Bhubaneswar	Gujarat
14	Excavated site, Sarnath	Orissa
15	Hazira Tomb, Vadodara	Uttar Pradesh
16	Bhatinda Fort Bhatinda	Gujarat
17	Sun Temple Konark	Punjab
		Orissa

The Number of Gardens in each of the State under the Horticulture Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India where landscaping and Development of Horticultural Operations are carried out

Division	No of Monuments	State and Union Territories
Division No 1 Agra	36	U P Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram and Manipur
Division No 2 New Delhi	37	Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, H.P., M.P., Gujarat and Rajasthan.
Division No 3 Mysore	28	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Land under Irrigation

9308. DR. A.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of land under irrigation in the country as well as such percentage in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra; and

(b) such percentage of land under irriga-

tion year-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):
(a) and (b) Since the I and Use Statistics

are available only upto the year 1983-84, the information is given in the Statement given below accordingly:

Statement

The Percentage of Net Irrigated Area of Net Sown Area

Name of the State/Year	Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area
BIHAR	
1981-82	38.2
1982-83	30.8
1983-84	33.2
GUJARAT	
1981-82	22.3
1982-83	23.4
1983-84	Not available
MADHYA PRADESH	
1981-82	12.8
1982-83	14.0
1983-84	14.4
MAHARASHTRA	
1981-82	10.7
1982-83	10.7
1983-84	10.7
RAJASTHAN	
1981-82	18.6
1982-83	20.5
1983-84	20.2
UTTAR PRADESH	
1981-82	55.2
1982-83	57.4
1983-84	57.2
ALL INDIA	
1981-82	28.1
1982-83	28.9
1983-84	29.4

Note: For the State of Maharashtra and for the All India picture in the absence of required data, latest available estimates have been used to arrive at the percentage.

[English]

Maintenance and Improvement of National Highways

9309. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-

CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have been given the responsibility of maintaining and improving the National Highways within

their respective territories; and

(b) if so, the quantum of funds allocated to the State of Kerala during 1986 for this purpose and the extent of work done as on 31 December, 1986?

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

(b) Funds to the tune of Rs. 234.43 lakhs for maintenance and repairs and Rs. 935.20 lakhs for original works respectively were allocated to the Government of Kerala. Ending December 1986, the State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 194.69 lakhs maintenance and repairs of National Highways and Rs. 349.25 lakhs on National Highway (Original) works.

Avro Flight from Hyderabad to Rajahmundry and Visakhapatnam

9310. **SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for starting an Indian Airlines Avro flight from Hyderabad to Rajahmundry and to Visakhapatnam, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Vayudoot is already operating services on Hyderabad-Rajahmundry-Visakhapatnam sector

Anti-Rabies Vaccine

9311. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to WHO report of 1984 the IEP anti-rabies vaccine led to an attack of rabies in dogs as the strain from which the serum was made, was defective;

(b) whether the WHO report was received by Government and if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether Union Government are manufacturing anti-rabies vaccine that actually induces the disease in injected animals instead of protecting them; and

(d) the steps being taken to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Inundation of Land in Pogla and Bansloi River Basins

9312. **SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has ever been made to ascertain the quantum of lands inundated, the loss of crops per annum in terms of rupees and the number of farmer affected due to such inundation of lands in the Pogla—Bansloi river basins since the Farakka Barrage Project was put in operation.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to conduct such a survey;

(d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for providing crop compensation to the affected farmers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]**Appointment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Central Hindi Institute
Agra (Uttar Pradesh)**

9313. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Professors, Readers, Lecturers and Research Assistants sanctioned for Central Hindi Institute, Agra, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes working on these posts and their percentage in each category;

(c) whether steps are being taken by Government of fill up the vacant posts reserved for SC/STs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The number of posts of Professors, Readers, Lecturers and Research Assistants sanctioned for Central Institute of Hindi, Agra is 6,18, 53 and 21 respectively.

(b) The Government Council of the Sanshan adopted the reservation orders in its meeting held on 28th Nov., 1977. A statement showing the number of posts filled and number of persons belonging to SC/ST working on these posts and their percentage in each category is given below.

(c) and (d). Action for advertising separately the posts reserved for SC/ST is being taken by Central Institute of Hindi. The Selection Committee for posts reserved for SC/ST is held separately and a member of SC/ST is always associated to the Selection Committee.

Statement

Name of Posts	No. of posts filled	No. of posts held by SC/ST	No. of posts unfilled	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1. Professors	4	Nil	1 (SC/ST)	Nil
2. Readers	10	2	Nil	20%
3. Lecturers	23	1	2 (SC/ST)	5%
4. Research Assistants	27	2 (2 posts of SC/ST dereserved) in 1986.	2 (SC/ST)	15%

[English]**Pay Scales for Laboratory Assistants in
Delhi Schools**

9314. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales recommended by the Fourth Pay Commis-

sion have not been implemented in respect of Laboratory Assistants working in the school in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether any *ad-hoc* pay scales have been given to Laboratory Assistants of Government Schools but not to Laboratory Assistants of aided schools; and

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken to avoid discontent among the affected employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). No replacement pay scales for Laboratory Assistants working in schools have been recommended by the Fourth Central Pay Commission. However, Delhi Administration has allowed the revised pay scale applicable to U.D.C.'s for Laboratory Assistants working in schools run by Delhi Administration provisionally subject to adjustment after Government of India's decision. So far as Laboratory Assistants of Aided Schools are concerned, provisional payment orders on the analogy of Government schools Laboratory Assistants are being issued by Delhi Administration. The matter is under consideration of the Ministry and appropriate scales in consultation with Finance Ministry are expected to be laid down soon.

Withdrawal of Hormonal Pregnancy Test

9315. SHRI SRI HARI RAO : Will the Ministry of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether hormonal pregnancy test has been withdrawn in several countries and if so, the names of such countries ;

(b) whether W.H.O. has supported this action; and

(c) whether any assessment of its harmful effects has been made in the country or elsewhere and if so, the results thereof and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir the Hormonal Pregnancy test has been withdrawn in several countries such as Sweden, Finland, U.S.A., U.K., Austria, Belgium, Greece and Singapore.

(b) The SOUTH EAST ASIA REGIONAL OFFICE (SEARO) New Delhi has no information on this.

(c) There is no direct evidence of its harmful effects but the results from researches from various parts of the world indicate that it may increase the risk of congenital malformations of foetus.

The Government of India has restricted its use and recommends that it should be used only for the treatment of secondary amenorrhoea. The use of these drugs has been banned as a diagnostic test for pregnancy, since other invitro tests are available for diagnosing pregnancy.

Awardees-under National Youth Award Scheme

9316. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names and States of origin of the awardees under the National Youth Award Scheme for 1985-86 and 1986-87 with brief particulars of the field of excellence; and

(b) the procedure for the selection of the awardees?

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). Under the National Youth Award Scheme, awards can be conferred on youths and a voluntary organisation who have excelled in youth work in different fields of activities and social service.

The selection of young persons and a voluntary organisation is done by the Central Selection Committee headed by Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports on the basis of the recommendation of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations who in turn will get the recommendations from the District Level Selection Committees. The Central Selection Committee may, at its discretion, consider, on merits, individuals or youth organisations not recom-

mended by the State Government/Union Territory, for the award.

Nominations for the National Youth Award, 1986 have been called for from the

State Governments/Union Territories. National Youth Awards for the year 1985 were given to the following 10 young persons and one voluntary organisation in recognition of their work done in the field of national development and/or social services :-

S. No.	Name of the Awardees	Name of the State
1.	Smt. Sarva Sridevi	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Shri Maruthachalam Rengan	Kerala
3.	Smt. Sandhya Narinder Ingale	Maharashtra
4.	Shri Nabin Kumar Naik	Orissa
5.	Shri Jaswinder Singh	Punjab
6.	Shri Elumalai Mani	Tamil Nadu
7.	Shri Satyanath Pathak	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Shri Pill Tuki	Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Shri Amar Vivek	Chandigarh
10.	Shri Roque A.R. Dias	Goa
11.	Nava Prathibha Arts, Sports and Cultural Association	Kerala

Child Development Responsibility of Society/State

9317. SHRI KRISHNASINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a Seminar held on 30 March, 1987 some experts expressed observations on the feasibility of attaining child development targets of the National Health Policy;

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

(c) whether any perspective planning has been prepared to ensure that Child's development is not linked with economic and social status of the parents, but is taken as a responsibility of the society/State; and

(d) the steps being taken 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) to (d). The recommendations will be examined by the Government after the final report of the Seminar is received.

Oral Contraceptives for Males in Rural and Tribal Areas

9318. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many oral contraceptives for males are now available;

(b) if so, how are these being administered to people in the rural areas and particularly among the tribles; and

(c) the details of the work done in this sphere in Orissa during 1986-87 and to what extent the growth of population could be contained and reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO)

(a) No Sir. The oral contraceptives for males are in the developmental stage.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise

Bonus to employees of non-statutory canteens on Railways

9319 SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether non-statutory canteen workers are given bonus like other Central Government employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir, except those working in the non-statutory canteens of Delhi areas who are given bonus, pursuant to related Supreme Court's orders.

(b) The subject matter including the review of the status of those working in Delhi area is pending before the Supreme Court and thus subjudice.

Assistance for Maintenance of Link Roads Connecting National Highways in Orissa

9320. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will

the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been providing assistance for the maintenance of the some link roads connecting National Highways;

(b) if so, the number of roads connecting National Highways which are presently being financed in Orissa;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to take over the maintenance of the link road between Panikoili and Keonjhar garh as its conditions has deteriorated?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise

(d) There is no such proposal

Shipping Tonnage

9321 SHRI K S RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the strength of the Indian Merchant Fleet as on 31 March 1986 and 31 March, 1987 and the average age of the ships in the fleet on 31 March, 1987;

(b) the Indian Shipping tonnage as on January 1, 1985, January 1, 1986 and January 1, 1987; and

(c) the extent of tonnage required on each one of the above dates and the adverse effects on the shipping industry because of the gaps in the required and the actual tonnage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The operating strength of the Indian Merchant fleet as

on 31st March, 1986 and on 31 March, 1987 was as follows respectively.

Date	No. of ships	GRT
31.3.1986	362	5756387
31.3.1987	374	5760593

Average age of the ships as on 31.3.1987

Age	No. of ships
5 years and below	123
5—9 years	51
10—14 years	100
15—19 years	66
20 years and above	34
Total	374

(b) Tonnage as on	No. of ships	GRT
1.1.1985	433	63,74,619
1.1.1986	368	59,50,200
1.1.1987	359	54,78,521

(c) Tonnage requirements are not assessed on year to year basis. The target is for each of the 5 year plans. The plan Target for the 6th Five year Plan was for 7.5 million GRT whereas the actual tonnage at the end of the 6th Five Year Plan was 6.31 million GRT. The gap in the required and actual available tonnage has effected the Indian Shipping Industry to the extent that a substantial volume of trade has been catered to by Foreign flag vessels.

Construction of Calicut Airport

9322. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHA-MAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of the construction of airport at Calicut ; and

(b) when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The construction of the new airport of Calicut is being taken up in two phases. Work on the first phase consisting of development and grading of the site is almost complete. Work on the second phase of the project *viz.* construction of terminal building, technical block, runway and associated pavements and ancillary works is progressing according to schedule. The airport is expected to be ready by the 31st of December, 1987.

Saurashtra-Janata Express Between Bombay and Hapa

9323. SHIRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been mentioned in the new Time Table which has come into force with effect from 1 April, 1987 that 18 Saurashtra Janata Express train will run between Bombay and Hapa on Western Railway ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the above train has not yet been started ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(d) the time by which the train is likely to start ?

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

(b) to (d). The running of the train only between Vikramgam and Hapa was temporarily suspended due to operational requirements. It has since been fully restored from 1-5-1987.

[Translation]

Use of Banned Raw Materials in Manufacture by Multinational Companies

9324. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the use of such raw materials as have been banned in other countries by the multi-national companies for the manufacture of their products ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government so far in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIHMA RAO) :

(a) to (c) . Whenever the World Health Organisation received intimation from any country regarding the withdrawal of a drug, this information is circulated to all the member countries. Information from the WHO regarding the action taken by some countries to ban the marketing of certain drugs has been received in respect of 37 drugs. Out of these, action to withdraw the drug from the market has been taken in case of 11 drugs and 19 were not approved/application not received. In respect of the remaining 7 drugs, namely, (i) Nitrofurans compounds, (ii) Phenformin, (iii) Hydroxyquinoline derivatives, (iv) Higher dose Lynesterol products, (v) Piperazine, (vi) Phenylbutazone/Oxphenbutazone and (vii) Analgin, it is stated that though these drugs are banned in some countries yet these are still being marketed in a number of developed countries and all these drugs are official drugs in the Pharmacopoeia. In consultation with the medical experts, a decision was taken to permit the marketing of these 7 drugs in the country subject to a cautionary statement and contra-indications being given on the label/package insert in some cases.

Coach Repairing Factory Near Bhopal

9325. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhoomi Pujan ceremony for setting up of a railway coach repair factory near Bhopal was held on 5 February, 1987 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the ceremony for laying foundation stone for the same institution was also held on 8 April, 1981 ;

(c) if so, the details of these two functions ;

(d) the reasons for holding the two functions ; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred thereon ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On 5th February 1987, Bhoomi Pujan was done at the hands of Shri Motilal Vora, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, presided over by Shri Madhavrao Scindia, MOSR. On 8.4.1981 foundation stone laying ceremony for Coach Repair Workshop was done at the hands of Shri Kedar Pandey, the then Minister for Railways at a function presided over by Shri Arjun Singh, the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

(d) On 8.4.1981, the foundation stone was laid for this work to initiate the work of land acquisition and other preparatory works connected with the Project. On 5th February, 1987, the function was organised to perform Bhoomi Pujan ceremony for commencing the construction work after the land for the project had been acquired and the lay out of the workshop finalised.

(e) Expenditure incurred for these two functions is Rs. 5000/- on each occasion.

[English]

Recruitment in Railways

9326. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Eastern

Railway had selected persons for recruitment to different categories on Group 'C' posts in the Railways vide their notification No. 1/82 ;

(b) whether the ban on recruitment was removed on 20 March, 1986 ; and

(d) if so, whether these selected candidates have been offered appointments and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Panels of 744 candidates were received from Railway Recruitment Boards, Calcutta and Patna for appointment on the Eastern Railway pursuant to Notification No. 1/82.

(b) On 29.7.1986 instructions were issued by the Ministry of Railways relaxing the ban on filling up of vacancies in non-operational posts.

(c) Call letters were issued to all the empanelled candidates referred to above; out of them 648 candidates who completed the pre-appointment formalities and who were found medically fit, were appointed in Railway service.

Committee on Genetic Disorders Amongst Women

9327. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a committee to propose legal measures to curb detection of genetic disorders amongst women in the country ;

(b) if so, the composition, functions and term of appointment of this Committee ; and

(c) when the committee is to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A small Committee to consider the entire question of amniocentesis and sex determination test has been constituted. The composition, function and terms of appointment of the Committee are given in the statement given below :

(c) The Committee shall submit report in due course.

Statement

The composition of Committee

1.	Shri D.T. Joseph, Health Secretary, Maharashtra	Chairman
2.	Shri. P.S. Kaicker, Consultant, Ministry of Law & Justice, New Delhi	Member
3.	Mrs. K. Hingorani, Advocate, 40, Lawyers Chambers, Supreme Court, New Delhi.	Member
4.	Dr. C.S. Dawn, Secretary General, National Association for Voluntary Association for Sterilisation in India, Calcutta.	Member
5.	Shri R.P. Ravindra, Women Activists, C.U. Shah College & Pharmacy, Bombay.	Member
6.	Dr. Badri N. Saxena, Sr. Dy. Director General, ICMR, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi.	Member
7.	Shri. V.K. Arora, Chief Media Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.	Member
8.	Dr. D.D. Arora, Dy. Commissioner, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi.	Member-Secretary

The terms of reference of the Committee shall be :

- (i) To go into the details of a comprehensive Legislation.
- (ii) To suggest in-built mechanisms for an infrastructure for ensuring proper implementation of proposed legislation.
- (iii) To propose the measure for generating public opinion against these terms either in the legislation itself or otherwise.

Exhibition of Technological Equipments at Visveswariah Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore

9328. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether all the latest technological equipment and other materials obtained from within the country and abroad are exhibited at Visveswariah Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore ; and
- (b) if so, the number of latest technological, scientific and industrial items or materials acquired during 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The Museum basically designs, develops and fabricates exhibits for explaining principles of science and technology. To achieve this end, necessary equipment and other materials are obtained from within the country or abroad ;

(b) During 1986-87, five indigenously manufactured personal computers and one micro-computer have been procured. Certain video equipment has also been procured for recording and editing science programmes.

Flood Control Schemes

9329. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the States which are earmarking annual maintenance grants for maintenance of flood control schemes in order to reduce the incidence of flood damage which has been recommended by the Finance Commission ;

(b) the State-wise break-up of the flood forecasting and warning centres that have been established so far ; and

(c) the details of watershed management schemes under implementation for the river basins in the chronically flood-affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Provisions for annual maintenance are provided on the non-plan side of the State budgets ; these figures are not maintained at the Centre.

(b) 145 Flood Forecasting Sites have been set up on some of the inter-State rivers as follows :

1. Andhra Pradesh	9
2. Assam	20
3. Bihar	36
4. Delhi (UT)	2
5. Dadar & Nagar Haveli (UT)	2
6. Gujarat	9
7. Karnataka	2
8. Madhya Pradesh	2
9. Maharashtra	7
10. Orissa	10
11. Uttar Pradesh	31
12. West Bengal	15

(c) Watershed Management Schemes are under implementation in the 8 flood-prone river basins of Uttar Yamuna, Upper Ganga, Sahibi, Gomti, Sone, Punpun, Ajoy and Roopnarain. During the 6th Plan, an expenditure of about Rs. 30.48 crores was incurred covering an area of about 1.6 lakh ha. The outlay proposed for the 7th Plan is Rs. 36.70 crores covering about one lakh ha.

Protest by Vayudoot Pilots

9330. SHRI M.V.CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI G.S. RAJHANS :
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vayudoot Pilots staged a protest at Palam Airport and other major cities to highlight their grievances against the management during the second and third week of April, 1987 ;

(b) if so, the reasons of their protest ;

(c) whether the Vayudoot Pilots Association has sent a charter of demands and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the action contemplated by Government on their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The management of Vayudoot received reports of some pilots wearing black badges on the 14th April, 1987 at Delhi, Bombay and Madras, the reasons for which were not communicated to the Management.

(c) and (d). Since there is no recognised Vayudoot's Pilots Association, the question of submission of demands by such Association and action on them does not arise.

Superfast Train between Howrah and Bhubaneswar during day time

9331. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa had requested his Ministry for the introduction

of a superfast train between Howrah and Bhubaneswar during day time ;

(b) if so, whether the above proposal has been pending before Government since long; and

(c) if so, whether the proposal is likely to be implemented during 1987-88 ?

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

(b) and (c). Due to availability of 10 pairs of direct trains between Howrah and Bhubaneswar both during day time and overnight and paucity of coaches and locomotives, introduction of an additional day time train is not feasible.

Graduate and Post-Graduate Courses in New Disciplines

9332. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether there are regular graduate and post-graduate courses available in several new disciplines like bio-technology, molecular biology, computer sciences, semiconductors and ceramics in any of the Indian universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether there are any plans to introduce these courses?

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

(b) Yes, Sir The names of the universities which are offering these courses are given in the statement given below

(c) The UGC provides financial assistance to universities for introducing courses in emerging areas of Science and Technology

Statement

Names of Universities which are offering courses in Bio-technology Molecular Biology Computer Sciences Semi-conductors and Ceramics

Name of University	Name of Discipline	Level and duration of courses	
Banaras Hindu	Bio-technology	M Sc	2 years
Jawaharlal Nehru	-do-	-do-	-do-
Madurai Kamaraj	-do-	-do-	-do-
M S University	-do-	-do-	-do-
Poona	-do-	-do-	-do-
Jadavpur	-do-	M Tech	-do-
Aligarh Muslim	-do-	M Sc	(under 7th plan)
Delhi	Electronics (including Semi-conductors)	M Sc	
Calcutta	Electronics (including Semi-conductors)	M Sc	
Poona	-do-	-do-	
Bombay	-do-	-do-	(started during 7th Plan)
Kurukshetra	-do-	-do-	-do-
Cochin	-do-	-do-	-do-
Roorkee	Computer Sciences	M Tech	1½ years
Aligarh Muslim	-do-	M C A	3 years
Banaras Hindu	-do-	B Tech	4 years
Delhi	-do-	M C A	3 years
Jawaharlal Nehru	-do-	-do-	-do-
Calcutta	-do-	M Tech M C A	1½ years
Poona	-do-	M C A	3 years
M S University of Baroda	-do-	B Tech	4 years
		M C A	3 years

Name of University	Name of Discipline	Level and duration of courses	
Andhra	Computer Sciences	M.Tech.	1½ years
		B. Tech.	4 years
		M.C.A.	3 years
Osmania	-do-	M. Tech.	2 years
Anna	-do-	B.Tech.	4 years
		M.C.A.	3 years
Hyderabad	-do-	M. Tech.	1½ years
		M.C.A.	3 years
Sri Venkateswara	-do-	M.C.A.	3 years
Sardar Patel	-do-	-do-	-do-
Cochin University of Science & Technology	-do-	M. Tech.	1½ years
Delhi Ahilya Vishwa- vidyalaya	-do-	M.C.A.	3 years
Jadavpur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Nagarjuna	-do-	-do-	-do-

In addition to the above, the following colleges have introduced computer education at the undergraduate level under the programme of restructuring of course:

1	2	3	4
Hansraj College, Delhi		Computer Science	Undergraduate level
Miranda House, Delhi		-do-	-do-
S.G.T.B. Khalsa College, Delhi		-do-	-do-
Shivaji College, Delhi		-do-	-do-
Motilal Nehru College, Delhi.		-do-	-do-
Deshbandhu College, Delhi		-do-	-do-
Dyal Singh College, Delhi		-do-	-do-
St. Stephen College, Delhi		-do-	-do-
Kirori Mal College, Delhi		-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Yamunanagar		Computer Science	Undergraduate level.
University College, Kurukshetra		-do-	-do-
D.G. Vaishnav College, Madras		Computer Programming	-do-
HPT Arts & RYK Sc. College, Nasik		Computer Science	-do-
KRT Arts BH Commerce & AM Science College, Nasik		-do-	-do-
Waghire College of Arts & Commerce, Saswad		Computer Application & System/ Management	-do-
Tulfaram Chaturchand College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Baramati		Computer Science Application & Management	-do-
PVP College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Pravarnagar		-do-	-do-
SN Arts DJM Commerce & BNS Science College, Sangamner		Computer Programming	-do-
Banaras Hindu University		Ceramics	Undergraduate and Postgraduate

Molecular biology is a part of the courses in Bio-sciences at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels in most Universities.

Water Shortage in Maharashtra

9333. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the shortfall in demand and supply of water for the purpose of irrigation in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) how much of it is likely to be harnessed by the end of the Seventh Plan;

(c) the details of ground water reserves in Maharashtra and how much of it can be tapped; and

(d) whether schemes have been formulated to increase the use of the available ground water to make up the loss in Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). As against the assessed ultimate irrigation potential of 7.30 m. ha. a potential of 4.43 m. ha. is targetted to be created by the end of the Seventh Plan.

(c) The utilisable ground-water resources are about 3.46 m. ha. metres.

(d) The VII Plan envisages the creation of an additional irrigation potential of 2.65 lakh ha. from ground water.

Spray Operation under National Malaria Eradication Programme

9334. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets set for spray operations under the National Malaria Eradication Programme for 1985 and 1986 and the actual performance State-wise;

(b) the reasons for shortfalls if any, in achieving the targets; and

(c) the measures taken to ensure that areas requiring spray operation are not left unsprayed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):

(a) Requisite information is given in the Statements given below.

(b) The reasons for shortfall are attributable mainly to reduction in the targets for spray unilaterally by the State health authorities due to financial constraints, large number of posts lying vacant, high refusal rate for insecticidal spray and appointment of less number of seasonal spray squads.

(c) The specific remedial measures initiated in the matter are as under :

1. The State Governments have again been requested to provide adequate funds in their budget to meet the technical requirement of the programme as per approved norms.
2. The State Governments have been requested to fill up all the vacant posts for effective implementation and supervision of the programme.
3. Instructions have been issued to initiate measures for educating community regarding effectiveness of insecticidal spray minimise the refusal rate.
4. State Governments have been requested to treat the spray staff as skilled labour so that adequate number of spray squads become available for undertaking insecticidal spray.

Statement
Targets and achievement of Insecticidal Sprays during the year 1985

S. No.	Name of States/U. Ts.	Population targeted for spray insecticide wise as per M.P.D.			Round Population covered insecticide-wise			coverage as per NMEP Target						
		D.D.T.	B.H.C.	Mal.	Total	D.D.T.	B.H.C.	Mal.	Total	D.D.T.	B.H.C.	Mal.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.24	0.67	0.21	15.12	I II III	— 5.87 —	0.69 0.69 —	— — —	6.80 6.56	100.00 95.07	100.00 100.00	— —	100.00 96.47
2.	Assam	14.31	—	—	14.31	I II III	6.71 6.02 —	— — —	— — —	6.71 6.02	46.89 42.07	— —	— —	46.89 42.07
3.	Bihar	27.1	—	—	27.61	I II	9.14 8.48	— —	— —	9.14 8.48	33.10 30.71	— —	— —	33.10 30.71
4.	Gujarat	0.23	25.44	6.07	31.74	I II III	7.42 8.60 —	0.025 0.51 0.51	6.24 6.30 6.36	13.685 15.47 6.87	100.00 100.00	24.53 2.00 2.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	43.10 48.74 21.64
5.	Haryana	—	8.61	4.97	13.58	I II III	— — —	5.66 6.18 6.11	6.35 6.53 6.52	12.01 12.71 12.63	— — —	65.74 71.78 70.96	100.00 100.00 100.00	88.44 93.59 93.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.54	0.10	—	3.64	I II III	0.08 2.81 —	0.08 0.08 0.08	— — —	3.16 2.89 0.08	87.01 79.38	80.00 80.00 80.00	— — —	86.81 79.40 2.20
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.66	0.51	—	2.17	I II III	1.00 0.91 —	0.57 0.54 0.44	— — —	1.57 1.45 0.44	60.24 54.82	100.00 100.00	— —	72.35 66.82 20.28

16	Punjab	10.31	6.13	—	16.44	I II III	9.48 9.48 1.96	5.41 4.12 1.96	0.83 0.83 0.83	15.75 14.43 2.79	91.95 91.95	88.74 67.21 31.97	— — —	95.80 87.77 16.97
17	Rajasthan	20.63	10.06	—	30.69	I II III	17.15 13.38 —	3.66 3.91 2.57	20.81 17.29 2.57	83.13 64.86	36.38 38.87 25.55	— — —	67.81 56.34 8.37	
18	Sikkim	0.017	—	—	0.017	I II III	0.031 0.036 —	— — —	0.031 0.036 —	— — —	— — —	— — —	100.00 100.00 100.00	
19	Tamil Nadu	0.39	0.88	0.83	2.10	I II III	— — —	— — —	0.66 0.66 0.66	0.66 0.66 0.66	— — —	79.52 79.52 79.52	31.43 31.43 31.43	
20	Tripura	2.10	—	—	2.10	I II III	0.97 0.95 —	— — —	— — —	0.97 0.95 —	6.19 5.24	— — —	46.19 15.24 —	
21	Uttar Pradesh	22.08	22.13	—	44.21	I II III	26.41 21.55 —	27.27 24.05 5.52	53.68 17.60 5.52	100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 24.94	— — —	100.00 100.00 12.49	
22	West Bengal	5.51	1.66	—	7.71	I II III	1.88 1.68 —	1.47 1.34 0.96	— — —	3.15 3.02 0.96	34.12 30.49	88.55 80.72 57.83	— — —	43.45 39.17 12.45
23	A & N Islands	0.31	—	—	0.31	I II III	0.24 0.24 0.19	— — —	— — —	0.24 0.24 0.19	77.42 77.42 61.29	— — —	77.42 — 61.29	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
24. Arunachal Pradesh	0.55		0.55			0.55	I II III	0.36 0.40 —	— — —	— — —	0.36 0.40 —	65.45 72.73 —	— — —	— — —	65.45 72.73 —		
25. Chandigarh	0.05		0.05			0.05	I II III	0.075 0.075 —	— — —	— — —	0.075 0.075 —	100.00 100.00 —	— — —	— — —	100.00 100.00 —		
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.16		0.12		0.12	0.12	I II III	— — —	— — —	0.10 0.10 0.10	0.10 0.10 0.10	— — —	— — —	83.33 83.33 83.33	83.33 83.33 83.33		
27. Delhi	0.16		0.16	1.97		2.13	I II III	— — —	1.65 1.58 1.62	— — —	1.65 1.58 1.62	— — —	76.74 73.49 75.35	— — —	76.74 73.49 75.35		
28. Goa, Daman & Diu				0.82		0.93	I II III	0.02 0.02 —	0.06 0.04 0.02	— — —	0.08 0.06 0.02	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —		
29. Lakshadweep	0.004					0.004	ONLY FOCAL SPRAY										
30. Mizoram				0.29		0.29	I II III	— — —	0.46 0.52 0.45	— — —	0.16 0.52 0.45	— — —	100.00 100.00 100.00	— — —	100.00 100.00 100.00		

31. Pondicherry	0.07	—	—	0.07	I	0.07	—	—	0.07	100.00	—	100.00
					II	0.07			0.07	100.00		100.00
					III	—			—	—		—
						136.186	72.235	24.23		63.30	63.64	100.00
						126.281	69.91	23.28		58.71	61.57	100.00
						0.67	32.32	23.79		0.31	28.47	100.00
Total:	215.10	113.54	21.76	350.40		263.107	174.485	71.30				

Average Population Covered Insecticideswise

D.D.T.	131.50
B.H.C.	58.16
Malathion	23.77
	213.43

Total Average Population Covered:-

$$\frac{213.43 \times 100}{350.40} = 60.91\%$$

Percentage Population Covered:-

Targets and Achievement of Insecticidal Spray During 1986 (Provisional)

S. No.	Name of State/U.Ts	Population targeted for spray insecticide wise as per						Population on covered M.P.D insecticide-wise						(Population in Million)				
		D.D.T.	B.H.C.	Mal.	Total	Round of Spray	D.D.T.	B.H.C.	Mal.	Total	D.D.T.	B.H.C.	Mal.	Total	Percentage coverage in respect of NMEP Target			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.53	0.68	0.21	15.42	I	5.57	0.93	—	6.50	38.33	100.00	—	—	42.15			
2.	Assam	14.60	—	—	14.60	I	5.28	—	—	5.28	36.16	—	—	—	36.16			
						II	8.20	—	—	8.20	56.16	—	—	—	56.16			
3.	Bihar	28.17	—	—	28.17	I	9.18	—	—	9.18	32.59	—	—	—	32.59			
		(11.26 for Kala-azar)				II	8.88	—	—	8.88	31.52	—	—	—	31.52			
4.	Gujarat	0.23	25.96	6.19	32.38	I	10.93	0.21	1.30	12.44	100.00	0.81	21.00	38.42				
						II	7.67	0.21	1.29	9.17	100.00	0.81	20.84	28.32				
						III	—	0.20	0.91	1.10	—	0.77	14.70	3.40				
5.	Haryana	—	8.78	5.07	13.85	I	0.21	5.80	6.14	12.15	—	66.06	100.00	87.73				
						II	0.21	6.09	6.34	12.64	—	69.36	100.00	91.26				
						III	—	6.16	6.35	12.51	—	70.16	100.00	90.32				
6.	Himschal Pradesh	3.61	0.10	—	3.71	I	2.75	0.07	—	2.82	76.18	70.00	—	76.01				
						II	2.23	0.08	—	2.31	61.77	80.00	—	62.26				
						III	—	0.07	—	0.07	—	70.00	—	70.00				
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.69	0.52	—	2.21	I	1.17	0.59	—	1.76	69.23	100.00	—	79.64				
						II	0.91	0.54	—	1.45	53.85	100.00	—	65.61				
						III	—	0.42	—	0.42	—	80.77	—	80.77				
8.	Karnataka	14.28	6.31	1.13	21.72	I	6.12	3.65	0.63	10.40	42.86	57.84	55.75	47.88				
						II	9.06	5.38	0.78	15.22	63.45	85.26	69.03	70.07				
						III	—	3.88	0.43	4.31	—	61.49	38.05	57.93				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9. Kerala															
ONLY FOCAL SPRAY															
10. Madhya Pradesh	24.88	25.50	—	50.38	—	16.66	15.88	—	—	—	32.54	66.96	62.27	—	64.59
						16.93	15.72	—	—	—	32.65	68.05	61.65	—	64.81
						—	2.72	—	—	—	2.72	—	10.67	—	10.67
11. Maharashtra	30.20	0.70	8.63	39.53	—	18.39	4.05	9.05	9.05	9.07	31.49	60.89	100.00	100.00	79.66
						18.13	3.90	9.07	9.07	9.12	31.10	60.03	100.00	100.00	78.67
						1.87	4.04	9.12	9.12	9.12	14.03	6.19	100.00	100.00	35.49
12. Manipur	1.51	—	—	1.51	—	0.24	—	—	—	—	0.24	15.89	—	—	15.89
						0.24	—	—	—	—	0.24	15.89	—	—	15.89
13. Meghalaya	1.30	—	—	1.30	—	0.63	—	—	—	—	0.63	48.46	—	—	48.46
						0.45	—	—	—	—	0.45	34.62	—	—	34.62
14. Orissa	20.07	2.46	—	22.53	—	14.00	1.67	—	—	—	15.67	69.76	67.89	—	69.55
						13.66	1.93	—	—	—	15.59	68.06	78.46	—	69.20
						—	1.15	—	—	—	1.15	—	46.75	—	46.75
15. Punjab	10.52	6.25	—	16.77	—	9.22	5.39	0.83	0.83	0.83	15.44	87.64	86.24	—	92.07
						9.22	5.39	0.83	0.83	0.83	15.44	87.64	86.24	—	92.07
						—	5.39	0.83	0.83	0.83	6.22	—	86.24,	—	100.00
16. Rajasthan	21.05	10.26	—	31.31	—	12.58	3.30	—	—	—	15.88	59.76	32.16	—	50.72
						9.39	3.31	—	—	—	12.70	44.61	32.26	—	40.56
						—	1.33	—	—	—	1.33	—	12.96	—	12.96
17. Sikkim	0.02	—	—	0.02	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	0.03	100.00	—	—	100.00
						0.02	—	—	—	—	0.02	100.00	—	—	100.00

18.	Tamil Nadu	0.40	0.90	0.85	2.15	I	—	—	0.62	0.62	—	—	72.94	28.84
						II	—	—	0.62	0.62	—	—	72.94	28.84
						III	—	—	0.62	0.62	—	—	72.94	35.43
19.	Nagaland	0.87	—	—	0.87	I	0.44	—	—	0.44	50.57	—	—	50.57
						II	0.42	—	—	0.42	48.28	—	—	48.28
20.	Tripura	2.14	—	—	2.14	I	1.08	—	—	1.08	50.47	—	—	50.47
						II	1.36	—	—	1.36	68.55	—	—	63.55
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2.53	22.58	—	45.11	I	29.72	29.30	—	59.02	100.00	100.00	—	100.00
22.	West Bengal	5.64	1.69	—	7.33	I	1.84	1.44	—	3.28	32.62	85.21	—	44.75
						II	1.74	1.16	—	2.90	30.85	68.64	—	39.56
						III	—	0.61	—	0.61	—	36.09	—	36.09
23.	Andaman & Nikobar Is.	0.25	—	—	0.25	I	0.24	—	—	0.24	96.00	—	—	96.00
						II	0.25	—	—	0.23	92.00	—	—	92.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.56	—	—	0.56	I	0.45	—	—	0.45	80.36	—	—	80.36
						II	0.45	—	—	0.45	80.36	—	—	80.86
25.	Chandigarh	0.06	—	—	0.06	I	0.08	—	—	0.08	100.00	—	—	100.00
						II	0.08	—	—	0.08	100.00	—	—	100.00
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	0.12	0.12	I	—	—	0.10	0.10	83.33	—	83.33	83.33
						II	—	—	0.10	0.10	83.33	—	83.33	83.33
						III	—	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	83.33	83.33
27.	Delhi	0.16	2.08	—	2.17	I	—	1.82	—	1.82	—	90.95	—	83.87
						II	—	1.70	—	1.70	—	84.58	—	78.34
						III	—	1.67	—	1.67	—	84.08	—	76.96

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
28. Goa		0.16	0.084	—	—	0.244	I	0.04	0.04	—	0.08	25.00	4.79	—	3.28
							II	0.04	0.04	—	0.08	25.00	4.76	—	3.28
29. Lakshadweep															
30. Mizoram		0.52	—	—	—	0.52	I	—	0.39	—	0.39	—	75.00	—	75.00
							II	—	0.42	—	0.42	—	80.77	—	80.77
							III	—	0.45	—	0.45	—	86.54	—	86.54
31. Pondicherry		0.07	—	—	—	0.07	I	0.03	—	—	0.03	42.86	—	—	42.86
							II	0.03	—	—	0.03	42.86*	—	—	42.86
Total:		219.50	115.304	22.20	357.004		I	146.88	74.53	18.67	240.08	66.92	64.64	84.10	67.25
							II	109.55	45.87	19.03	174.45	49.91	39.78	85.72	48.87
							III	1.87	26.09	18.36	48.32	0.85	24.36	82.70	13.25

U.G.C. Criteria for Establishment and Affiliation of New Colleges

9335. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by the University Grants Commission in regard to the establishment and affiliation of new colleges ; and

(b) whether any special criteria have been adopted to promote the establishment of new colleges in backward areas?

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 U.G.C. have not laid down any criteria for the establishment or affiliation of new colleges either in backward areas or elsewhere. The Commission is, however, considering the formulation of suitable guidelines regarding the terms and conditions of affiliation of colleges by Universities. These guidelines have not yet been finalised.

Publication of Books under the Auspices of Commission for Scientific and Technical Terms and Hindi Directorate

9336. SHRI PARASRAM BHAR-DWAJ : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of original and translated books of graduate and Post-graduate standards published in various Indian languages under the auspices of the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terms and Hindi Directorate and the number of Hindi books amongst those; and

(b) the cost of the unsold stock of books so published and steps taken to sell the books?

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 of Production of University-level Books in Indian Languages, a total of 7,680 titles (covering original writing and translations) have been produced as of 31.3.1987, by the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, as well as by the agencies set up by the 15 participating State Governments and by four universities.

Of these 1,995 titles are in Hindi.

The Central Hindi Directorate is not involved in the scheme.

(b) The value of the unsold stock of books is about Rs. 9.12 crores.

The following measures are being continued to sell these books :—

- (i) book exhibitions are being organised in universities and colleges, with encouraging results, by the CSTT and the respective agencies of the State Governments.
- (ii) The commission payable to book-sellers, libraries, teachers and students have been liberalised.
- (iii) The Vice-Chancellors have been requested to purchase these books in large numbers for the libraries in the Universities.
- (iv) The colleges in the Hindi region have been requested to purchase the books out of the grant received from the University Grants Commission under the book-bank scheme.
- (v) The State Governments have been requested to purchase the books for their departmental libraries.

Daily Running of Jodhpur, Ahmedabad Superfast Train

9337. SHRI VIRDHICHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jodhpur-Ahmedabad Superfast train operates twice a week;

(b) whether Government propose to run this train daily in view of the increasing number of passengers and the demand made in this regard; and

(c) if so, by what time?

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

(b) and (c). The train is linked with Delhi-Ahmedabad Ashram Express; and the non-availability of high speed M.G. coaches does not permit its daily running for the present.

Provision of Reservation in Emergency Cases

9338. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for providing reservation at important stations for at least a few passengers who may have to travel to attend an unforeseen emergency i.e. serious illness or death of a close relative; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to provide such a facility in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) A quota of few berths in important Mail/Express trains has been set apart at Zonal/Divisional Headquarters and some important stations as Emergency quota for meeting with emergent requests, including those who have to travel on account of emergencies like serious illness, bereavement etc.

(b) Does not arise.

Research Regarding Diagnostic System And Treatment Techniques of Cancer

9339. **SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH :**
SHRI SRI HARI RAO :

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

(a) whether any breakthrough has so far been made in the country in the research regarding the medical diagnosis and treatment of different types of cancer ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to strengthen and update the diagnostic system and treatment techniques of cancer patient in the light of development in other advanced countries?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A National Cancer Control Programme has been launched in India for primary prevention of cancer, diagnosis and treatment and distribution and extension of services through Regional Cancer Centres and Medical Colleges. Non-governmental organisations have also been involved in the programme. Realising that one third of the cancers are preventable and another one third of the cancer can be cured with a high percentage of survival, if detected early, the emphasis of cancer research has been on primary prevention of tobacco related cancer and secondary prevention of cancer of uterine cervix. The preventive measures include educating the masses, statutory warning on cigarette packets and advertisements promulgation of laws by several State Governments prohibiting smoking in closed areas like cinemas, buses, educational institutions, hospitals etc.

Train accidents on S. E. Railway

9340. **SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :** Will the minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of train accidents are increasing on South Eastern Railway, Particularly in Khurdha Road Division; and

(b) if so, the number of accidents which took place in different divisions of South Eastern Railway during 1985-86 and 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). During the year 1986-87, train accidents in Khurdha Road Division decreased by 50% as compared to the Previous year. However, there was a marginal increase in the number of train accidents on South Eastern Railway. The Divisionwise break-up is as under :—

Division	No. of accidents	
	1985-86	1986-87
Adra	16	6
Bilaspur	8	9
Chakradharpur	12	21
Kharagpur	5	6
Khurdha Road	8	4
Nagpur	1	2
Waltair	10	15
	60	63

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Maharashtra

9341. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Navodaya Vidyalayas in several districts of Maharashtra are handicapped for lack of infrastructure, staff and other deficiencies;

(b) whether these Vidyalayas are following the same syllabus as other Government-run schools; and

(c) if so, by when these shortcomings are likely to be removed so that these Vidyalayas provide opportunities to talented and poor students in the rural areas enabling them to keep abreast of their more privileged counter-parts in the cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c). The scheme for setting up Navodaya Vidyalayas has been started in 1986. Initially Navodaya Vidyalayas have been started with the land permanent/temporary buildings made available by the State Governments/UTs concerned. While substantial renovation and additions/alterations have been carried out by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, to make the accommodation suitable for the school, naturally there would be some shortcomings. These shortcomings will be removed when the Navodaya Vidyalayas have their own buildings. The construction programme for the Navodaya Vidyalayas has been initiated and attempt is being made to complete it in as short a time as possible.

All the principals and other staff in 83 Navodaya Vidyalayas are in position.

The scheme provides that all the Navodaya Vidyalayas will be affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education. However, since the students joining a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Class VI have mostly studied in the medium of regional language in State Government schools and they cannot switch-over immediately to a different medium or syllabus, as provided in the scheme, instruction has been arranged in the medium of local language with simultaneous teaching of English and Hindi. Naturally, therefore, the students will have to refer to the textbooks in that language, which generally happen to be the textbooks in use in State Government schools. They will switch-over to Central Board of Secondary Education system over a period of time.

Rates of Allowances for Railway Employees

9342. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rates of night duty allowance, national holiday allowance and acting allowance have not been issued by the Railways on the revised scales of pay from 1 January, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and time by which the revised rates are proposed to be issued and implemented from 1 January, 1986 ?

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

(b) The position in regard to revision of the three allowances are as follows :

(i) *Night Duty Allowance :*

The IV Pay Commission has recommended that there should be uniform standards in calculating Night Duty Allowance. An inter-ministerial Committee, appointed by Department of Personnel, is examining this issue.

(ii) *National Holiday Allowance & Acting Allowance (presumably this refers to Officiating Allowance):*

Revision of these allowances is under consideration.

As regards date of effect, it may be mentioned that it is only in regard to scales of pay, that the Government have decided that the date of effect would be 1-1-1986. The IV Pay Commission have recommended that the date (s) of effect of various allowances should be as decided by the Government. Therefore, the date of effect of the above allowances would be decided as when the rates are revised.

Unauthorised Loaders Outside Delhi Airport

9343. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of unauthorised loaders outside the Airport terminal building of Delhi Airport and resultant harassment to the passengers continues ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). There have been some complaints about unauthorised loaders operating outside the terminal building at Delhi Airport. The situation is being kept under check by strict vigilance and patrolling by the Delhi Police. In order to avoid dependence of passengers on porters, IAAI have provided adequate number of self-help baggage trolleys. Free portage is also being provided for needy and handicapped passengers.

Reconstruction of Kuzhithurai Bridge on Trivandrum-Kanyakumari National Highway

9344. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for reconstruction of the old Kuzhithurai bridge or for putting up a new bridge on the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari National Highway ;

(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). Yes, Sir. The proposal for reconstruction of the bridge on a new alignment is in preliminary stage. It is premature to indicate and date for the commencement of the work.

New Hospitals in Maharashtra with Central Assistance

9345. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be Pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Proposal to start new hospitals in Maharashtra during the Seventh Five Year Plan with the Central assistance and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the Places where the new hospitals are proposed to be started ;

(c) the criteria for the selection of Places for the new hospitals ; and

(d) whether any Priority has been fixed for backward and tribal areas in the selection of such Places ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d). There is no proposal to set up any Central Government Hospitals in Maharashtra. However, under a Central Scheme called Special Health Scheme for Rural areas, the State Government of Maharashtra has received 10 applications from voluntary organisations for setting up of 30 bedded hospitals at Nanda, Solapur, Buldhana, Pune, Sangli, Thana and Ratnagiri. The applications are under scrutiny of the State Government.

Recognition to University of Health Sciences Vijayawada

9346. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) has approached the University Grants Commission for recognition for purposes of receiving Central grant-in-aid and if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The University and the Government of Andhra Pradesh, have requested U G C to declare the University fit to Receive assistance in accordance with the provisions of the U.G.C Act .

(b) No rules have so far been framed for the declaration of fitness of Medical/Health Sciences Universities As the University of

Health Sciences, Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), is the first University of its kind, steps to frame rules to declare such Universities fit have been initiated.

[*Translation*]

Kakori and Alamnagar Overbridges in Lucknow district

9347. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints to the effect that slackness is being seen in the construction of Kakori and Alamnagar overbridges in Lucknow district on Lucknow-Delhi line ; and

(b) whether orders for expediting construction of the aforesaid bridges have been issued and if so, the time by which these overbridges are likely to be constructed ?

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

(b) These overbridges are likely to be completed in about one year's time.

[*English*]

Commercial Agreements with Foreign Airlines

9348. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether wider consideration is being given whenever any commercial agreement is signed with the counterparts the world over ;

(b) whether any alternate agreement with Jordan Airways was reached even though there was no traffic from that country ; and

(c) if so, whether the interest of Air India was kept in view while signing such agreements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Operation of air services between two countries are bilaterally negotiated and settled on the basis of reciprocity, mutual benefit, commercial interests, traffic potential and overall policy.

(b) Agreed minutes were signed between India and Jordan without route schedule and subject to the signing of a satisfactory commercial agreement between two airlines.

(c) Commercial interests of Air India would be kept in view at the time of negotiation of commercial arrangement between the two airlines prior to the signing of any Government level agreement.

[*Translation*]

Modernisation of Northern Railway Workshop, Jodhpur

9349 SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the intention of modernising the Jodhpur Northern Railway Workshop a number of machines have been imported there ;

(b) if so, the number of imported machines which have so far reached the workshop and the cost thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these machines have not yet been brought under operation ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the date by which these are likely to start operating ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) As a part of the on-going arrangements for Providing need based inputs to the Railway Workshops, some imported machines have been

procured for Jodhpur Railway Workshop also.

(b) All the six machines so procured, at a landed cost of about Rs. 287 lakhs, have reached.

(c) All these machines have been commissioned.

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

Expansion of Phaphamau Railway Station

9350. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the importance of phaphamau Railway Station in Uttar Pradesh, the Ministry have formulated any scheme for expansion of this railway station ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) For the present traffic the facilities are considered adequate.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Strike by Indian Airlines Pilots

9351. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Pilots of Indian Airlines were on strike recently ;

(b) if so, the reasons for their strike and what were their demands ;

(c) whether the strike is still continuing ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to meet the demands of the striking pilots?

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

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

Places for Vayudoot link in Orissa

9352. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the places in the State of Orissa, identified by Government to be linked by Vayudoot service in the near future ;

(b) by when these places are likely to be linked ;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to link certain inaccessible tribal areas in the State by Vayudoot ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to airtlink Jharsuguda and Gopalpur in Orissa during the current Plan Period.

Conference on National Youth Policy

9353. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have called a Conference of State Ministers of Education to discuss National Youth Policy ; 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) and (b). A Meeting of State Ministers incharge of Youth Affairs and Sports is Proposed to be held on 9th and 10th June, 1987. The meeting will discuss the draft National Youth Policy.

Potential of Krishna and Cauvery Rivers

9354. SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the total yield in the rivers Krishna and Cauvery and the utilisation so far by different States in the basin area ?

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

Cauvery :

As Per the assessment made by Cauvery Fact Finding Committee in 1972 the yield of Cauvery at Lower Coleroon Anicut comes to 670 TMC at 75% dependability. The average withdrawal/utilisation by the basin States on the basis of the data for the year 1967-68 to 1971-72 works out to 671 TMC.

Krishna :

The yeild of Krishna River basin upto Vijaywada at 75% dependability has been determined by the Krishna water Disputes Tribunal at 2060 TMC.

According to the information available in Central water Commission, the committed utilisation is about 1890 TMC, excluding the Utilisation of surface water from minor irrigation works constructed after 1960.

Loan Assistance for Construction of a Bridge over River Mayurakshi in West Bengal

9355. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned loan assistance for construction of the bridge over near Mayurakshi on the "Badshahi Sarak" in Burdwan P.S. of Murshidabad district of West Bengal under Central Aid Programme of loan assistance for State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance ;

(b) if so, the total cost of construction of

the bridge and the amount of loan assistance approved ;

(c) if not, whether there is any dispute regarding the location or alignment of the said bridge ; and

(d) if so, the time by which the dispute is going to be resolved ?

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

(b) Government of India have approved a loan assistance of Rs. 297.00 lacs for the construction of bridges across Mayurakshi and Kuye rivers in Murshidabad District of West Bengal, estimated to cost Rs. 626.83 lacs, out of which cost of Mayurakshi Bridge including its approaches amounts to Rs.446.43 lacs.

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

Financial Assistance to Organise Women Development Centres by College of Delhi University

9356. **SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain colleges of Delhi University are being extended financial assistance to organise Women Development Centres;

(b) if so, the names of such colleges and financial assistance being provided to each college during 1987-88 and 1988-89 ;

(c) whether Government propose to extend financial assistance to other colleges in the country ;

(d) if so, the names of such colleges State-wise, with financial assistance to be provided college-wise during 1987-88 and 1988-89 ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (e). The University Grants Commission had circulated on 28.2.1986 'Guidelines for the Development of Women's Studies in Indian Universities and Colleges'. According to the guidelines only carefully selected colleges will be eligible for financial assistance amounting to Rs. 25,000/- Per annum for programme activities under the Guidelines. The Commission has also identified 7 Universities for introduction of Women's Studies at undergraduate level curriculum. It has also approved 4 Centres for Women's Studies at Delhi University, Punjab University, Kerala University and Pune University with financial assistance up to the year 1990. Each Centre shall normally have a core faculty of 2-3 senior teachers with adequate financial support from the Commission upto Rs. 50,000/- for recurring expenditure besides a non-recurring grant of Rs. 40,000/- under the programme.

The Commission has not received so far any proposal in this regard either from Delhi Colleges or other colleges in the country.

[*Translation*]

Utilisation of University Grants Commission Grants by the Universities

9357. **DR. CHANDRASHEKHAR TRIPATHI :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the grants given by University Grants Commission to Universities and the Colleges affiliated to them are not reviewed ;

(b) if so, how it is ascertained that the grant given by the Commission is being utilised properly or not ;

(c) the amount as grants given to each university and college in Uttar Pradesh during 1985-86 under each head ;

(d) whether grants given by the Commis-

tion to these Universities, Colleges under various heads, have been reviewed :

(e) if so, the details thereof and the names of colleges which have not utilised these funds properly ; and

(f) whether Government propose to take any action against them and if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). The practice followed by the UGC is to release an 'on account' grant as the first instalment against approved programmes. Subsequent instalments of grants are released only on receipt of a report of the progress of expenditure against the approved programmes. The final instalment of grant is released only on receipt of the audited statement of Accounts and the Utilisation Certificates of previous instalments.

These procedures enable the Commission to review the progress of schemes and the utilisation of grants.

(c) The total amount of grants given to the State Universities in U.P. and the Colleges affiliated to them for development during 1985-86 is given in the statement given below.

(d) The grants given to Colleges and Universities in U.P. are also subject to the same procedure of review and monitoring as indicated above.

(e) and (f). The audited Accounts and the Utilisation Certificates for all the grants sanctioned in 1985-86 have not been received so far. When these documents become available, and in cases where instances of mis-utilisation or non-utilisation of grants are revealed, appropriate action to recover the grant will be taken. In such cases, no further grants are paid till cases of mis-utilisation, etc. are settled.

Statement

Development grants paid to the State Universities in Uttar Pradesh and the Colleges affiliated to them
(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State University	Grants paid during 1985-86
1	2	3
1.	Agra	49.08
2.	Allahabad	52.89
3.	Avadh	21.48
4.	Bundelkhand	6.96
5.	Garhwal	39.23
6.	G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology	2.93
7.	Gorakhpur	85.35
8.	Kashi Vidyapith	5.61

1	2	
9	Kumaon	15 52
10	Kanpur	49 25
11	Lucknow	50 86
12	Meerut	69 73
13	Roorkee	303 40
14	Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	9 66
15	Rohilkhand	12 83

Note: These grants include those sanctioned to colleges also

[English]

Check on Unlicensed Water Trolleys in Delhi

9358 SHRI MOHD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Times of India dated 1 April, 1987 regarding mushrooming of unlicensed water trolleys selling contaminated and unhygienic water in violation of Municipal Corporation of Delhi by-laws with impunity and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check the growth of unlicensed water trolleys in Delhi selling contaminated water endangering the health of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO) (a) The Government has seen the news item

(b) The specific measures being taken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to check

the growth of unlicensed water trolleys and selling of contaminated water endangering the health of the people include -

- 1 Frequent raids are organised by the health Department of the Corporation for seizure of unlicensed water trolleys which are found plying violating the license conditions and
- 2 Adequate staff has been deployed in the Health Department for Food Hygiene work to check the unlicensed water trolley.

Air Journey facilities between Port Blair and other places

9359 SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide better air journey facilities between Port Blair and other Places in the country

(b) if so, the existing air journey facilities available between Port Blair and Calcutta and other places, and

(c) the additional facilities proposed to be provided during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Effective 30.3.1987 Indian Airlines has introduced between Port Blair and Car Nicobar a weekly B-737

service on Calcutta/Port Blair Car Nicobar and return sector.

(b) The existing air journey facilities available between Port Blair and Calcutta and other places, is given below :

Type of aircraft	Routing	Frequency
B-737	Calcutta-Port Blair-Calcutta	Thrice Weekly
B-737	Madras-Port Blair-Madras	Thrice Weekly
B-737.	Calcutta-Port Blair-Car Nicobar and return	Once a Week

(c) Presently, Indian Airlines has no plans to increase capacity to and from Port Blair in the year 1987-88.

Quilon Railway Station

9360. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey or study has been conducted in the past about the requirements for the Quilon Railway Station ;

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken on the same ; and

(c) whether any funds were allotted in the past for expansion and modernisation of the Quilon Railway Station, if so, details and amount spent along with the works completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Periodical reviews of passenger amenities of all stations including Quilon are made from time to time.

(b) Following additional facilities at Quilon Station are being provided :—

1. New Parcel Office Rs. 8.6. lakhs
2. Construction of new booking-cum-reservation office. Rs. 6.3 lakhs

(c) In the recent past no such works have been executed in Quilon Railway Station.

Electrification of Nagpur-Durg Sector

9361. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Nagpur-Durg Sector of South Eastern Railway will be electrified; and

(b) the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 1989-90.

(b) Does not arise as there is no delay.

Ratio of Doctors and Nurses in Delhi Hospitals vis-a-vis Patients

9362. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the patient-doctor ratio in the Central Government Hospitals with particular reference to the Hospitals in Delhi ;

(b) the patient-nurse ratio in the Central Government Hospitals and specially in Delhi Hospitals;

(c) how figures are in relation to the ratio in the developed countries ; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to improve the present conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d). The patient-doctor and the patient-nurse ratio differs from Department to Department in the Hospitals. No. reliable information is available regarding these ratios because of the over-crowding in the *Government Hospitals*. There is no doubt that the doctors and nurses are short of required numbers as compared to developed countries. Efforts are being made to rectify this imbalance by opening of new Hospitals which might reduce the rush in existing hospitals and consequently the ratio of doctors and nurses with relation to patients might improve. Simultaneously augmentation of the staff is also being done from time to time.

Allocation for Purchase of Drugs under National Health Programme

9363. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding allocation made for purchase of drugs under the National Health Programme during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(b) the amount utilised year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the amounts allocated/ utilised for the medicines under National Health Programme during the last three years viz. 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 is given below:

Amounts allocated/ utilised for the 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 Eradication Programme	571.51	753.54	748.75
4. National Filaria Eradication Programme	6.00	3.00	4.17
5. National Guinea-worm Eradication Programme	—	—	—
6. National Leprosy Eradication Programme	478.85	513.00	338.00
Total	2000.86	2249.04	2140.42

Congestion at Bombay Airport

9364. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAFK-WAD : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in pursuance of recommen-

dations made by a committee set up to go into the question of reducing congestion at Bombay Airport, a traffic survey at some adjacent airports including Ahmedabad, where the traffic can be diverted from Bombay, had been carried out by the International Airports Authority of India ; and.

(b) if so, the outcome of traffic survey and whether a fresh survey of International traffic potential to and from Ahmedabad is also to be carried out by Air-India ?

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

(b) The traffic potential of specific stations, as revealed by the survey conducted by IAAI, is as follows :—

Airport	Weekly estimated International Passenger Traffic (in numbers)
Trivandrum	7900
Hyderabad	4700
Bangalore	2600
Ahmedabad	1700
Mangalore	1550
Nagpur	170

Air India have also recently conducted a market survey of the originating traffic potential from Gujarat excluding Saurashtra. There is no proposal for a further survey of the traffic potential to and from Ahmedabad by Air India

Schemes to Improve Cargo Handling Facilities and Promote Traffic at Kandla Port

9365 SHRI H N NANJE GOWDA
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAO :

Sl. No.	Schemes	Outlay during 7th Plan (in lakhs of Rs.)
1.	Transit sheds for 4-6 cargo berths.	50.50
2.	Development of open plots for stacking grounds behind jetty	125.00
3.	7th cargo berth at Kandla	500.00
4.	Garage and repairs shop for mobile handling equipment	60.00
5.	Purchase of 19 tonne Ballard Pull tug.	400.00

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of schemes to improve cargo handling facilities and promote traffic at Kandla Port are being considered;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Northern Port Association has stated that bulk cargo traffic has increased but the general cargo traffic particularly export has moved slow ;

(d) if so, the measures that have been initiated to promote the traffic through the Ports ;

(e) whether it has also been urged that the Kandla Port should be developed as a modern fulfilled container terminal to attract the shippers and act as a viable alternative to the Port of Bombay ; and

(f) if so, the measures that have been taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). In the 7th Five year Plan of Kandla Port Trust, the following schemes have been included :

(c) and (d). No statement by such an Association has come to the notice of the Government. It is, however, seen that during the

Period 1983-84 to 1986-87 traffic in the three categories of bulk cargo, general cargo and export cargo showed the following trends :

(In million tonnes)

Year	Bulk cargo	General cargo	Export cargo
1984-85	14.397	1.348	1.175
1985-86	14.349	2.136	1.310
1986-87	13.827	2.367	1.340

(e) and (f): There is no proposal to develop Kandla Port as a modern fullfledged container terminal during 7th Plan. However, Kandla Port has the capability to handle container traffic.

Shortage of Nurses

9366. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is 22 per cent shortage of nurses at the supervisory level in the country;

(b) if so, whether this has seriously affected the efficiency of the hospitals in the country;

(c) the efforts being made by Government in the regard ;

(d) whether Government also propose to launch training programme for nurses all over the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the same and the efforts being made to remove the shortage of nurse ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (e). The Government is not

aware of the exact extent of shortage of Nurses in the Country as a whole as the majority of Nurses are under the employment of State Governments and Private Institutions. There is, however, a general shortage of Nurses in different teaching as well non-teaching hospitals even though the State have been providing increases seats for training of Nurses as per their requirements as and when necessary.

Malpractices in Railway Reservation

9367. SHRI SWAMI PRASADSINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Search paralyzes rail reservation' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 10 April, 1987;

(b) whether the Vigilance Department of Railways proposes to recruit women vigilance staff to undertake personal search of women staff in reservation counters ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether the existing rules for reservation prohibit bulk reservation at one time ; and

(f) if so, how private booking agents manage bulk reservation at one time ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) **Vigilance staff do not subject employees to body search.**

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir, except for bonafide parties or groups, such as marriage parties, conducted tours etc. in whose case compact reservations can be permitted by authorised officials only. Whenever any case of collusion on the part of railway staff in allowing bulk reservations unauthorisedly comes to notice, it is severely dealt with.

Technical Staff Working in Hindi Correspondence Course Division of Hindi Directorate

9368. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of class I and II persons working in the Hindi Correspondence Course Division of Hindi Directorate and nature of their duties and record of performance during the last two years ;

(b) whether several technical officers and evaluators have been put on clerical jobs , and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and concrete steps being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) There are 2 Group 'A' and 44 Group 'B' officers working in the Correspondence Course Department of the Central Hindi Directorate. The duties of the various officers are given in Statement-I given below. The record of performance of these officers during the

last 2 Years is given at Statement-II and Statement-III given below.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Statement-I

Duties of Officers of Group-A & Group B

1. Deputy Director :

He is over all Incharge of the Department of Correspondence Courses. Broadly he is administrative and Academic Head of the Correspondence Courses of different media and is responsible for running the scheme of Correspondence Courses smoothly with the help of his team of Officers.

2. Assistant Director :

He is responsible for smooth functioning of work assigned to Assistant Education Officers working under him. AEO's are directly under his control academically. He supervises revision/planning printing of teaching material and organises personal Contact Programmes and gives guidance to AEOs and Evaluators and assists Deputy Director in the work

3. Assistant Education Officers :

Prepare and revise the teaching material under the guidance of Asstt/Dy. Director and take work from their Evaluators. Conduct Examination and Personal Contact Programmes, recheck 15% of evaluated response-sheets and make the teaching material ready for press, read the proofs of different courses of different media. (Pravesh/Parichaya, Certificate Course of English, Tamil, Malayalam, Bangla medium, Probodh,Praveen, Pragya and Civil Service Courses for intending I.A.S. candidates)

4. Jr. Administrative Officer is over all Incharge of admission, despatch of teaching material, controls the receipts

and deposits of fees and other miscellaneous jobs of ministerial nature with the help of two Superintendents and the Head Clerk. In addition to his duties he discharges the duties of Drawing & Disbursing Officer of the Central Hindi Directorate.

5. Evaluators :

They evaluate the response-sheets, reply academic queries of students, maintain their academic record including Score Card Register and take part in Personal Contact Programme and prepare remedial material for the students and also checking up the proofs of concerned teaching materials.

Statement-II

Record of performance During the last two years. (1985-86)

1. Twelve publications were brought out for the students of different Courses as helping teaching material to supplement the main Teaching material.
2. A priced publication entitled Hindi Bangla Conversational Guide was also brought out.
3. Proofs on the material mentioned at 1 & 2 above were read at the Evaluators and A.E.O's level.
4. 28466 Response-Sheets of English medium, 300 of Tamil medium, 2036 of Malayalam medium and 2000 of Bangla Medium were evaluated by Departmental Evaluators, whereas 24094 Response-Sheets of English medium, 26800 of Tamil medium, 1200 Response-Sheets of Malayalam medium and 2500 response-sheet of Bangla medium were evaluated by outside teachers, on remuneration basis.
5. Evaluated Response-Sheets were rechecked by the AEO's concerned as per the norm of 15%.
6. Eight lessons of Civil Service Course,

8 lessons on grammatical errors & analysis were got prepared.

7. Priced Hindi Cassettes with English, Tamil, Bangla and Malayalam Commentary were got prepared.
8. With reference to finalization of teaching material 10 meetings for Civil Service Course, 3 meetings for Bangla Medium Course and 3 meetings for Hindi/Tamil/Malayalam functional Dictionary and 1 meeting of Book Selection Committee were conducted.

During the year Personal Contact programmes at 15 Centres for different Courses of different media were conducted, through out the Country.

Statement-III

Record of performance during the last two years (1986-87)

1. On the recommendation of High Level Committee Hindi Pravesh Course of 2 years duration has been condensed in One-Year Hindi Certificate Course.
2. An Essay Book consisting of 33 essays has been made ready for Civil Service Course Students.
3. The revision of Prabodh Course has been taken up and out of 22 lessons/Response-Sheets 10 lessons and 10 Response-Sheets have been finalised.
4. During the year 7 publications for English medium, 3 for Tamil medium, 1 for Malayalam medium and 2 for Bangla medium were brought out.
5. Proofs related to serial No. 1,3, & 4 were read at the level of Evaluators/A.E.Os.
6. A project to expand the field of audio-visual aids, has been taken up to prepare Hindi Cassettes with Kannad, Assamiya, Oriya and Telugu Commentary. The work is in Progress.

7. About 6 meeting for condensation of Pravesh Course 10 meetings for Essay, 3 meetings for revision of Prabodh Course and 2 meetings for preparation of Cassettes have been conducted.
8. During the year 28400 response-sheets of English medium 300 of Tamil, 2040 of Malayalam were evaluated in the Department, whereas 26250 Response-sheets of English, 24500 of Tamil, 500 Response-sheets of Malayalam and 9016 Response-sheets of Bangla medium were evaluated by outside teachers on remuneration basis.
9. Evaluated Response-Sheets were rechecked by the AEO's at a norm, of 15%.
10. During the year Personal Contact Programmes at 11 Centres for the students of difference courses and different media, were conducted.

Railway Bridge at Katpadi Junction

9369. SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the damaged bridge adjacent to Katpadi Junction in Tamil Nadu has been rectified ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in the completion of the work; and

(c) the anticipated period for the completion of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The existing road overbridge No. 358 near Katpadi Junction is in a good condition. Proposal for re-building this bridge to take heavier vehicular traffic is under the consideration of the State Government. This work can be undertaken by the Railway on deposit terms.

Emergency Service in CGHS Dispensary, Janakpuri

9370. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been persistent demands from the residents/ Associations of 'D' Block Janakpuri, New Delhi, for providing emergency services in their CGHS dispensary, running at present ;

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

(c) if no action is being taken the reasons therefor? .

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). At present 'D' Block Janakpuri C.G.H.S. dispensary is attached with Janakpuri-I dispensary for emergency services. The question of conversion of 'D' Block Janakpuri dispensary-I to functioning one for providing emergency services will be considered subject to availability of resources.

Study on use of Saline Water

9371. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project under the Indo-US Sub-Commission Programme for "Study on the use of Saline Water in Agra, Mathura, Etah and Aligarh districts of Agra Division in Uttar Pradesh" was submitted to the Ministry of Water Resources in 1984 for approval ; and

(b) if so, the present position of the project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The information is

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conversion of cadres in IA

9372. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some employees have been converted from the post of Operations Assistant to Office Assistant and Office superintendent/typist to Technical Assistants without any examinations in Indian Airlines, Northern Region ;

(b) whether the request of staff for conversion of their cadres from Sweepers to Peon or Helper and Stores and Supply Assistant to Traffic Assistant had been turned down ; and

(c) if so, details of principles involved for conversion of these cadres ?

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

(b) and (c) Ordinarily, conversion is not permitted in initial entry points to be filled from outside through direct recruitment. However, a few cases have been considered by Indian Airlines under exceptional circumstances, on merits of each case.

Setting up of Polyclinic R.K. Puram

9373. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to set up a polyclinic in R.K. Puram, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the same is propose to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No Sir.

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

Third Railway Line for Kharagpur Howrah Section

9374. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kharagpur-Howrah section is very much congested and the section between Kharagpur and Panskura on the South Eastern Railway need a third line for better functioning ;

(b) if so, whether any survey for the same work has been conducted ; and

(c) if so, the estimated cost of completion of the work and when the said work is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Survey for third line between Panskura and Kharagpur has been approved. Further action will be considered after the survey is completed and report examined.

[Translation]

Reservation Quota in Express Trains at Rudauli Railway Station

9375. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Railways regarding reservation quota in II Class in 83 Up, Ganga Yamuna Express, 9 Up-10 Down Dehradun Express, Sealdah-Jammu Tawi Express, halting at Rudauli Station of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A representation about quota in 83 Up only has been received.

(b) A quota of two second class sleeper berths has been allotted by No. 83 Up Ganga-Yamuna Express with effect from 1-6-1987.

[*English*]

Earnings/Losses on 'Palace on Wheels'

**9376. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total earnings from the prestigious 'Palace on Wheels' train during 1986-87;

(b) the total amount spent on this train during the above period;

(c) the number of passengers carried during this period;

(d) whether this train is running in loss; and

(e) if so, the loss incurred during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e). The information is under compilation and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Linking District Headquarters of Bihar by Air

9377. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme to link various district headquarters of Bihar by air service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work of linking them by air service is likely to be completed?

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

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

Development of Jamalpur Railway Workshop

9378. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme for expansion of Railway Workshop, Jamalpur in Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent by Government on its expansion and the time by which this expansion work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). Jamalpur Workshop is one of the Railway Workshops selected for modernisation and a study, with assistance from Japan, is in progress for this purpose. The expenditure and time required for completion of the modernisation is dependent on the results of this study.

[*English*]

Operational delays of flight IC 209/210

9379. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days IC-209/210 Flight has not operated since its introduction in November, 1986 with month-wise details thereof;

(b) the details of operational delays of the

said flight both ways since its introduction and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether due to frequent cancellations/operational delays the average number of passengers using these flights has considerably decreased in comparison to the period when IC-201/202 used to operate on the same sector;

(d) if so, the details of comparative decrease with month-wise details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The requisite details are given below:

Month	No. of cancellations ex-Guwahati
November, 86	5
December, 86	1
January, 87	5
February, 87	2
March, 87	NIL
	13

(b) During the period November, 1986 to March, 1987 IC-209 and IC-210 were delayed 48 and 47 times respectively. Except one, all the delays were consequential.

(c) to (e). There has been no significant decrease in the number of passengers, travelling on Guwahati-Dibrugarh-Guwahati sector.

Authorised Booking Agent of Indian Airlines at Dibrugarh

9380. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines had an authorised booking agent at Dibrugarh, if so, when the said agent was appointed;

(b) whether the said agency has been terminated, if so, when the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that passengers from Dibrugarh and adjoining areas are facing hardships in making their bookings because of no agent and limited working hours of Indian Airlines Dibrugarh Station;

(d) whether Indian Airlines propose to appoint any new agent at Dibrugarh to alleviate the hardships faced by passengers, if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) M/s Warren Industrial Ltd. were appointed authorised booking agent of Indian Airlines from 16.2.68. As this agency closed its establishment from 1.9.84, Indian Airlines had to cancel their appointment.

(c) to (e). Indian Airlines has a full-fledged booking office, which is capable of catering to the requirements of the travelling public. Appointment of an agent at Dibrugarh would be considered as and when the need arises.

Calcutta-Guwahati-Dibrugarh Flight

9381. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when Flight IC-201/202 was first introduced;

(b) the average number of passengers from Calcutta and Guwahati to Dibrugarh during the first three years with month-wise break-up after the said flight was introduced; and

(c) the average number of passengers from Dibrugarh to Guwahati and Calcutta during the said period with month-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) A daily Boeing 737 flight IC-201/202 on Calcutta/Guwahati/Dibrugarh route was first introduced w.e.f. 1st Nov. 1984.

(b) and (c). Due to grounding of a B-737 aircraft, IC 201/202 (Calcutta-Guwahati-Dibrugarh) had to be withdrawn from 11.6.86, IC-201/202 is operating direct between Calcutta-Dibrugarh.

A statement giving the requisite information is given below :

Statement

Average No. of Fax Per flight

IC-201/202	Nov. 84	Dec. 84	Jan. 85	Feb. 85
Calcutta-Dibrugarh	27.7	34.5	34.1	40.1
Dibrugarh-Calcutta	19.4	28.4	25.3	46.5
Guwahati-Dibrugarh	28.1	30.4	24.1	29.9
Dibrugarh-Guwahati	31.8	33.6	27.3	34.4

IC-201/202	Nov. 85	Dec. 85	Jan. 86	Feb. 86	Mar. 86	Apr. 86	May. 86	Jun. 86	Jul. 86	Aug. 86	Sept. 86	Oct. 86
Calcutta-Dibrugarh	46.4	51.6	44.2	42.7	41.4	46.4	58.1	48.1	43.5	43.0	39.4	43.2
Dibrugarh-Calcutta	64.0	65.7	61.5	60.8	59.4	66.3	70.5	74.8	69.3	58.4	57.4	69.6
Guwahati-Dibrugarh	27.9	29.1	26.2	27.0	31.2	30.3	32.8	33.5	33.1	29.7	30.7	50.7
Dibrugarh-Guwahati	32.9	31.4	30.6	31.3	36.7	32.8	40.8	36.1	37.8	33.8	34.3	43.5

Delhi-Guwahati-Imphal Flight

9382. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when Flight IC-489/490 was first introduced;

(b) the average number of passengers from Delhi to Guwahati and Imphal during the first three years with month-wise details after the said flight was introduced; and

(c) the average number of passengers from Imphal and Guwahati to Delhi during the said period with month-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Flight IC-489/490 was first introduced on Delhi/Lucknow/Patna/Guwahati/Imphal route w.e.f. 5th January 1981.

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

Statement*No. of Passengers***1981/82**

489/490	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
Delhi-Guwahati	633	910	859	759	670	759	862	894	1,003	765	834	786
Guwahati-Delhi	905	948	957	932	888	872	937	988	1,068	962	903	885
Delhi-Imphal	143	245	191	219	154	142	132	140	204	112	117	127
Imphal-Delhi	145	187	173	288	165	187	175	194	109	136	116	129

1982/83

Delhi-Guwahati	804	966	936	984	879	948	1,050	1,096	1,260	1,070	676	828
Guwahati-Delhi	1,027	977	1,121	1,155	943	998	1,155	1,254	1,259	1,160	773	955
Delhi-Imphal	151	186	234	264	235	163	195	347	276	189	194	218
Imphal-Delhi	154	101	280	393	261	172	200	299	295	264	219	241

1983/84

Delhi-Guwahati	1,013	1,292	1,189	1,188	1,189	1,115	1,190	1,199	1,264	1,191	1,152	1,243
Guwahati-Delhi	1,162	1,297	1,290	1,373	1,210	1,346	1,376	1,336	1,425	1,477	1,319	1,460
Delhi-Imphal	259	313	299	241	188	192	252	274	261	204	216	230
Imphal-Delhi	219	181	270	282	222	189	214	254	189	257	222	217

Quality of paper of exercise books

9383. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the quality of paper of controlled rate exercise books available in the market is very poor;

(b) whether it is a fact that the exercise books being sold in the open market are sold at double the price; and

(c) the reasons for non-availability of fine paper controlled rate exercise books?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Recommendations of Expert Group on Archaeology

9384. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4264 on 26th March, 1987 regarding implementation of recommendations of Expert Group on Archaeology and state:

(a) when the recommendations of the expert Group on Archaeology were received by his Ministry;

(b) whether the recommendations have been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the recommendations will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) (a) July, 1984.

(b) and (c). While the recommendations have been accepted in principle, the implementation calls for a detailed study of the financial/staff requirements as well as areas of deployment. It is difficult to indicate the precise time frame for implementation of the recommendations.

Expansion of Mancheshwar Railway Workshop

9385. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of the coach repair factory at Mancheshwar in Orissa requested the railway authorities to approve the proposal of 2nd and 3rd phase expansion of this factory;

(b) if so, when and the funds required for this purpose and the action taken to accord approval;

(c) whether a sizeable number of manpower would be required to execute this expansion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time required for its expansion?

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

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

Setting up of Medical Centres for Curing Drug Addiction under ISM

9386. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any medical centre is being set up for curing drug addiction under the Indian Systems of Medicine;

(b) if so, where it is proposed to be located;

(c) whether any assistance is being extended for this medical centre by the Union Government; and

(d) the number of centres for curing drug addiction set up by the Union Government so far, with location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government are not extending assistance to medical centres set up under the Indian Systems of Medicine to cure drug addiction

(d) As a short term measure, beds have been re-allocated in Delhi Hospitals for provision of de-addiction facility. These are as under:

Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital 10 beds

G.B. Pant Hospital 5 beds

Lady Hardinge Medical College 5 beds

Safdarjang Hospital 10 beds

All India Institute of Medical Sciences 8 beds

New Delhi Municipal Committee 15 beds

Long term measures include setting up of 30 bedded de-addiction units in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and also under the Delhi Administration has earmarked a 50 bedded Unit in the Deen Dayal Upadhaya Hospital for this purpose. A plan proposal for setting up de-addiction facilities has been approved by the Planning Commission. Rupees 53 lakhs has been allocated for 1987-88.

Inclusion of Haldia in the Asian Development Bank's Assistance Plan for Port Development

9387. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has a \$100 million plan for port development in the country;

(b) if so, whether in view of Haldia's capacity in meeting its commitment and improvement in its coal handling facilities and the need for movement of coal to the Southern States, the development of Haldia port to expand its coal handling capacity is proposed to be included in the Asian Development Bank's plan.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other steps which are being proposed to step up coal handling and despatches at Haldia Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) A loan assistance of US \$87.6 million is being considered by the ADB for projects in the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Cochin.

(b) and (c), The above assistance is for container and fertiliser handling projects and not for expanding the coal handling capacity at Haldia Port.

(d) A part of the facilities installed at the iron ore berth has already been converted for handling coal. Steps are on for modifying the ore loaders at the ore berth also for coal shipments. Various other modification works have also been undertaken to improve coal handling facilities at Haldia.

Awarding of Contracts in Favour of M/s Railway Parcels and Goods Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Allgarh

9388. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for fixing the reasonable rates for awarding of Parcels handling etc. contracts of group of 10 and 6 stations in favour of M/s Railway Parcels and Goods Porters' Cooperative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Aligarh, element of bonus, weekly off supervision charges, payment in lieu of National holidays etc. was taken into account by the Divisional Railway Manager, Northern Railway, Lucknow;

(b) whether similar procedure was followed on Moradabad Division also in respect of contracts held by the Society;

(c) whether the Administration ever verified that the Society was passing on the benefits to the workers; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The rate for the contracts for group of 10 and 6 stations of Lucknow Division included the elements of minimum wages, weekly off, supervision charges and payment in lieu of National Holidays. The element of bonus was not taken into account.

(b) The rate for the contract of the Society on Moradabad Division contained the elements of minimum wages, weekly off, supervision charges and bonus. The payment in lieu of National Holidays was not taken into account.

(c) and (d). The verifications is done from time to time. There were no complaints from the labour on Lucknow Division regarding short payment. on Moradabad Division, the Society did not pay enhanced minimum

wages during certain periods and also did not pay bonus.

[*Translation*]

Hindi Advisory Committee

9389. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the reconstituted Hindi Advisory Committee (Hindi Salahkar Samiti);

(b) whether it is the policy of Government to include those persons of opposition parties in such committees who are not Members of Parliament; and

(c) if so, the names of such members and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) A list showing the composition of the reconstituted Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry of Human Resource Development is given in the statement given below.

(b) and (c). Non-official members have been nominated on the Samiti in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Deptt. of Official Language), which lay down, *inter-alia*, that such persons should be nominated who have special interest in the propagation and development of Hindi and that they should have adequate knowledge of the activity of the Ministry concerned and include one or two members from all-India Hindi institutions.

Statement

Ministry of Human Resource Development Members of the Hindi Salahkar Samiti

- | | | | |
|----|--|------|----------------|
| 1. | Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao,
Minister for Human Resource
Development, New Delhi. | ... | Chairman. |
| 2. | Smt. Krishna Sahi,
Minister of State for Education &
Culture, New Delhi. | | Vice-Chairman. |

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|----------------|
| 3. | Smt. Margaret Alva,
Minister of State for Youth Affairs,
Sports, Women's Welfare and Child
Development, Delhi. | ... | Vice-Chairman. |
| 4. | Shri Vridhi Chand Jain, M.P.,
114, V.B. House, New Delhi. | ... | Member |
| 5. | Shri Raghuraj Singh, M.P.,
197, North Avenue, New Delhi. | ... | Member |
| 6. | Smt. Ela Ramesh Bhatt, M.P.,
90, North Avenue, New Delhi. | ... | Member |
| 7. | Shri M.P. Kaushik, M.P.,
18, Windsor Place, New Delhi. | ... | Member |
| 8. | Dr. Rudra Pratap Singh, M.P.,
36, North Avenue, New Delhi. | ... | Member |
| 9. | Smt. Veena Varma, M.P.,
4, Safdarjang Lane, New Delhi. | ... | Member |
| 10. | Prof. Madhup Pandey,
11, Devtale Vinyas, Ambajhari Udyan Kc Pas
Nagpur. | ... | Member |
| 11. | Shri Jetha Lal Joshi,
Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Amhedabad. | ... | Member |
| 12. | Shri Mohan Kumar Bhagat,
Editor, Gaurav Garima,
Itwari, Nagpur. | ... | Member |
| 13. | Dr. M. Rajeshwarayya,
Retd. Professor,
1405, III Main Road,
Krishna Murti Puram, Mysore-570004. | ... | Member |
| 14. | Shri Anjaneya Sharma,
Registrar, Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha,
Khairatabad, Hyderabad. | ... | Member |
| 15. | Dr. (Smt.) Sarla Maheshwari,
2-B, Commissioner Lane, New Delhi-110054. | ... | Member |
| 16. | Secretary,
Deptt. of Official Language,
Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. | ... | Member |
| 17. | Joint Secretary,
Deptt. of Official Language,
Lok Nayak Bhawan, New Delhi. | ... | Member |
| 18. | Education Secretary,
Deptt. of Education, New Delhi | ... | Member |
| 19. | Speical Secretary,
Deptt. of Education, New Delhi. | ... | Member |

20.	Special Secretary, Deptt. of Education, New Delhi.	...	Member
21.	Additional Secretary, Deptt. of Education, New Delhi.	...	Member
22.	Educational Adviser (T), Deptt. of Education, New Delhi.	...	Member
23.	Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser, Deptt. of Education, New Delhi.	...	Member
24.	Joint Educational Adviser (S&L), Deptt. of Education, New Delhi.	...	Member
25.	Secretary, Deptt. of Culture, New Delhi.	...	Member
26.	Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Culture, New Delhi.	...	Member
27.	Dy. Secretary, (Admn), Deptt. of Culture, New Delhi.	...	Member
28.	Controller of Accounts, Deptt. of Culture, New Delhi.	...	Member
29.	Secretary, Deptt. of Arts, New Delhi.	...	Member
30.	Director (Admn.), Deptt. of Arts, New Delhi.	...	Member
31.	Secretary, Deptt. of Sports, New Delhi.	...	Member
32.	Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Sports, New Delhi.	...	Member
33.	Director (Admn.), Deptt. of Sports, New Delhi.	...	Member
34.	Secretary, Deptt. of Women's Welfare, New Delhi.	...	Member
35.	Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Women's Welfare, New Delhi.	...	Member
36.	Chairman, Commission for Scientific and Technical Technology, West Block 7, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.	...	Member
37.	Director, Central Hindi Directorate, West Block 7, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	...	Member
38.	Director, Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mansa Gangotari, University Campus, Mysore.	...	Member

39.	Director, Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, 100, New Agra.	...	Member
40.	Chairman, University Grants Commission, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	...	Member
41.	The Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Mahrauli Road, New Delhi.	...	Member
42.	Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	...	Member
43.	Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.	...	Member
44.	Director General, Antropological Survey of India, Calcutta.	...	Member
45.	Director, National Archives of India, New Delhi.	...	Member
46.	The Secretary, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.	...	Member
47.	Director General, NS NIS, Patiala.	...	Member
48.	Director, N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi	...	Member
49.	Director General, Sports Authority of India, Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi.	..	Member
50.	Director (O.L.) Deptt. of Education, New Delhi.	...	Member-Secretary

**Complaint against Parcel Clerks Working in
Kota, Jaipur and Ajmer Divisions**

9390. SHRISHANTIDHARIWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against the Parcel Clerks working at the Stations coming under Kota, Jaipur and Ajmer Divisions on the Western Railway;

(b) if so, the details of these complaints, Station-wise; and Division-wise;

(c) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into these complaints; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Spread of Aids Virus by Mosquitoes

9391. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been undertaken to find out if in a country like India AIDS virus could be carried and spread by mosquitoes; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to undertake any research in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : (a) and (b). There is no evidence that AIDS is transmitted through insect bites. Available epidemiological studies from United States, Europe and Africa also do not suggest that AIDS could be transmitted to humans by insects. No such studies are therefore, contemplated.

World Wide Computerised Reservation by Air India

9392. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether computerised reservation facilities linked with domestic reservation system are proposed to be introduced by Air India in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the names of foreign cities proposed to be linked ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The Computer systems of Air India and Indian Airlines are already connected by a teletype link and facilities for reservation of seats on the domestic sectors of Indian Airlines flights are available to all terminals of Air India installed in more than thirty cities abroad.

Introduction of more local and suburban trains in Andhra Pradesh

9393. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to State:

(a) the total number of local and suburban trains operating in Andhra Pradesh on metre gauge and broad gauge separately;

(b) whether there is a proposal to introduce more such trains in the State by the end of Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Train operations are organised Railway-wise and not State-wise. The number of local trains (on originating basis) run on South Central Railway which largely serve Andhra Pradesh is as under :-

	<i>Total Local Trains</i>	
Broad Gauge	...	148
Metre Gauge	...	227

(b) There is no specific proposal at present. These are discussed in the Inter Railway Time Table Meeting held every six months.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of Primary and Secondary Schools in Tribal and Scheduled Caste Areas

9394. SHRI R.M. BHOYE :
SHRI PARASRAM
BHARDWAJ :
SHRI ANANTA
PRASAD SETHI :

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

(a) whether primary and higher secondary schools have been established during the last three years, in rural areas, particularly those inhabited by tribals and Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether employment-oriented vocational and technical education is also imparted in these schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Construction of Sri Sallam Right Bank Canal Project

9395. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has started construction work on the Srisailam right bank canal project for carrying 6,000 cusecs of water, which was outside the Bachhawat Tribunal award;

(b) whether Centre had cleared the project for 6,000 cusecs whereas Andhra Pradesh Government has designed it to carry 17,150 cusecs of water; and

(c) if so, the views of the Centre on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Srisailam Right Bank Canal Project cleared for implementation during the year 1981 envisages an irrigation canal of a design capacity of 4960 cusec and not 6000 cusec.

Night Landing facilities at Cochin Airport

9396. PROF. K.V. THOMAS :
SHRI VAKKOM
PURUSHOTHAMN :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide night landing facility at Cochin Airport ,

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the schemes proposed to increase the amenities at Cochin Airport terminal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). Night Landing Facilities are already available at Cochin Airport which belongs to the Indian Navy. The National Airports Authority has provided Abridged Visual Approach Slope Indicator System (AVASIS) on runway 35. Work relating to conversion of existing

(AVASIS) into 2-Bar Visual Approach Slope Indicator System (2-Bar VASIS) has also been sanctioned.

(c) The work of extension and modification of terminal building for providing visitors' gallery and restaurant in the Civil Enclave at Cochin airport is in progress and is expected to be completed by December, 1987. Subject to availability of resources, the National Airports Authority proposes to take up the following schemes during the Seventh Plan period:-

(i) Extension of apron ;

(ii) Provision of a car-park and approach road ; and

(iii) Augmentation of water and .

Assnora Bridge in Goa

9397. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assnora bridge in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu has been closed for traffic by the Goa Administration;

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

(c) when the bridge was built and its expected life span;

(d) the action, if any, proposed to be taken to rectify the premature defects discovered in the bridge; and

(e) the time by which the bridge is likely to be opened for traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Under the Constitution, Government of India are primarily concerned with roads declared as National Highways only. As Assnora bridge in Goa falls on "Other Roads" Public Works

Department, Goa Administration are responsible for planning, construction and maintenance of the bridge. According to them the bridge has been closed to traffic on 31st March 1987 for carrying out major repairs.

(c) Goa Administration has intimated that the bridge was built in 1962 with an expected life span of 40 to 50 years.

(d) The bridge has 11 spans of 6 mts. each out of which superstructure of 5 spans will be reconstructed by providing simply supported R.C.C. slabs and remaining 6 spans will be strengthened by guniting.

(e) The bridge is targetted to be opened to traffic by 15th June 1987.

Passenger steamer service between Bombay and Goa

9398. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India is running a passenger steamer service from Goa to Bombay and vice-versa;

(b) the number of ships being operated on this service;

(c) the number of passengers using the service per year;

(d) the profits derived, if any, from the services during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) whether the Corporation has taken a decision to close down the service; and

(f) if not, whether there is any such proposal before the Corporation ?

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

(b) Two.

(c) 154508 passengers outward and 121798

passengers inward on an average during last three years.

(d) The service is running at a loss.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

5-Year M.Tech Course in I.I.T., Delhi

9399. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has proposed to introduce a five-year M.Tech. Course instead of three years of B. Tech. and two years of M.Tech.;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

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 Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has initiated a dialogue for introducing a 5 year integrated M. Tech. Course in place of the existing undergraduate programme of 4 years and the postgraduate programme 1½ years. This requires detailed deliberations and consensus between the IITs before a formal proposal comes to the IIT Council and the Government.

Railway Links to Rourkela

9400. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways are aware that the city of Rourkela in Orissa is having poor railway communication; if so, the details thereof ?

(b) whether Government have made any exercise relating to the adequacy of railway communication to the said steel city of India;

(c) whether from Delhi to Rourkela the railway communication is very much time taking and the city is going without convenient railway links with Patna, Trivandrum and other places ; and

(d) if so, the details of steps Government are taking to improve railway communication of the city so that the industrial growth of the area could be promoted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a), (b) and (d). Rourkela, situated on the Bombay-Howrah trunk route, is connected by direct rail services with the metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras as also with other major cities in the country. The available services are considered adequate to meet the traffic requirements at this station.

(c) 77/78 Utkal Kalinga Express, a fast train, directly links Rourkela with Delhi. Passengers can also travel to Patna and Trivandrum with a single changeover at Tata-nagar and Nagpur respectively.

[*Translation*]

Ganga Flood Control Board

9401. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures proposed so far by the Ganga Flood Control Commission for the development of Sone Basin;

(b) the responsibilities entrusted to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Ganga Flood Control Commission proposes to prepare the Comprehensive Plan for flood control of the Sone River Basin during 1988-89.

(b) None, so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Ganga Basin Flood Control Schemes of Bihar

9402. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rivers in Bihar for which flood control schemes have been prepared by Ganga Flood Control Board under the first phase of Ganga Basin Flood Control Programme;

(b) the details of such schemes;

(c) the estimated cost involved in each scheme; and

(d) the reaction of the Bihar Government thereto and the date by which and the number of phases in which these schemes will be implemented by them ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The main Ganga, the Ghagra, the Punpun, the Gandak, the Burhi Gandak, the Bagmati, the Adhwara Group of Rivers, the Kamla Balan, the Kosi, the Ajoy and the Mahananda are the rivers for which Master Plans have been prepared.

(b) to (d). On each river system, schemes have been identified and tentative estimates made in consultation with State Government. Master Plans including such schemes have been sent to the State for detailed investigations. Their implementation will depend upon the provisions made in the State Plan.

The provisions approved by the State Government for works on the main Ganga which are to be completed before the floods of 1987 are: (1) Patna protection embankment (Sone Soti) Rs. 40 lakhs, (2) Construction of Retired line for Januia Brandi embankment Rs. 36.32 lakhs, (3) Anti-erosion workers near village Krishnanagar Rs. 60 lakhs, (4) Anti-erosion works in Narayanpur Left Bundh Rs. 15.30 lakhs and (5) Protection of Oha Ring Bundh on left bank Rs. 60 lakhs.

Achievements for Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes of Bihar Assessed by Ganga Flood Control Board

9403. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the irrigation and flood control projects in Bihar achievements of which has been assessed by the Ganga Flood Control Board; and

(b) the outcome/conclusions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No evaluation studies have been carried out by the Ganga Flood Control Commission for any scheme in Bihar so far.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Setting up of Cancer Detection Centres in Delhi

9404. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up some cancer detection centres in Delhi/New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the sites of the centres to be set up ; and

(d) the estimated cost involved and also the approximate time by which these centres are likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) There is no proposal at present for setting up any new Cancer Detection Centre in Delhi/New Delhi by the Government.

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

Winter Sports Centre in Himachal Pradesh

9405. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a multi-crore winter sports centre of international standard in Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details of the sports indicating the locale of the centre ;

(c) whether assistance and cooperation of foreign experts is being sought and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the estimated cost and the probable time by which the project will be completed?

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). A Winter Sports Centre is proposed to be set up near Manali. It is proposed that the Centre should have facilities for the alpine, nordic and other events in winter sports. A team of experts from USSR has already visited the area and done preliminary work. The cost and time required for completion will become known when the foreign experts complete their work.

Journey Time of Mail Express Trains

9406. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether trains like Frontier Mail, Kalka Mail, G.T. Express, Dakshin Express etc. take the same time in covering the distance between starting and terminating stations now as they used to take in 1970 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not reducing the journey time despite increase in maximum speed ; and

(c) if not, by how many hours of their travel time has been reduced between 1970 and 1986 ?

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

(b) Does no arise.

(c) The travel time in 1986 as compared to that of 1970 has been reduced as follows:-

Train No.	Time reduced	
	Hours	minutes
15 Dn G.T. Express	5	00
16 Up G.T. Express	6	05
3 Up Frontier Mail	1	55
4 Dn. Frontier Mail	2	30
21 Dakshin Express	0	40
22 Dakshin Express	0	15
1 Up Kalka Mail	0	10
2 Dn. Kalka Mail	—	—

Uniformity in Numbering of Coaches of Long Distance Trains

9407. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of numbering coaches of long distance trains is uniform on all zonal railways ;

(b) whether some of zones have adopted alphabets while others have Roman numerals for numbering ;

(c) whether this is causing confusion in locating coaches ; and

(d) if so, whether uniformity is proposed to be introduced in this regard ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No such complaints have been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Criteria for Selection of Old Monuments for Protection

9408. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has to take care of the monuments which are 100 years old and the rest which are less than this period, are looked after by the State Government ;

(b) what is the cut-off year for calculation of this period ; and

(c) how many new monuments have come under the care of Archaeological Survey of India with their names and the States to which they belong ?

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 ancient and historical monuments which are more than 100 years old at the time of their consideration for protection and which are found to be of national importance in view of their outstanding archaeological, historical and architectural value are declared protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, while in respect of the remaining the respective State Governments are concerned. The Act does not specify any cut-off year as such for this period.

(c) A list giving names of monuments and sites declared protected during the last three year is given below.

Statement*List of Monuments/Sites Declared Protection During the Last Three Years*

Sl. No.	Locality	District	State	Name of monument/site
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kanagiri	Prakasan	Andhra Pradesh	Prehistoric site locally known as Bogulla Gondi
2.	Pusalapadu	Prakasan	Andhra Pradesh	Ancient site and remains
3.	Vaso	Kheda	Gujarat	Vithalbai Haveli
4.	Leh	Leh	Jammu & Kashmir	Hemis Gumpha
5.	Thiksey	Leh	Jammu & Kashmir	Ancient Gumpha
6.	Phyang	Leh	Jammu & Kashmir	Buddhist Gumpha
7.	Shey	Leh	Jammu & Kashmir	Ancient Palace
8.	Leh	Leh	Jammu & Kashmir	Old Castle
9.	Gudnapur	North Kanara	Karnataka	Ancient site and monuments
10.	Udagolan	Bellary	Karnataka	Ashokan rock edicts
11.	Parel	Bombay city	Maharashtra	Monolithic bas relief of Siva
12.	Bhubaneswar	Puri	Orissa	Param guru temples
13.	Tajganj	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Bara Khamba
14.	Mandal	Chamoli	Uttar Pradesh	Rock inscription

[Translation]**Medical Facilities for Freedom Fighters**

9409. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have made arrangements in all their hospitals and dispensaries to provide free medical facilities to freedom fighters ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any instructions to this effect have been sent to all the Government hospitals and dispensaries in the country ;

(d) if not, when the necessary instructions are proposed to be issued ; and

(e) whether this facility is proposed to be made available to freedom fighters in Railway hospitals also ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d). Facilities for free medical treatment to Freedom Fighters and their families in Central Government hospitals have been provided. They are eligible to get treatment facilities at par with the group 'A' Officers of Central Govt. State Governments have already been requested to extend such facilities to Freedom Fighters in State Government Hospitals. They are not entitled for the treatment in the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries, which are

mainly for the Central Government employees.

(e) No.

Transportation of Coal by Railways

9410. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that coal supplied to industries or firms through railway contains 20 per cent dust and is less in weight by 20 per cent ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that as a result of this industries and other institutions have started getting coal through road transport instead of railway transport for the last four years ; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken by Railway Ministry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, (SHRI MADHĀVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b): Coal is loaded by the collieries. The Railways are only carriers who carry whatever quality and quantity of Coal is loaded in the wagons. The Railways are not aware of the extent of dust. It is difficult to assess the extent of short loading and the loss of coal in transit.

(c) While some coal moves by road also, the movement of coal by rail has been increasing from year to year. The figures of revenue earning coal carried by rail during the years 1983-84 to 1986-87 are given below :-

(in million tonnes)

1983-84	88.97
1984-85	91.58
1985-86	101.64
1986-87	109.33 (Provisional)

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Recruitment in Area Studies Research Centres

9411. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rules or guidelines exist for recruitment and selection of Professors, Readers and other teaching Staff in Area Studies Research Centres; if so the details thereof ;

(b) whether any preference is given in making selection on regional or local basis;

(c) if so, whether the present staff indicates any bias of regional or local selection ; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken to make recruitment/selection on merit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The UGC has not prescribed any rules or guidelines for the Selection and appointment of Professors, Readers and other teaching staff working in the area studies centres in different Universities. They are appointed according to the provisions in the Acts, Statutes and Ordinances of the concerned Universities.

(b) to (d). Generally appointments to the teaching positions in the Universities are made on the basis of open advertisement and selection. No studies have been conducted to assess the extent of regional or local bias, if any, in the selection of faculty in the area study centres.

University Grants Commission Minor Research Project to University and College Teachers

9412. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission awards minor research projects in Humanities and Social Sciences to University and College teachers;

(b) if so, the norms adopted by the University Grants Commission to accept as well as reject such projects; and

(c) the procedure followed by the Commission to award these projects;

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). Under the scheme of financial assistance for minor research projects, the UGC sanctions grants ranging between Rs. 500/- and Rs. 15,000/- to a teacher who wishes to undertake a minor research project or an investigation. Only permanent teachers working in a University, College or an Institution recognised under Section 2(f), and declared fit under Section 12 B of the UGC Act, are eligible for this grant. The applications received under the scheme are referred to experts in the concerned subjects and on their recommendations, the proposals are either approved or rejected. The experts also recommend the quantum of grants to be approved for each project. The projects are expected to be completed normally within two years.

C.G.H.S. Facilities to Central Government Employees posted in Bihar

9413. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government employees posted in Bihar are entitled for benefits under C.G.H.S.;

(b) if so, how many C.G.H.S. hospitals and dispensaries exist in Bihar; and

(c) if not, what other medical facilities are available to them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRÍ P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Central Government employees residing in areas covered by the Scheme are eligible for C.G.H.S. facilities in Patna, Bihar.

(b) At present 5 Allopathic dispensaries, 1 Ayurvedic and 1 Homoeopathic Unit is functioning under C.G.H.S. in Patna, Bihar.

(c) Central Government employees not covered by the C.G.H.S. are covered by CS (MA) Rules.

I.C.M.R. Project to Control Mosquitoes

9414. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has implemented the project for control of mosquitoes in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, when and in which parts of the country; and

(c) the outcome of the ICMR project with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The project is still going on

(b) A Science & Technology project on Integrated Vector Control of Malaria and Filariasis is being implemented by the ICMR through its permanent institutes, Malaria Research Centre and Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry. The field stations for control of Malaria are located at Nadiad (Kheda distt.) Gujarat, Shahjahanpur, Haldwani, Hardwar (UP), Berhampur (Orissa), Sonapur (Assam), Mandla (MP), Madras (TN) and Delhi (UT). Survey work has started to open a field station in Shankargarh (Distt. Allahabad) U.P. The field station for filariasis is at Shertallai, Kerala.

(c) The study on the bioenvironmental control of malaria in Nadiad and of Filariasis at Pondicherry clearly demonstrate that it is possible to control malaria and filariasis using non-insecticidal methods at cost effective means. Similar results are being achieved at other field stations. Besides the control of malaria mosquito densities in general and vector densities in particular have been reduced to low levels. Several schemes to improve the environment such as the tree plantations, improved chullahas, biogas plants, solar cookers, etc., have been introduced.

Scheme Regarding Local Languages as Medium of Instruction in Kumaon and Garhwal Universities

[*Translation*]

9415. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Kumaon and Garhwal Universities in Uttar Pradesh have prepared a scheme to make languages of the area a medium of instruction and have asked for assistance for the same from the University Grants Commission ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) No such proposal from these Universities has been received by the University Grants Commission ;

(b) *Does not arise.*

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tribal Areas of Uttar Pradesh

9416. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Kendriya Vidyalaya is

functioning in the areas predominantly inhabited by tribals in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where these are functioning ;

(c) if not, whether there is a proposal to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in the near future in Dharehula, an area predominantly inhabited by the tribals, in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh ;

(d) if so, the time by which it is proposed to be opened there ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). Since the scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas is intended to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and para-Military personnel, Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at the places having concentration of the aforesaid employees, irrespective of the population composition of the area.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No proposal has been received in the prescribed manner for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Dharehula.

Scheme to Project Jageshwar and Baijnath Temple

9417. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive scheme has been formulated for protection of Katarimal Sun Temple Jageshwar and Baijnath temples in Almora district in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The scheme formulated for these temples, including both structural conservation and chemical preservation, is under execution.

(b) During the last three years a sum of Rs. 3,13,139/- has been spent on these temples for the purpose. For the years 1987-88 an allocation of Rs. 1,35,000/- has been made for attending to structural repairs.

Development of Sports in Uttar Pradesh

9418. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted any scheme pertaining to development of sports in the State ; and

(b) if so, when 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). On proposal received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh financial assistance amounting to Rs. 168.28 lakhs was released during 1986-87, *inter-alia*, for the construction of 44 sports stadia, improvement of 32 existing stadia besides establishment of 64 new and maintenance of 327 existing rural sports centres.

[English]

Quality of Food served at International Airports

9419. SHRI CHIRANJI LALSHARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a general complaint at all the four International Airports in India about the poor quality of food, delayed service and exorbitant rates at the restaurants; and

(b) if so, what arrangements are proposed to be made to provide good quality food at reasonable rates at these International Airports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. There have been some complaints about catering facilities at International Airports.

(b) The services are being improved by introducing greater competition through induction of reputed caterers.

Passenger amenities at Palliady, Aloor, Eraniel, Nagercoil Railway Station

9420. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the long standing grievances of the passengers regarding the absence of platforms and other passenger amenities in the Palliady, Aloor, Eraniel and Nagercoil Town railway stations on Trivandrum-Kanyakumari railway line; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Facilities as considered justified for the quantum of traffic on these stations are already provided

(b) Does not arise.

School Health Programme in A.P.

9421. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether School Health Programme has been going on in Andhra Pradesh involving heavy expenditure ;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Union Government

for sharing of the costs for effective and better implementation of the Programme in view of financial constraints; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes Sir. The School Health Programme in Andhra Pradesh has been launched on 2.10.1985. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 307.46 lakhs for covering 60,00,000 primary school children for the year 1985-86.

(b) The Andhra Pradesh Government has recently requested the Union Government for reimbursement of whole or half of the expenditure of Rs. 220.00 lakhs incurred by the State Government upto the end of year 1986-87.

(c) There is no provision for reimbursement of expenditure already incurred by a State Govt. under State Sector School Health Services Scheme.

Setting up of National Institute of Maternal and Child Health at Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad

9422: SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Seventh Plan a budget provision has been made for setting up of a National Institute of Maternal and Child Health at Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad; and

(b) whether a Central team has visited Hyderabad and if so, whether the necessary clearance has been given?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, there is

a proposal for setting up of a National Institute of Maternal and Child Health at a suitable site in India. The Central Team with the objective of locating the Institute had visited a number of places and institution, including Niloufer. The recommendation of the Committee is yet to be received.

Cheating by Ground Engineers of IAC

9423. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ground engineers of the Indian Airlines have been found cheating more than 100 people to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs on the pretext of sending them to Jordan for employment;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has since been conducted; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against those held responsible?

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

(b) and (c) . Do no arise.

Revision of Pay Scales of Doctors and Specialists

[*Translation*]

9424. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

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

(a) whether pay scales of Doctors and Specialists working in Government hospitals have been revised again recently;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the reaction of the Doctors and Specialists against the revision of their pay-scales;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and^r

(e) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO) :
(a) Pay scales of CHS officers have been revised consequent on the recommendations of Fourth Central Pay Commission.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) to (e). A section of the Central Health Service doctors held a rally at the Boat Club on the 10th April, 1987. They have also submitted representation to the Government demanding one common scale of pay of

Rs. 3000-4500, with only one portal of entry at the recruitment level, minimum three time bound promotions in the first fifteen years of service, introduction of private practice for Government doctors failing which non-practising allowance @ 50% of Basic pay, grant of conveyance allowance, special/difficult and Rural Area Allowance, grant of Administrative Allowance/Teaching Allowance and Risk Allowance, Special pay to Medical Officers in the Scale of Rs. 3700-5000 as is admissible to officers in administrative Group 'A' services, enhancement of retirement age to 62 to 65 years and merger of different Sub-cadres of Central Health Service into one.

Orders regarding rates of Non-Practising Allowance and Conveyance Allowance to Central Health Service doctors have not yet been issued by the Government. Other recommendations of IV Pay Commission regarding revised Pay Scales and increase of posts at certain levels have been accepted by the Government.

Statement

Details of Pre-revised pay scales and Revised pay scales for Central Health Service Officers

Sl. No.	Designation of the post	Existing scale of pay (Rupees)	Proposed scales of pay (Rupees)
1.	Medical Officer	700-40-900-EB-40-1100-50-1300	2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000
2.	Senior Medical Officer	1100-50-1600	3000-100-3500-125-4500
3.	Chief Medical Officer	1500-60-1800-100-2000	3700-125-4700-150-5000
4.	Chief Medical Officer (Selection Gr.)	2000-125/2-2250	4500-150-5700
5.	Specialist Grade-II (Non-teaching) (Teaching & Public Health)	1100-50-1500-EB-60-1800	3000-100-3500-125-5000
6.	Associate Professor	1500-60-1800	3700-125-47-150-5000
7.	Specialist Grade-I (Teaching) (Non-teaching & Public Health)	1800-100-200-125/2-2250	4500-150-5700
8.	Supertime Grade (Level-II)	2250-125/2-2500	5900-200-6700

1	2	3	4
9.	Supertime Grade (Level-I)	2500-125/2-2750	
10.	Additional Director General of Health Services.	3000/- fixed	7300-100-7600
11.	Director General of Health Services	3500/- fixed	8000/- fixed

[English]

Review of Policy Re: control of Diseases under National Health Programme

9425. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :

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

(a) whether Government have reviewed their policy regarding the eradication or control of diseases for inclusion in the National Health Programme ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the criteria adopted in this regard ;

(c) whether there is a proposal to include cancer in the National Health Programme and if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the names of the diseases which were included in this programme during 1986-87 alongwith the measures taken for controlling them ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes. The Government have reviewed the policy, and programmes under the National Health Programme and formulated the National Health Policy which was presented to Parliament. The primary objective of this policy is attaining the goal of "Health for All by the Year 2000 AD" through the Universal provision of comprehensive Primary Health Care services.

(c) and (d). During the VII Five Year Plan, National AIDS Control Programme,

National Cancer Control Programme, Mental Health Programme and Dental Health Programme have been launched besides the ongoing programmes like Malaria, Filariasis, T.B., Leprosy, Diahoereal diseases, Guinea Worm, Kala-a-Zar, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Blindness, Goitre etc. In addition to prevent certain ailments which particularly affect the children viz., Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, Measles etc., Expanded Programme of Immunisation is also under implementation. Under these programmes, assistance in cash and kind and technical guidance is being provided. These programmes are directed towards control and containment of diseases.

Schools in Delhi Affiliated to different Boards of Examinations

9426. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether multiplicity of Examination Boards in Delhi is causing a lot of confusion amongst students of Delhi ;

(b) whether due to multiplicity of such Boards, different Schools in Delhi fall under different syllabi resulting in different norms and standards of examinations ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure uniform standard of education for ensuring parity to all students required to take common entrance tests for IITs, Medical Colleges and such other institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION, AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b). There are three agencies, namely, Central

Board of Secondary Education, Council of Indian School Certificate Examination and Jamia Millia Islamia, which conduct examinations for 10th class and 12th class. The schools, which seek affiliation to a particular Examination Board, have to follow the syllabi prescribed by that Board. therefore, there should not be any confusion among schools or students studying therein. Norms and standards of these examinations are by and large equivalent.

(c) Entrance Tests for admission to IIT's, Medical Colleges and other such institutions are held on All India basis. These Tests are not based on syllabus prescribed by any particular Examination Board.

Non-Implementation of Report of National Commission on Teachers

9427. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government and the University Grants Commission have taken note of the deep frustration and resentment among College and University teachers all over the country on account of the non-publication and non-implementation of the Report of the National Commission on Teachers which was submitted in early 1985, and on the negative recommendations of the Mehrotra Committee ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the frustration and resentment among the teachers ;

(c) whether the Mehrotra Committee had also taken into consideration the views of the representative organisations of the teachers while preparing the report ; and

(d) if so, the names of the organisations of College and University teachers whose views were considered by the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Organisations of Teachers in Universities and Colleges have been demanding an immediate revision of their pay scales. They have also been urging that the recommendations of the Mehrotra Committee on terms and conditions of their service should be delinked from pay scales. There have also been suggestions that the reports of the two Teachers' Commissions should be made public.

(b) The Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Mehrotra Committee on revision of pay scales are at the stage of finalisation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The names of the Associations of Teachers who have had discussions with the Mehrotra Committee are given in the given statement below.

Statement

1. Jawaharlal Nehru University Teachers Association, Delhi.
2. Jamia Teachers Association, Delhi.
3. Delhi University Teachers Association, Delhi.
4. All Kerala University Teachers Federation, Kerala.
5. Kerala University Teachers Association, Kerala.
6. Kerala Private College Teachers Association, Kerala.
7. All Kerala Private College Teachers Association, Kerala.
8. Government College Teachers Association, Kerala.
9. Kerala Agriculture University Teachers Association, Kerala.
10. Bombay University and College Teachers Union, Maharashtra.

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| 11. | Maharashtra University & College Teachers Union, Maharashtra | 28. | West Bengal College and University Teachers Association, West Bengal. |
| 12. | Bombay University Academic Staff Association, Maharashtra. | 29. | Kalyani University Teachers Association, West Bengal. |
| 13. | Association of Academic Staff, Punjarrao Krish Vidy, Maharashtra. | 30. | West Bengal University Teachers Association, West Bengal. |
| 14. | M.P.A.U., Rahuri, Maharashtra. | 31. | West Bengal College and University Teachers Association, West Bengal. |
| 15. | Association of Marathwada University Teachers, Maharashtra. | 32. | Association of West Bengal College Teachers Association, West Bengal. |
| 16. | Shivaji University Teachers Association, Maharashtra. | 33. | Burdwan University & College Teachers Association, West Bengal. |
| 17. | S.N.D.T. Teachers Association, Maharashtra. | 34. | I.S.M. Teachers Association, Bihar. |
| 18. | Association of University Teachers, Nagpur, Maharashtra. | 35. | Federation of University Teachers Association of Bihar. |
| 19. | Principal's representative, Maharashtra. | 36. | P.C. Department & R. College Teachers Association, Bihar. |
| 20. | Teachers Association, Indira Kala Sanghet Viswavidyalaya, Maharashtra. | 37. | University Service Teachers Association, Muzaffarpur, Bihar. |
| 21. | Bhopal University Teachers Association, Madhya Pradesh. | 38. | Magadh University Teachers Association, Bihar. |
| 22. | Madhya Pradesh University Teachers Association, Madhya Pradesh. | 39. | R.R. Teachers Association, Ranchi, Bihar. |
| 23. | Teachers Association, Vikram University, Madhya Pradesh. | 40. | Bhagalpur University Service Teachers Association, Bihar. |
| 24. | Teachers Association, J.N.K.U.V., Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. | 41. | L.N.M.U.T., Bihar. |
| 25. | Teachers Association, I.K.S.V., Khairgerh, Madhya Pradesh. | 42. | Bihar University Teachers Association, Bihar. |
| 26. | Teachers Association, R.D.V.V., Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. | 43. | Patna University Teachers Association, Bihar. |
| 27. | M.P.C.C. Teachers Association, Madhya Pradesh. | 44. | R.V.C., B.A.U. Ranchi, Bihar. |

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| 45. | Gujarat University Teachers Association, Gujarat. | 62. | Punjabi University Teachers Association, Punjab. |
| 46. | Gujarat Government College Teachers Association, Gujarat. | 63. | Punjab Agriculture University Teachers Association, Punjab. |
| 47. | South Gujarat University Teachers Association, Gujarat. | 64. | College Teachers Association, Punjab. |
| 48. | Saurashtra University Area College Teachers Association, Gujarat. | 65. | Principal Association, Punjab. |
| 49. | Gujarat State College Teachers Association, Gujarat. | 66. | Utkal University Teachers Association, Orissa. |
| 50. | Academic Staff Association, S.P. University, Gujarat. | 67. | Sambal University Teachers Association, Orissa. |
| 51. | Ayurved College Teachers Association, Gujarat. | 68. | Law Teachers Association, Orissa. |
| 52. | Himachal Government College Teachers Association, Himachal Pradesh. | 69. | Govt. College Teachers Association, Orissa. |
| 53. | H.P.K.V.V. Teachers Association, Himachal Pradesh. | 70. | B.U. Teachers Association, Orissa. |
| 54. | Staff Association, B.I.T.B., Pilani, Rajasthan. | 71. | Forum of College Professors, Tamil Nadu. |
| 55. | Rajasthan University Teachers Association, Jaipur, Rajasthan. | 72. | Madurai Kamaraj University Teachers Association, Tamil Nadu. |
| 56. | Jodhpur University Teachers Association, Rajasthan. | 73. | T.N.G.C. Teachers Association, Tamil Nadu. |
| 57. | Zonal Secretary, A.I.F.U.C.T.O., U.C.T.A., Rajasthan. | 74. | T.N. Government College Teachers Association, Madras, Tamil Nadu. |
| 58. | Udaipur University Teachers Association, Rajasthan. | 75. | College Teachers Association, Madras, Tamil Nadu. |
| 59. | Banasthali Teachers Association, Rajasthan. | 76. | Annamalai University Teachers Association, Tamil Nadu. |
| 60. | Kurukshetra University Teachers Association, Haryana. | 77. | A.U. Teachers Association, Tamil Nadu. |
| 61. | Punjab University Teachers Association, Punjab. | 78. | Teachers Association, Assam Agriculture University, Jorhat, Assam. |
| | | 79. | A.A.U. Teachers Association, Assam. |

80. Dibrugarh University Teachers Union, Assam.
81. Gauhati University Teachers Association, Assam.
82. N.E.H.U. Teachers Association, Assam.
83. Assam College Teachers Association, Assam.
84. Assam College Principals Association, Assam.
85. Garhwal University Teachers Association, Uttar Pradesh.
86. Lucknow University Teachers University, Uttar Pradesh.
87. Agra University Teachers Association, Uttar Pradesh.
88. Allahabad University Teachers Association, Uttar Pradesh.
89. Staff Association, Vet Section, C.S.A., Uttar Pradesh.
90. Avadh University Teachers Association, Uttar Pradesh.
91. Rohilkhand University Teachers Association, Uttar Pradesh.
92. Aligarh Muslim University Staff Association, Uttar Pradesh.
93. Uttar Pradesh Teachers Association, Uttar Pradesh.
94. Kashmir University Teachers Association, Jammu & Kashmir.
95. Jammu University Teachers Association, Jammu & Kashmir.
96. Jammu & Kashmir Agriculture University Teachers Association, J&K.
97. Faculty Association I.I.S. Science Bangalore, Karnataka.

98. Bangalore University Teachers Association, Karnataka.
99. Gulbarga University Teachers Association, Karnataka.
100. Mysore University Teachers Association, Karnataka.
101. Karnataka University Teachers Association, Karnataka.
102. Andhra Pradesh University Teachers Association, Andhra Pradesh.
103. Andhra Pradesh College Teachers Association, Andhra Pradesh.
104. Osmania University Teachers Association, Andhra Pradesh.
105. J.N.T.U. Teachers Association, Andhra Pradesh.
106. S.V. University Teachers Association, Andhra Pradesh.

**Long-Term Plan for Completion
of On-Going and New Railway
Projects**

9428. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have drawn up any long term or corporate plan for the completion of on-going Projects—New Railway lines and conversion say upto 2000 AD with specific targets for their phased construction by the end of each of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Plans for each project;

(b) if so, the likely date of completion of each of the projects, alongwith the dates of the laying of the foundation stones and the dates of the beginning of construction work in each case.; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether such a plan would be drawn up

indicating the phased programme of construction for each Project ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Target dates of completion of each New Line upto say 2000 A. D. will depend on final allocation of resources for new lines in each five year Plan. It is therefore not possible to draw up such a plan at present.

Target for Couple Protection Rate

9429. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed for the effective couple protection rate;

(b) whether Government propose to achieve the target by 1990; and

(c) how many sterilisations are proposed in order to achieve the target of couple protection rate ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c) The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages achieving effective couple protection rate of 42 per cent by the end of the Plan. Under the Seventh Five Year Plan, a target of 31 million Sterilisations has been fixed, besides targets for other Family Planning methods.

Proposal to Bring Statutory Medical Bodies Under One Roof

9430. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring all statutory medical bodies under one roof; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a move and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). There is a proposal for the establishment of Medical and Health Education Commission for coordination, planning and implementation of various medical and health education programmes in all branches of Health Sciences, planning for the development of Health manpower, allocation of funds and disbursement of grants to Medical and Health Institutions etc. No final decision has, however, been taken in this regard.

Manufacture of Copper T Without Licence

9431. DR. CHANDRASHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the registration of Design under Indian Patent Act, manufacturing of Copper T without the licence or the consent of Indian company will attract litigations;

(b) if so, whether this fact has been considered before recommending the import of know-how; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Know-How to Manufacture Copper-T

9432. DR. CHANDRASHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenous technology and capacity for the manufacture of Copper T is available in the country ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for recommending import of know-how of various types of machinery and equipments and moulds which are locally available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). At present copper-T is imported. To attain self sufficiency and avoid imports, permission has been given for foreign collaboration for local manufacture

Meanwhile copper-T made using indigenous technology is being evaluated.

Irrigation Potential Created in Karnataka

9433. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation projects in Karnataka during 1986-87 ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to create additional irrigation potential in Karnataka in the Seventh Plan ;

(c) if so, the target set therefor ; and

(d) the efforts made to achieve that target ?

THE MINISTER, OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Irrigation potential of 65,000 ha. is expected to be created from major and medium projects during 1986-87.

(b) to (d). An additional irrigation potential of 4.64 lakh ha. is targeted to be created from major, medium and minor schemes in VII Plan. The efforts to achieve the target include earmarking of outlays for selected projects to ensure their early completion and

monitoring the progress of important projects.

Vocational Education Programme

9434. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) the State-wise number of students who joined the Vocational Education Programme during each of the last three years and the current years ;

(b) how many of them got jobs during the same period and how many joined back the college education ; and

(c) the names of the States and Union Territories which run fullfledged vocational courses and how many of them have courses linked to practical training and job prospects in the respective States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Based on available information, a statement indicating the number of students enrolled in vocational courses during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 (statewise) is given below.

(b) Such statistical information is not normally maintained by this Ministry and therefore, it is not possible to furnish the desired information.

(c) Vocational courses at school level are presently being offered in the following states/UTs:-

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

Vocational courses are designed keeping in view future prospects of wage/self-

employment and practical training is an integral part of the courses.

Statement

Number of students enrolled in vocational courses at the + 2 state during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		Class XI	Class XII	Class XI	Class XII	Class XI	Class XII
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1660	N.A.	3200	3500	4800*	—
2.	Assam	N.A.	N.A.	50	50	N.A.	60
3.	Gujarat	1647	1794	1569	1647	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Haryana	1415	1769	2762	1920	1625	2149
5.	Karnataka	5428	3155	5477	3893	7014	3971
6.	Kerala	2652	750	3375	2606	3625	2840
7.	Maharashtra	16335	10658	19225	10500	22650	N.A.
8.	Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	750	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9.	West Bengal	N.A.	N.A.	1500	1500	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Tamil Nadu	N.A.	N.A.	37050	31000	N.A.	N.A.
11.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14	18	22	14	21	11
12.	Delhi	1482*		1566*		2751*	
13.	Goa, Daman & Diu	168	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Pondicherry	N.A.	N.A.	300	300	359	246
15.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	577	810

* Enrolment for both classes.

Railway Parcel Office in Bangalore

9435. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing Railway Parcel Office at Goods Shed Road,

Bangalore is housed in a very old and dilapidated building ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Smoking by Juveniles

9436. SHRI D.N REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether smoking among Juveniles is on the increase ; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). There is no data available to confirm that smoking among Juveniles is on the increase. However, a comprehensive Plan of Action against tobacco use in the country has been prepared and the following measures in this direction have been recently approved by the Government for initiating further action:

- (i) For making statutory warning more effective in the mind of consumers, use of other telling slogans in addition to the present warning and using a universally known danger signal like "Crossed-bones and a Skull".
- (ii) Printing of statutory warning in two languages viz. English and Hindi or the Regional Language at the point of sale.
- (iii) Enforcement of no smoking measures in different places such as Railway Stations, airports, Government offices, educational institutions, official conferences, symposia, meetings etc. including Display board such as 'No Smoking — Thank You' at the entrance to the conference rooms etc.

Necessary action has been initiated for both statutory action and other measures.

Utilisation of Vacant Railway Land

9437. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) the extent of vacant land owned by the Railways in the country and the percentage of the same in Kerala ;

(b) whether any requests for lease/letting on licence of Railway lands in Kerala have been received ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Railway Construction Works by Private Contractors

9438. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Ministry are considering to set up a separate Engineering Department in the Railways to cater to all the Railway construction works ;

(b) the percentage of the Railway construction works entrusted to private contractors ; and

(c) the total amount paid to private contractors or due to them for Railway construction works during 1986-87 ?

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

(b) and (c). For construction works, during 1986-87, payment made to private contractors is about Rs. 216 crores which is about 86% of payment to all contractors including public sector companies.

Birth and Death Rate of Children in the Country

9439. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has the highest number of births and maximum number of child deaths every year ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether it is due to inadequate incentives being given to doctors involved in the programme; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and to what extent Government propose to bring changes in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). There are countries with higher Birth Rates and higher Child Mortality Rates (Age Group 0-4 years) than India, based on the estimates of Birth Rate and Child Mortality Rate as published in the United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1983.

(c) Under the Family Planning Programme, incentives are given by the States to doctors. Private Medical Practitioners, who are members of Indian Medical Association and National Integrated Medical Association are entitled to an amount of Rs. 50/- per case of sterilisation done by them. Eight Finance Commission has also recommended special incentives to attract doctors in rural areas which include (i) rural allowance @ Rs. 250/- per month for doctors serving in PHCs and (ii) House Rent Allowance @ Rs. 150/- per month where doctors are not provided residential accommodation.

(d) Effective steps are being taken to promote Family Planning Programme for achieving reduction in Birth Rate keeping in view the goals set under National Health Policy. Besides the expanded programme of

Immunisation, Universal Immunisation Programme is being intensified in phases to enhance child survival.

[*Translation*]

Diseases Due to Contaminated Water

9440. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that as a result of drinking contaminated water, common people in Rajasthan are suffering from many types of diseases ;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have received reports from other States also that people are suffering from dreadful diseases due to drinking contaminated water ;

(c) if so, the measures being taken by government to save people from these diseases ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Diarrhoeal diseases, viral hepatitis, Polio Myelitis etc., are water-borne diseases and are endemic in all over the country including Rajasthan. In addition, Guinea worm is endemic in the states of, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

(c) Efforts are being made to provide safe-water supply to areas and environmental sanitation is being improved along with improvement of personal hygiene. Health education through mass-media is being intensified. Oral Rehydration Salts are being provided to the Multi-purpose workers and Government of India has also launched Guinea worm Eradication Programme with the objective of eradicating the disease by the end of 7th Plan. Control of Polio Myelitis forms part of Universal

Immunization programme. Specific treatment facilities are also being provided in all Government Hospitals, Dispensaries and Rural Health Centres. No shortage of drugs has been reported.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Construction of Football Stadium in Gangtok

9441. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Sikkim for construction of a football stadium in Gangtok ; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to meet the expenditure required to construct the stadium considering the fact that there is not a single proper football stadium in the whole of Sikkim ?

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.

Department for Study of Indian Languages in BHU

9442. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) has different departments for study of different Indian languages ;

(b) if so, the details of the languages ; and

(c) the number of students and teaching staff in each language ?

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

(b) and (c). The details of departments for the study of Indian languages in the Banarash Hindu University alongwith teaching staff and students in each department are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Number of teaching staff	Number of students
1.	Hindi	25	401
2.	Sanskrit	12	298
3.	Pali and Buddhist studies	4	42
4.	Urdu	4	50
5.	Bengali	6	31
6.	Telugu	4	63
7.	Marathi	3	20
8.	Indian Languages (Kannad, Nepali and Tamil Sections)	4	22

**Vocationalisation Schemes
of Different States**

9443. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

SHRISWAMI PRASAD SINGH

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

(a) the amount earmarked for the vocationalisation of Education in 1987-88 ;

(b) the amount provided to different States in 1987-88 for that purpose ;

(c) the schemes submitted by different State Governments in that regard ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) An amount of Rs. 50.00 crores has been provided in the budget for 1987-88 for vocationalisation of education.

(b) No amounts have been disbursed to the States so far.

(c) and (d). Since the Centrally sponsored scheme of vocationalisation of education has not been finalised so far, proposals from the States' UTs have not yet been called for.

Sports Hostels

9444. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the establishment of Sports Hostels for intensive coaching in certain selected disciplines ;

(b) if so, the number of Sports Hostels which have been set up in different States under the central scheme so far ; and

(c) the programme of Government in this regard in the Seventh Plan ?

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) Seven Sports Hostels have been opened so far one each in Bangalore (Karnataka), Bhiwani (Haryana), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Cuttack (Orissa), Bilaspur (H.P.), Gandhinagar (Gujarat) and Guwahati (Assam).

(c) During the Seventh Five Year Plan there is a proposal to open about 25 Sports Hostels

Appointment of Clerks in Indian Airlines

9445. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines had called hundreds of candidates from all over the country to bring type-writers to appear in typewriting test in the month of December, 1986 to fill posts of Clerks Typists in Indian Airlines ;

(b) whether it is a fact that no further action has been taken by the Airlines to process the cases of those who qualified in the said examination ;

(c) whether any representation has been received against this delay in the recruitment of clerks/typists , and

(d) the reasons for this delay ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The Candidates who qualified in the typing test have been asked to appear for interview before the Selection Board.

(c) and (d). There has been no inordinate delay in the recruitment of clerks/typists. Though no representation has been received in this regard, a reference on this subject had been received from a Hon'ble Member of Parliament.

[*Translation*]

Declaration of Roads in Uttar Pradesh as National Highways

9446. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any report recently from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for certain roads being declared as National Highways ;

(b) if so, the names of those roads ; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have proposed eleven State Roads for being declared as National Highways. The details of these roads are given in the statement given below :

(c) However, one of the road from Lucknow to Varanasi via Sultanpur, forming a part of the State Government's proposal of Lucknow - Sultanpur - Arrah - Patna Road had already been included in the National Highways system in October, 1984. No other road in U.P. can be accommodated in the aforesaid system owing to financial stringency under the Central Sector Roads programme at present.

Statement

Details of the roads forwarded by the U.P. Government for being classified as National Highways

Sl. No.	Name of the Road
(1)	(2)
1.	L.R.P. Road (Barcilly-Amingaon).
2.	Lucknow-Raibareilly-Allahabad-Mirzapur-Robertsganj-Chopan-Duddhi-Ranchi Road.
3.	Lucknow-Sultanpur-Arrah-Patna Road.
4.	Lucknow-Bachhrawan-Lalganj-Fatehpur-Banda-Sagar-Bhopal Road.
5.	Pilibheet-Haridwar-Ponta-Nahan-Ambala Road.
6.	Ghaziabad-Meerut-Haridwar.
7.	Gwalior-Jhansi-Khajuraho-Rewa.
8.	Gorakhpur-Nautanwa.
9.	Raipur-Varanasi.
10.	Ghazipur-Balia-Chhapra-Hajipur.
11.	G.T. Road (Ghaziabad-Aligarh-Kanpur).

[English]

Clinical Research Units

9447. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of clinical research units opened by the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy in tribal areas in different parts of the country and their location ;

(b) whether these units are housed in their own buildings or in rented buildings ; and

(c) the system followed for hiring buildings and setting their rents ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy has opened twenty Tribal Units as follows:

1. Clinical Research Unit (T) for Homoeopathy, Aizwal, Mizoram.
2. Clinical Research Unit (T) for Homoeopathy, Baster (MP)
3. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Nanobhoiwad, Bharuch.
4. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Dandeli Karnataka.
5. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Tulsipur Gonda (UP)
6. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Darjeeling (WB)
7. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Idukki, Kerala.
8. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Jeypore (Orissa).
9. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Karbianglon Assam.
10. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Kohima, Nagaland.
11. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Leh (J & K)
12. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Churacanly Manipur.
13. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Mangam, North Sikkim.
14. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Krishna Dt. Andhra Pradesh.
15. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Kanke, Ranchi, (Bihar).
16. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Kollu Hills, Salem Tamil Nadu.
17. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Muthialpet, Pondicherry.
18. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Temple Road, Shillong.
19. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh.
20. Clinical Research Units (T) for Homoeopathy, Agartala, Tripura.

(b) These Units are housed in rented premises except Clinical Research Unit (T) Itanagar, where the State Government has provided one Type III quarter rent free for our Unit.

(c) It is first ascertained from the local District Collectors/ District Magistrates/ Block Development Officers as to the availability of rent-free accommodation. In the absence of such rent-free accommodation, the Council hires premises after assessing the

area of accommodation for requisite minimum essential amenities and the prevalent market rate in that area. This information is communicated to the Headquarters office of the Council by the local officers. The Director thereupon sanctions hiring of the accommodation within the financial limit of Rs. 750/- per month which is within his powers. Necessary tenancy agreements are also entered into in accordance with the normal practise.

Closure of Homoeopathic Units

9448. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Central Research Institutes of Homocopathy, Calcutta, Drugs proving Research Unit, Bhagalpur and Clinical Research Unit, Pune, were closed down ;

(b) whether the closure had the approval of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Orders closing the Units were issued in March, 1986.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The closure of the units was based on a decision taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which reviewed the Plan and Non-Plan expenditure to effect economies.

Jeeps for Clinical Research Units in Tribal Areas

9449. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of jeeps procured for the clinical research units of the Central Council

for Research in Homocopathy in tribal areas;

(b) whether these are used by units in places other than tribal areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). Four Jeeps were procured one each for Bastar, Churachandpur (Manipur) and Kohima. Fourth Jeep has been temporarily given for the Clinical Research Unit at Puri. This Unit is engaged in research on Filaria. It is proposed to set up a Tribal Research Unit in Sambalpur (Orissa) to which this Jeep will be transferred eventually.

Promotion of SC and ST Officers in Central Water Commission

9450. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any action in pursuance of the Supreme Court Judgement dated 1 March, 1985 in Civil Appeal No. 680/85 in regard to the promotion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officers in select list to the grade of Directors/Superintending Engineers in the Central Water Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND:) (a) to (c). The Supreme Court judgement relates to Presidential Directives regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Sector Undertakings. The relevant instructions of the Department of Personnel and Training pertaining to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government have been followed in preparing the

select list for promotion to the grade of Director/Superintending Engineer in the Central Water Commission.

Wage Agreement between Indian Airlines and employees

9451. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether wage agreement has been reached between the employees of Indian Airlines and the Management;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the details of Charter of Demands of Indian Airlines employees?

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

(b) Meaningful negotiations with the Unions/Associations could be held by Indian Airlines after the guidelines with regard to financial parameters were available. Govt. have issued the guidelines in January, 1987.

(c) I.A. has 8 recognised Unions/Associations which represent different categories of employees of the Corporation. Separate charter of demands are presented by the various Unions/Associations. Some of the demands of the Unions/Associations contained in their Charters of Demands include Revision of Pay scales, Fitment, Career Pro-

gression, different type of allowances, Uniforms, Retirement age, etc.

Immunisation Rate for Children

9452. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Day this year had highlighted immunisation for children of 12 months in respect of measles, DPT and Polio; if so, the incidence of these diseases in 1981 and 1986;

(b) the status of immunisation in pregnant women; and

(c) what is the typical and drop-out rate of immunisation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The theme of the World Health Day 7th April, 1987 was "Immunization-a chance for every child". It highlighted immunization of children against six vaccine preventable childhood diseases namely diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio, measles, Tuberculosis and also the importance of TT vaccine to pregnant women and for the child to be born. The cases of measles, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and poliomyelitis as reported to Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) and compiled by CBHI is given below:

Name of Disease	Year	
	1981	1986*
Measles	1,97,129	1, 16, 333
Diphtheria	21, 130	5, 246
Pertussis	3, 59, 290	1, 24, 585
Tetanus	38, 844	25, 321
Polio	28, 709	14, 624

* Figures are provisional

(b) TT in pregnant women for the last three years is given below:

Year	Target	Achievement	% achievement of Target
1983-84	11.50	8.25	71.7
1984-85	13.03	9.36	71.6
1985-86*	12.86	10.36	80.6

* Figures are provisional

(c) There is no typical drop-out rate. However, usually estimated drop-out rates for the last three years are mentioned below. Drop-out rates may vary from region to region and in the same region from vaccine to vaccine :

% drop out rate 1983-84 to 1985-86

Vaccine	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
TT (PW)	21.29	20.00	17.42
D.P.T.	30.46	30.26	25.32
Polio	33.04	18.19	24.44
D.T.	21.68	21.08	18.08
Typhoid	24.84	21.14	24.30
T.T. (10 years)	24.06	12.76	20.78
T.T. (16 years)	21.26	22.50	16.80

Uniform System of Education in Public Schools

9453. PROF. NARAINCHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some public schools in Delhi are affiliated to the Council of Indian School Certificate Examination system :

(b) if so, the reasons for their not switching over to the Central Board of Secondary Education system as pronounced earlier ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to

introduce a uniform system of education in all the Public Schools ?

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

(b) and (c). Chapter VI Section 19(i) of the Delhi Education Act, 1973 states that for the purpose of any public examination every recognised higher secondary school shall be affiliated to one or more of the Boards or Council conducting such examination and shall fulfil the conditions specified by the

Board or Council in this behalf, and Chapter I, Section 2(S), recognises the Council for Indian School Certificate Examination as a body conducting all-India Public examinations. There is no proposal to make it mandatory for all schools to be affiliated to a Common Board of Examination.

Construction of National Highway Linking Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir

9454. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been received by Government for the construction of Jullunder-Hoshiarpur-Nadaun-Hamirpur-Rewalsar-Mandi National Highway so as to link it with National Highway No. 21 (Ambala-Chandigarh-Manali) and further provide a link with Manali-Leh Road, thus linking Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the decision of government thereon ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision is to be taken ?

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

(b) and (c). Owing to meagre allocation of funds under the Central Sector Roads programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is not possible to declare these roads as new National Highways at present.

Restoration of Land Inundated due To Farakka Barrage Project

9455. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far achieved in executing the scheme meant for the restoration for cultivation of a vast area inundated as a consequence of the Farakka Barrage Project in the Pogra-Bansloi river basins ;

(b) when the scheme is expected to be completed ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in executing the same ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). The civil works have been completed and installation of gates is expected to be completed by March, 1989.

(c) Delay is due to failure on the Part of the contractor.

Construction of Bridge Over Navigational Lock-gates

9456. SHRI ZAINAL ABDIN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct a bridge over the navigational lock-gates at Farakka ;

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

(c) the Progress made towards the execution of the scheme so far ; and

(d) when the construction of the bridge is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d). No decision has been taken to construct a flyover bridge across Navigation Lock at Farakka.

Malpractices by Officers on Allahabad Railway Division

9457. SHRI B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints alleging corrupt practices being indulged by the officers in the Engineering Department of Allahabad Division received by Government during the last three Years together with details thereof ;

(b) whether some of the Officers had have acquired assets disproportionate to their known sources of income ;

(c) if so, the action taken against such Officers ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to eliminate corruption and give clean administration to public as per declared policy of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) During the Period, 15 cases regarding allegations of corrupt Practices were registered by the Vigilance Organisation and the CBI, against 14 officers of the Engineering Department of Allahabad Division. Of these, 7 were closed in consultation with Central Vigilance Commission after investigation, as the allegation remained un-substantiated. In 5 cases, some of the allegations were substantiated, as a result of which disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against 2 officers and 5 officers have been warned counselled. The remaining 3 cases are still under investigation

(b) No such case has come to the notice of the Ministry of Railways

(c) In view of Position given against (b) above, question does not arise

(d) The following important steps are being taken :—

- (i) Development of sources of information, identification of corruption-prone areas and persons of doubtful integrity.
- (ii) Keeping watch on the work activities of such Persons and in such areas.
- (iii) Conducting frequent and surprise checks.
- (iv) Prompt investigation of complaints
- (v) Prompt initiation of proceedings for taking deterrent disciplinary action or prosecution in court.

- (vi) Close and frequent liaison with the CBI with whom useful information is exchanged.

Raids Against Railway Officers

9458. SHRI B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway Officers detected during raids conducted by Central Bureau of Investigation or Income Tax Authorities for having acquired assets and income disproportionate to their known sources of income during the last two years ;

(b) whether those officers are still in service or they are out of job ;

(c) the number of officers facing prosecution on the above charges in the Courts of Law ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to eliminate corruption in the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The following steps are taken to curb corruption on the Railways :—

- (i) Development of sources of information, identification of corruption-prone areas and persons of doubtful integrity.
- (ii) Keeping watch on the work/activities of such persons and in such areas.
- (iii) Conducting frequent and surprise checks.
- (iv) Prompt investigation of complaints.
- (v) Prompt initiation of proceedings for taking deterrent disciplinary action or prosecution in Court.
- (vi) Close and frequent liaison with the CBI with whom useful information is exchanged.

Narmada Valley Project

9459. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the present stage of implementation of the Narmada Valley Project ;

(b) the likely date of completion of the Project ; and

(c) the extent of benefits likely to go to the riparian State ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b). Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar Projects are in early stages of implementation and their completion will depend upon the availability of resources.

(c) The Narmada Sagar Project will provide annual irrigation in an area of 1.69 lakh hectares and generate power with an installed capacity of 1000 MW in Madhya Pradesh. The Sardar Sarovar Project will provide annual irrigation to areas of 17.92 lakh hectares in Gujarat and 0.73 lakh hectares in Rajasthan. It is expected to generate power of about 1450 MW which is to be shared by Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat in the ratio of 57:27:16.

Promotional Avenues for Medical Officers

9460. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the promotional avenues available to Medical Officers in various Central Services are too meagre as compared to other All India Service Personnel ;

(b) if so, at what scales the Medical Officers and officers of other All India Services start service and at what scales each category of officers generally retire, mentioning the average time taken before promotion to next higher scales each case ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure promotion of Medical Officers after the usual average service of eight years or so in a grade ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :

(a) The promotional avenues to CHS officers are not too meagre as compared to other All India Service Personnel.

(b) and (c) Statement-I indicating the scales of pay prescribed for the IAS, IPS and IFS is given below. The Members of the All India Services viz. IAS, IPS and IFS are initially appointed to the Junior time scale. They shall be promoted to the senior time scale of the service on completion of four years of service subject to the availability of vacancies and suitability for promotion.

The members of the All India Service become eligible for appointment to Super-time scale on completion of 16 years of service. However, the time actually taken for promotion to the selection grade and super-time scale of the three services varies from State to State depending on availability of vacancies.

Statement II indicating the scales of pay prescribed for the Central Health Service Officers and the time prescribed for their eligibility of promotion is given below. The actual time taken for promotion however differs from grade to grade and it depends upon the number of vacancies available and also the availability of officers with requisite number of years of service.

On completion of nine years of service they would be entitled to draw pay in the Junior Administrative Grade prescribed for the respective Service. The members of the All India Services are eligible to get selection grade on entering the 14th year of service.

Statement-I*Scales of pay of the three All India Services*

Scales	IAS	IPS	IPS
Junior Scale	Rs. 2200-75-3800-EB-100-4000	Rs. 2200-75-3800-EB-100-4000	Rs. 2200-75-3800-EB-100-4000
Senior Scale	Rs. 3200-100-3700-125-4700	Rs. 3000-100-3500-125-4500	Rs. 3000-100-3500-125-4500
(Note: Minimum 4 years completed service for all the three services).			
JAG	Rs. 3950-125-4500-150-5000	Rs. 3700-125-4700-150-5000	Rs. 3700-125-4700-150-5000
(Note: It will be non-functional and allowed after completion of 9 years of service for all the three services).			
Selection Grade	Rs. 4800-150-5700 (Note: Admissible on entering the 14th year of service for all the three services)	Rs. 4500-150-5700	Rs. 4100-150-5800
Supertime Scale	Rs. 5900-200-6700	Rs. 5100-150-5400-150-6150 (Rs. 5400 in the 18th year or later combined Grade) (DIG level II and level I) Rs. 5900-200-6700 (IG(P))	Rs. 4500-150-4700 (Conservator Level II & Level I) Rs. 5900-200-6700 Addl CCF & CC
Above Supertime scale			
Posts Equivalent to Addl. Secy. to GOI	Rs. 7300-100-7600	—	—
DGP	—	Rs. 7300-100-7600 in small States & Rs. 7600-100-8000 in big States	—
Pr. CCF	—	—	Rs. 7300-100-7600 in small States & Rs. 7600 (fixed) in big States.
Posts equivalent to Secretary to GOI	Rs. 8000	—	—

Statement-II
Promotional Avenues/ Recruitment in Central Health Service

Sl. No.	Designation of the post	Method of Recruitment	Scale of pay (in rupees)	Minimum service required for eligibility for promotion to next higher post.
1.	Medical Officer	Direct	2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000	5 years
2.	Senior Medical Officer	Promotion	3000-100-3500-125-4500	5 years
3.	Chief Medical Officer	Promotion	3700-125-4700-150-5000	2 years after
4.	Chief Medical Officer (Non-Functional Selection Gr.) N.F.S.G)	Promotion	4500-150-5700	reaching maximum of scale of CMO for NFSG. 7 years for Supertime Grade.
5.	Specialist Gr. II (Non-Teaching and Public Health)	Direct	3000-100-3500-125-5000	7 years
6.	Specialist Gr. II (Teaching)	Direct	3000-100-3500-125-5000	3 years
7.	Associate professor (Teaching)	Promotion Direct	3700-125-4700-150-5000	4 years
8.	Specialist Gr. I (Non-Teaching, Teaching & Public Health)	Promotion Direct	4500-150-5700	5 years.
9.	Supertime Grade	Promotion	5900-200-6700	3 years
10.	Additional Director General of Health Services.	Promotion	7300-100-7600	2 years
11.	Director General of Health Services.	Promotion	8000/- fixed	—

Reduction in N.P.A. to Doctors

9461. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that non-practising Allowance Payable to Central Government Doctors has been reduced from 50 Per cent of basic pay to only 10 per cent of basic pay consequent upon the implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations and has resulted in quantum reduction in non-practising allowance compared to that payable earlier ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) what is the maximum limit of special pay payable to officers in general Administration per month and the 'special pay' in the form of non-practising allowance payable to doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission in regard to grant of Non-Practising Allowance to Central Health Service doctors are still under considerations of the government.

(c) the maximum limit of Special Pay recommended by the IV Central Pay Commission is Rs. 500/- p.m. This recommendation of the Pay Commission has been accepted by the Government. Prior to 1-1-1986, the limit of special pay in the form of Non-Practising Allowance Payable to Central Health Service doctors was Rs. 600/- p.m.

Damage to Railway Property due to Agitations

9462. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details and extent of railway property burnt/damaged including train coaches, lines bridges during different agitations and terrorist activities during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ; and

(b) whether this damage is increasing year after year, if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The details and extent of approximate losses to the railway property due to agitations and terrorist activities during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as under :

Year	No. of incients	Amounts of loss
1984-85	83	Rs. 36,08,697.00
1985-86	45	Rs. 8,69,514.00
1986-87	53	Rs. 1, 41,14,963.00

(b) No Sir. As may be seen from (a) above, the number of incidents in 1985-86 and 1986-87 are less as compared to 1984-85. However, the loss to railway property has

increased in 1986-87 due to a major train accident that took place over Southern Railway as a result of sabotage.

**Syllabus for X Class Examinations of
Central Board of Secondary Education
and Kendriya Vidyalayas**

9463. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Central Board of Secondary Education examinations Kendriya Vidyalayas syllabus of courses covered in different subjects in class IX was not combined with the course covered in class X for purposes of final examination conducted by the Board at the end of that class X ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to combine the courses for both class IX and X for purposes of Board examination to be conducted at the end of class X if, so, the main reasons therefor ?

(c) whether implementation of the proposal will considerably add to the already heavy burdened students of Class X ;

(d) whether semester system has been successfully implemented in various areas of education ; and

(e) if so, whether similar semester system is proposed to be introduced in school education at various levels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Kendriya Vidyalayas are affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education for All India Secondary School (Class X) Examination. Central Board of Secondary Education has bifurcated Secondary and Senior Secondary

courses according to which class IX examination is conducted internally by the schools whereas class X examination is conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education. The final examination for Secondary School (class X) is based only on the syllabus and courses prescribed for class X.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Semester system has not been introduced in schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education including Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(e) Does not arise.

Disclosure of Assets by Railway Officers

9464. DR. B.L. SAILESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been made mandatory on the part of Gazetted Officers to disclose their movable and immovable property assets on prescribed proforma ;

(b) whether such returns have been submitted by all Gazetted Officers functioning on Allahabad Division ; and

(c) the details of vigilance cases pending against Junior Administrative Grade Officers functioning on Allahabad Division department-wise separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) On first appointment to service, all Gazetted Officers are required to give full details of their movable and immovable assets in prescribed proforma. Thereafter, annual returns of immovable property are required to be given by them. Transactions in immovable property and movable property over Rs 5000 - are also required to be intimated.

(b) Annual returns for the immovable property are filed by the officers after the end of each calendar year. Some of the officers

have yet to submit returns indicating the position of property held by them as on 1.1.1987. They have been reminded and the statements from them are expected shortly.

(c) Disciplinary proceedings are in progress against four officers (two from Commercial Department, one from Electrical Department and one from General Administration). Vigilance investigations are in progress against five other officers (one from Electrical Department, one from Personnel Department, two from Engineering Department and one from General Administration) for various irregularities in award of contracts, misuse of power, splitting of works, etc.

Publication of Book by India Council of Historical Research

9465. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN - Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No 594 on 9 April, 1987 regarding Publication of books by Indian Council of Historical Research and state :

(a) the names of the 41 manuscripts published by the Council till September 1978 with the original language and the language of publication :

(b) the names of 63 books under the same programme which have been published through private publishers etc. with the name of the original language and the language of publication as well as the name of

the publisher and the subsidy, if any, given by the Council for the publication in each case ;

(c) the date by which the programme of publication of the relating to the period 1937-47 are likely to be completed ; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on this project so far and the estimated expenditure on the project as a whole ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The titles of 41 books in English published into various Indian languages is given in the statement-I given below.

(b) The titles of 63 books in English published in various Indian languages through various publishers is given in the statement-II given below. No subsidy was given by the Council for any of these publication.

(c) The progress of work on the project was reviewed recently by the Advisory Committee of the ICHR and it has recommended that the term of the Project may be extended to 31.3.1992.

(d) An expenditure of Rs. 118 lakhs approximately has been incurred on the project upto March 31, 1986. Full details of the estimated expenditure for the completion of the project have not yet been worked out.

Statements-I

Statements of Books translated and published upto September 1978

Sl. No.	Name of the Book	Language of which translated
1	2	3
1	Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India	Tamil
2	Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India	Hindi
3	Social Changes in Early Medieval India	Hindi

1	2	3
4	Social changes in Early Medieval India	Urdu
5	Myth & Reality	Hindi
6	Social Background of Indian Nationalism-1 Edition	Hindi
7	The Rise and Fall of the Maratha Empire	Hindi
8	The Origin and Development of Vaisnavism	Hindi
9	India at the Death of Akbar	Hindi
10	Financial Foundation of the British Raj	Hindi
11	Problems and Policies of the British Raj in India	Hindi
12	Communities and the Writing of Indian History	Bengali
13	The Early History of Deccan	Hindi
14	India Today	Hindi
15	Aspects of Political Ideas & Institutions in Ancient India	Hindi
16	The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism	Hindi
17	Asoka and the Decline of Mauryas	Hindi
18	Land Revenue Administration under the Mughals	Hindi
19	Revenue System in Post-Maurya and Gupta Times	Hindi
20	The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb	Hindi
21	Social Changes in Early Medieval India	Marathi
22	Myth & Reality	Marathi
23	The Origins of India's Foreign Policy	Urdu
24	Land Revenue Administration under the Mughals	Urdu
25	Social Changes in Early Medieval India	Bengali

1	2	3
26.	Indian Feudalism	Bengali
27.	Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court	Bengali
28.	Delhi Sultanate-Vol. I	Hindi
29.	Delhi Sultanate-Vol. II	Hindi
30.	Light on Early Indian Society and Economy	Hindi
31.	India Today	Tamil
32.	Katherine Mayo and India	Marathi
33.	Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India	Marathi
34.	Slavery in Ancient India as Depicted in Pali & Sanskrit Texts	Marathi
35.	Communalism and the Writing of Indian History	Gujarati
36.	Social Changes in Early Medieval India	Gujarati
37.	The History of Shahjahan of Delhi	Urdu
38.	The Industrial Evolution of Indian in Recent Times, 1860-1939	Urdu
39.	The Rise of Business Corporations in India	Urdu
40.	Social Changes in Early Medieval India	Malayalam
41.	Communalism and the Writing of Indian History	Malayalam

Number of students enrolled in vocational courses at the M=2 state during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87

Statement-II

Books translated and published

Sl. No.	Name of the Book	Author's Name	Language which in translated	Name of the Publisher
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India	S. Nurul Hasan	Tamil	New Century Book House (P) Ltd., Madras.
2.	Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal	S. Nurul Hasan	Hindi	Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi.
3.	Social Changes in Early Medieval India	R.S. Sharma	Hindi	Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Social Changes in Early Medieval India.	R.S. Sharma	Urdu	Maktaba Jamia Ltd., Delhi.
5.	Myth & Reality.	D.D. Kosambi	Hindi	Macmillan Co., of India Ltd., Delhi.
6.	Social Background of Indian Nationalism 1st Edition.	A.R. Desai	Hindi	-do-
7.	The Rise and Fall of the Maratha Empire.	R.V. Nadkarni	Hindi	-do-
8.	The Origin and Development of Vaisnavism.	Suvira Jaiswal	Hindi	-do-
9.	India at the Death of Akbar.	V.H. Moreland	Hindi	-do-
10.	Financial Foundations of the British Raj	S. Bhattacharya	Hindi	-do-
11.	Problems and Policies of the British Raj in India.	Hiralal Singh	Hindi	-do-
12.	Communalism and the Writing of Indian	Romila Thapar, Harbans Mukhia, Bipan Chandra	Bengali	K.P. Bagchi & Co., Calcutta.
13.	The Early History of Deccan	Yazdani	Hindi	Macmillan Co., of India Ltd., New Delhi.
14.	India Today	R. Palme Dutt	Hindi	-do-
15.	Aspects of Political Ideas & Institutions In Ancient India.	R.S. Sharma	Hindi	-do-
16.	The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism.	Bipan Chandra	Hindi	-do-
17.	Asoka and the Decline of Mauryas.	Romila Thapar	Hindi	-do-
18.	Land Revenue Administration Under the Mughals	N.A. Siddiqui	Hindi	Radha Krishna Prakashan, New Delhi
19.	Revenue System in Post-Maurya and Gupta Times.	D.N. Jha	Hindi	-do-
20.	The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb.	M. Athar Ali	Hindi	-do-

21.	Social Changes in Early Medieval India.	R.S. Sharma	Marathi	Lok Vangmaya Griha Pvt Ltd., Bombay.
22.	Myth & Reality.	D.D. Kosambi	Marathi	-do-
23.	The Origins of India's Foreign Policy	Bimla Prasad	Urdu	Bureau for Promotion of Urdu New Delhi.
24.	Land Revenue Administration under the Mughals.	N.A. Siddiqui	Urdu	-do-
25.	Social Changes in Early Medieval India.	R.S. Sharma	Bengali	K P. Bagchi & Co., Calcutta.
26.	Indian Feudalism	R S Sharma	Bengali	K.P. Bagchi & Co., Calcutta.
27.	Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court.	Satish Chandra	Bengali	-do-
28.	Delhi Sultanate- Vol. I	M. Habib and K.A. Nizami	Hindi	Macmillan Co., of India Ltd., New Delhi.
29.	Delhi Sultanate- Vol. II	-do-	Hindi	-do-
30.	Light on Early Indian Society & Economy.	R.S. Sharma	Hindi	Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi.
31.	India Today.	R. Palmo Dutt	Tamil	Now Century Book House(P) Ltd., Madras.
32.	Katherine Mayo and India.	M. Jha	Marathi	Popular Prakashan Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
33.	Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India.	S. Nurul Hasan	Marathi	Lok Vangmaya Griha Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
34.	Slavery in Ancient India, as depicted in Pali & Sanskrit Texts.	Dev Raj Chanana	Marathi	-do-
35.	Communalism and the Writing of Indian History.	Romila Thapar, Harbans Mukhia, Bipan Chandra	Gujarati	-do-
36.	Social Changes in Early Medieval India	R.S. Sharma	Gujarati	-do-
37.	The History of Shahjahan of Delhi.	B.P. Sharma	Urdu	Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, New Delhi.

1	2	3	4	5
38.	The Industrial Evolution of Indian in Recent Times, 1860-1939	D.R. Gadgil	Urdu	Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, New Delhi
39.	The Rise of Business Corporations in India.	R.S Rungta	Urdu	-do-
40.	Social Changes in Early Medieval India.	R S Sharma	Malayalam	Prabhat Book House, Trivandrum
41.	Communalism and the Writing of Indian History	Romila Thapar	Malayalam	-do-
42.	Financial Foundations of the British Raj.	S. Bhattacharya	Bengali	K.P Bagchi & Co., Calcutta.
43.	The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb	M. Athar Ali	Bengali	-do-
44.	Shudras in Ancient India	R.S Sharma	Hindi	Macmillan Co., of India Ltd., New Delhi.
45.	The Cholas	K W Sastri	Hindi	-do-
46.	Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznin	M Habib	Hindi	Radha Krishna Prakashan, New Delhi.
47.	Social Changes in Early Medieval India.	R.S Sharma	Tamil	New Century Book House Pvt Ltd., Madras.
48.	List on Early Indian Society & Economy	R S Sharma	Marathi	Lok Vangmaya Griha Pvt Ltd., Bombay
49.	Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India	S Nurul Hasan.	Gujarati	-do-
50.	The Economic History of India-Vol I	R C Dutt	Urdu	Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, New Delhi
51.	The Economic History of India-Vol. II	R C Dutt	Urdu	-do-
52.	Shudras in Ancient India.	R.S. Sharma	Urdu	-do-
53.	Political Theory of Delhi Sultanate	M Habib S Khan	Urdu	-do-
54.	Sangam Polity	N Subramanian	Kannada	The Institute of Kannada Studies, Mysore.
55.	A History of India-Vol. I	Romila Thapar	Kannada	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
56	Land Revenue Administration under the Mughals	N A Siddiqui	Bengali	Pearl Publishers, Calcutta
57	Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan	K M Ashraf	Bengali	-do-
58	A History of India— Vol I	Romila Thapar	Bengali	Orient Longman Ltd, New Delhi
59	From Akbar to Aurangzeb	W H Moreland	Urdu	Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, New Delhi
60	The Cholas	K A Nilkanta Sastri	Urdu	-do-
61	The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India	A B M Habibullah	Urdu	-do-
62	Administration and Social Life under the Vijayanagar Empire	T V Mahalingam	Urdu	-do-
63	From Akbar to Aurangzeb	Moreland	Kannada	Institute of Kannada Studies, Mysore University Mysore

All the books have been translated from English

[*Translation*]

Steps to Prohibit Smoking in Public Places

9466. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to prohibit smoking in Government Offices, hospitals and public places as is being contemplated by the Maharashtra Government ,

(b) whether the Union Government have received such a demand from various States, organisations engaged in the work of prohibition and other organisations in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government are aware of the draft law formulated by the lawyers Organisation of the USA and the Health Department of New York State in this regard ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) the steps taken during the last two years for Prohibiting smoking which is injurious to health and the steps proposed to be taken during next three years in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (f) A comprehensive plan of action against tobacco use in the country has been prepared for implementation which includes both voluntary and statutory measures. All the State Govts. U.T. Administrations and Ministries/Departments of Government of India have been requested

for the enforcement of no smoking measures in different places such as Railway Stations, airports, Government offices, educational institutions, official conferences, symposia meetings etc. Display of board such as 'No smoking Thank you' at the entrance to the conference room etc. has been suggested. The response to this suggestion has been very encouraging from all quarters including state Govts. Most of the State Governments are taking action to encourage non-smoking in public Places, Government offices, educational institutions etc. Other measures include—(i) for smoking statutory warning more effective in the mind of consumers, use of other telling slogans in addition to present warning and using a universally known danger signal like "Crossed-bones and a Skull". (ii) Printing of statutory in two languages viz. English and Hindi or the Regional language.

Health education measures highlighting hazards of smoking through T.V. Radio spots and mass media have been intensified.

This Ministry have no information in regard to draft law formulated by the lawyers' organisation of USA and those of Health Deptt. of New York State.

[English]

Vacation of Quarters by Retired Railway Employees/Officers

9467. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the permissible period regarding retention of Railway quarters after retirement of service ;

(b) the number of retired employees who have not vacated railway quarters even after lapse of two to four years of their retirement ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against such employees for getting railway quarters vacated without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS* (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) First 4 months on normal rent and next four months on educational or sickness account on double the normal rent, etc.

(b) 2648.

(c) Action as follows is being taken :— (i) Eviction proceeding ; (ii) with-holding of DCRG of the retired employees for Penal rent recoveries, etc.; and (iii) Disallowance of one set of retirement passes for every one month of unauthorised occupation of railway quarters.

Proposal to Set up Hindi University in the South

9468. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Hindi University in the South ;

(b) if so, where it is proposed to be established; and

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

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

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

National Highways in the Country

9469. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHO-SALE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names and length of each National Highway in the country, State-wise ; and

(b) the criteria for maintenance and development of National Highways as on 15 February, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) Development and Maintenance of

National Highways is a continuous process and improvement works are taken up keeping in view existing condition of National Highways, traffic intensity, *inter-se* priority on an All India basis and funds available for the Purpose.

Statement

Names of National Highways, their length and the States through which they pass

Sl. No.	Name (NH No.)	Length in kms (Provisional)	States/UTs through which passing
1	2	3	4
1.	1	456	Delhi, Haryana & Punjab
2.	1A	663	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, & J & K
3.	1B	107	Jammu & Kashmir
4.	2	1490	Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.
5.	3	1161	Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra.
6.	4	1235	Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu.
7.	4A	153	Karnataka & Goa.
8.	4B	27	Maharashtra.
9.	5	1533	Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, & Tamil Nadu.
10.	5A	77	Orissa
11.	6	1645	Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar & West Bengal.
12.	7	2369	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Tamil Nadu.
13.	7A	51	Tamil Nadu
14.	8	1428	Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat & Maharashtra.
15.	8A	378	Gujarat
16.	8B	206	Gujarat
17.	8C	46	Gujarat

1	2	3	4
18.	9	791	Maharashtra, Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh.
19.	10	403	Delhi, Haryana & Punjab
20.	11	582	Uttar Pradesh & Rajasthan
21.	12	890	Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan
22.	13	491	Maharashtra & Karnataka
23.	15	1526	Punjab, Rajasthan & Gujarat
24.	17	1269	Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka & Kerala
25.	17A	19	Goa
26.	21	323	Chandigarh, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh.
27.	22	459	Haryana, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh
28.	23	459	Bihar & Orissa
29.	24	438	Delhi & Uttar Pradesh
30.	25	319	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh
31.	26	396	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh
32.	27	93	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh
33.	28	570	Uttar Pradesh & Bihar
34.	28A	68	Bihar
35.	29	196	Uttar Pradesh
36.	30	230	Bihar
37.	31	1125	Bihar, West Bengal & Assam
38.	31A	92	West Bengal & Sikkim
39.	31B	19	Assam
40.	31C	235	West Bengal & Assam
41.	32	179	Bihar & West Bengal
42.	33	352	Bihar
43.	34	443	West Bengal
44.	35	61	West Bengal

1

45.	36	170	Assam & Nagaland
46.	37	680	Assam
47.	37A	23	Assam
48.	38	54	Assam
49.	39	436	Assam, Nagaland & Manipur
50.	40	161	Meghalaya
51.	41	51	West Bengal
52.	42	261	Orissa
53.	43	551	Madhya Pradesh, Orissa & Andhra Pradesh
54.	44	495	Meghalaya, Assam & Tripura
55.	45	387	Tamil Nadu
56.	45A	40	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry
57.	46	132	Tamil Nadu
58.	47	640	Tamil Nadu & Kerala
59.	47A	6	Kerala
60.	48	328	Karnataka
61.	49	160	Tamil Nadu
62.	50	192	Maharashtra
63.	51	149	Assam & Meghalaya
64.	52	850	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh
65.	52A	25	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh
66.	53	320	Assam & Manipur
67.	54	560	Assam & Mizoram
68.	54A	9	Mizoram
69.	54B	27	Mizoram
70.	56	285	Uttar Pradesh
71.	NE-I	93	Gujarat

Proposal to hire Commercial Jet concorde

9470. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHO-SALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state: (a) whether a proposal to hire some supersonic commercial Jet Concorde is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the name of the country from whom the jet Concorde is to be hired ;

(c) what are the advantages of commercial Jet Concorde to the Passengers and in the control of noise pollution ;

(d) whether Government have permitted Concorde charters in the country during the current year ; and

(e) if so, the details of such permitted Concorde charters to be operated and names of places to be connected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A concorde aircraft is faster and therefore, reduces the time taken in any journey. However, it causes noise pollution.

(d) and (e). Government recently permitted two foreign concorde charters to stop at Delhi in transit on the condition that on populated areas, they should travel at subsonic speed.

Expansion of Vayudoot

9471. SHRI PRATAPRAO B BHO-SALE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide Vayudoot service in some more metropolitan cities during 1987 ,

(b) if so, the details of such proposal ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the names of district headquarters to be linked with Vayudoot service during 1987 to 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (d). Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to progressively airlink the stations listed in the statement given below within the current plan period

Statement

List of Stations Proposed to be Airlinked during the Current Five Year Plan Period

1	2	3	4
1.	Pondicherry	9.	Simla
2.	Patiala	10.	Faizabad
3.	Jullunder	11	Neyveli
4.	Rupsi	12.	Jagdalpur
5.	Rajouri	13.	Bilaspur
6.	Surankot	14.	Tuticorin
7.	Kishtwar	15.	Raichur
8.	Lakshwadeep	16.	Gaya

1	2	3	4
17.	Purnea	31.	Dhanbad
18.	Jharsuguda	32.	Diu
19.	Kolhapur	33.	Dwarka
20.	Jaigaon	34.	Ganganagar
21.	Akola	35.	Gangtok
22.	Chandrapur	36.	Ghazipur
23.	Tirunelveli	37.	Gopalpur
24.	Abu Road	38.	Itanagar
25.	Ajmer	39.	Hubli
26.	Alwar	40.	Jammu
27.	Bhatinda	41.	Misa
28.	Bhilai	42.	Nazira
29.	Calicut	43.	Pathankot
30.	Chetnad	44.	Sadiya

The above stations will be airlinked subject to the availability of aircraft capacity, airport and infrastructural facility.

Preservation of Minarete in Shahi Jama Masjid Agra

9472. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the courtyard Minarete nearly 120 ft. high in the Shahi Jama Masjid, Agra, which is a protected monument under the Archaeological Survey of India has bent from 90 to 80 posing constant danger of falling down and that it has been tied up with wooden poles ;

(b) if so, when the curve in the Minarete was first noticed ; and

(c) the steps which have been taken by

government so far for the preservation of the Minarete and also to ensure safety of people who visit the Mosque ?

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

(b) and (c). Does not arise. However the weathered and damaged veneer stones on the southern minaret are to be replaced with new ones. It is for this purpose that the scaffolding has been erected. Repairs to the north-west minaret are nearing completion. The marble veneer in this mosque had also been chemically cleaned and treated.

**Improvement of National Highway
No. 43**

9473. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the improvement of National Highway No. 43, State-wise, during 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(b) the physical targets for improvement set up during the aforesaid years and the actual performance, State-wise.

(c) whether the progress has been tardy in the portion of the aforesaid Highway in the State of Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Expenditure incurred on NH43 during 1985-86 & 1986-87 is as under :—

(Rs. in lacs)

	1985-86	1986-87
Madhya Pradesh	225.71	148.67
Orissa	45.81	22.86
Andhra Pradesh	14.76	26.30

(b) Targets and achievements during 1985-86 & 1986-87 for widening of roads to double lane standards and construction/re-construction of bridges are as under :—

	Targets		Achievements	
	Road (kms)	Bridge (Nos.)	Road (kms)	Bridge (Nos.)
Madhya Pradesh	19	4	19	3
Orissa	4	4	3	—
Andhra Pradesh	10	—	10	—

(c) and (d) There has been delay in the award of works in Koraput District of Orissa because of the higher tender rates recieved on invitation of tenders.

**Setting up of Lethotripsy Centres in
Bombay and Delhi**

9474. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lethotripsy equipments are used in removal of renal stones through shock waves without resorting to surgery and hospitalisation ;

(b) whether Standard Medical and Pharmaceuticals Lethotripsy (SMPL) plans to set up two Lethotripsy centres in Bombay and Delhi at cost of Rs. 5 crores ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to help this organisation in setting up such centres in all the big cities ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes.

(b) Government is not aware of any private organisation planning to set up Lithotripsy Centres.

(c) and (d). There is no scheme under which Private organisation could be helped in setting up such centres.

Projects Sanctioned Under Integrated Child Development Scheme

9475. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects State-wise under Integrated Child Development Scheme which have been sanctioned during Sixth and Seventh Plans ;

(b) the details of such projects specifically sanctioned during 1986-87 and the names of State to be covered under such projects ;

(c) what are the details of outlays for each State under this programme during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 ; and

(d) the detailed activities of voluntary organisations and their locations in each State and Union Territory ?

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

(b) Statement-II is given below.

(c) Outlays of Rs. 71.00 crores & Rs. 135.00 crores have been made for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. However, an actual expenditure (including training) of Rs. 83.30 crores has been incurred during 1986-87. The Statewise break up is given below in statement-III. No State-wise allocation of funds under the ICDS is made since funds are released to States/Union Territories based on the actual requirements of States/Union Territories, depending upon the various stages of the operationalisation of the Projects. As such, no specific initial State-wise allocation is made for any particular financial year. No new projects have, however, been sanctioned for 1987-88.

(d) The State and Union Territory-wise details of voluntary organisations entrusted with the I.C.D.S. Projects will be furnished later, as the latest information on these is being collected.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of ICDS Projects Sanctioned during		
		Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61	20	81
2.	Assam	30	15	45
3.	Bihar	84	48	132
4.	Gujarat	40	15	55
5.	Haryana	21	9	30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9	9	18

1	2	3	4	5
7	Jammu & Kashmir	10	10	20
8.	Karnataka	40	16	56
9.	Kerala	30	12	42
10.	Madhya Pradesh	64	57	121
11	Maharashtra	75	21	96
12.	Manipur	7	6	13
13.	Meghalaya	8	5	13
14.	Nagaland	9	6	15
15	Orissa	35	41	76
16	Punjab	24	14	38
17	Rajasthan	38	18	56
18	Sikkim	—	—	—
19	Tamil Nadu	36	26	62
20	Tripura	8	2	10
21	Uttar Pradesh	133	51	184
22	West Bengal	65	40	105
<i>Union Territory</i>				
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	—	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8	9	17
3	Chandigarh	1	—	1
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
5	Delhi	12	4	16
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	7	3	10
7	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
9	Pondicherry	1	2	4
Total		467	461	1328

Statement-II

Sl. Project/District No.		Sl. Project/ District No.	
(1) Andhra Pradesh		(3) Bihar	
1. Madakasira	Anantapur	1. Gopikander	Dumka
2. Rajamundry	East Godavari	2. Kathi-Kund	-do-
3. Kanchikacherla Krishna		3. Amas	Gaya
4. Chintapalli	Nalgonda	4. Gaya City	Gaya
5. Nellore	Nellore	5. Manpur	Gaya
6. Kovvur	-do-	6. Dumari	Gumla
7. Madnoon	Nizamabad	7. Ghaghara	-do-
8. Kurupam	Vizianagarem	8. Kandara	-do-
9. Chintalapudi	West Godavari	9. Kurdeg	-do-
10. Sirchilla	Karimnagar	10. Raidih	-do-
(2) Assam		11. Sundar	Paharigoddo
1. Katilcerra	Cachar	12. Hunterganj	Hazaribagh
2. Narsinghpur	-do-	13. Jamshedpur	Jamshedpur
3. Barobazar	Kakrajhar	14. Mahuadanj	Palamau
4. Dimoria	Kamrup	15. Karra	Ranchi
5. Chinthong Karbi Anglong. (North Calcheer Hill)		16. Amra Para	Sahibganj
6. Gouripur	Dhubri	17. Pakuria	-do-
7. Tihu Barma	Nalbari	18. Puthna	-do-
8. Tamulpur	-do-	19. Kumardungi	Singhbhum
9. Bhurbandha	Nowgong	20. Manoharpur	-do-
10. Socheng Karbi	Ang. long	21. Sonua	-do-
		22. Tantt Nagar	-do-
		23. Tehthaitanger	Cumla

Sl. Project / District
No

(4) Gujarat

- | | | |
|----|------------|--------------|
| 1. | Ahmedabad | Ahmedabad II |
| 2. | Pavijetpur | Baroda |
| 3. | Dohad | Panchmahal |
| 4. | Morvi | Rajkot |
| 5. | Bhiloda | Sabarkanta |
| 6. | Mangrol | Surat |
| 7. | Pardi | Valsad |

(5) Haryana

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---------|
| 1. | Barara | Ambala |
| 2. | Bilaspur | -do- |
| 3. | Bhiwani Khera | Bhiwani |
| 4. | Ratia | Hissar |
| 5. | Rajound | Jind |

(6) Himachal Pradesh

- | | | |
|----|------------|---------|
| 1. | Bharmour | Chamba |
| 2. | Pragpur | Kangara |
| 3. | Nichar | Kinnaur |
| 4. | Mandisadar | Mandi |
| 5. | Gopalpur | -do- |
| 6. | Pachhad | Sirmour |

(7) Jammu & Kashmir

- | | | |
|----|---------|----------|
| 1. | Breng | Anantnag |
| 2. | Shopian | Pulwama |

Sl. Project / District
No

- | | | |
|----|------|-------|
| 3. | Marh | Jammu |
|----|------|-------|

- | | | |
|----|---------|------|
| 4. | Bishnah | -do- |
|----|---------|------|

- | | | |
|----|------|--------|
| 5. | Bani | Kathua |
|----|------|--------|

(8) Karnataka

- | | | |
|----|--------|---------|
| 1. | Hospet | Bellary |
|----|--------|---------|

- | | | |
|----|-------|---------|
| 2. | Hubli | Dharwad |
|----|-------|---------|

- | | | |
|----|----------|----------|
| 3. | Gulbarga | Gulbarga |
|----|----------|----------|

- | | | |
|----|-----------|-------|
| 4. | Bagepalli | Kalar |
|----|-----------|-------|

- | | | |
|----|-----------|--------|
| 5. | Gundulpet | Hysore |
|----|-----------|--------|

- | | | |
|----|-----------|------|
| 6. | Yellandur | -do- |
|----|-----------|------|

- | | | |
|----|----------|---------|
| 7. | Devadurg | Raichur |
|----|----------|---------|

- | | | |
|----|------|--------|
| 8. | Sira | Tumkur |
|----|------|--------|

(9) Kerala

- | | | |
|----|----------|-----------|
| 1. | Peravoor | Cannanore |
|----|----------|-----------|

- | | | |
|----|--------|--------|
| 2. | Arudai | Idukki |
|----|--------|--------|

- | | | |
|----|---------|---------|
| 3. | Chittor | Palghat |
|----|---------|---------|

- | | | |
|----|------------|------|
| 4. | Ottappalam | -do- |
|----|------------|------|

- | | | |
|----|-------------|---------|
| 5. | Puzhayannur | Trichur |
|----|-------------|---------|

- | | | |
|----|-------------|------------|
| 6. | Vamanapuram | Trivandrum |
|----|-------------|------------|

(10) Madhya Pradesh

- | | | |
|----|--------|--------|
| 1. | Geedam | Baster |
|----|--------|--------|

- | | | |
|----|-------------|------|
| 2. | Lohandiguda | -do- |
|----|-------------|------|

- | | | |
|----|-----------|------|
| 3. | Kondagaon | -do- |
|----|-----------|------|

- | | | |
|----|---------|------|
| 4. | Charama | -do- |
|----|---------|------|

Sl. No.	Project/District	Sl. No.	Project/District
5.	Darbha Baster	29.	Baikunthpur Sarguja
6.	Birsa Balaghat	30.	Chandramedha -do-
7.	Gorella Bilaspur	31.	Ramchandrapur -do-
8.	Korba -do-	32.	Sitapur -do-
9.	Kota -do-	33.	Ghansaur Seoni
10.	Harrai Chhindwara	34.	Sohagpur Shahdol
11.	Chicholi Betul	35.	Bhopal-IV (Motia Park) Bhopal
12.	Nalcha Dhar	36.	Bhopal-V Banganga -do-
13.	Bhilai Durg		
14.	Kelsa Hoshangabad		
	Abela	(11)	<i>Maharashtra</i>
15.	Tanana Ujjain	1.	Vijapur Aurangabad
16.	Alirajpur Jhabua	2.	Mangrulpir Akela
17.	Renapur -do-	3.	Akrani Bhule
18.	Gogawan Khargone	4.	Andhari Greater (East & West) Bombay
19.	Dindori Mandla	5.	Raver Jalgon
20.	Mohgaon -do-	6.	Nagpur-II Nagpur
21.	Karahal Morena	7.	Malegaon Nasik
22.	Dharamjaigarh Raigarh	8.	Man Satara
23.	Lailunga -do-	9.	Bhoom Osmanabad
24.	Pattalgaon -do-	10.	Deogarh Sindhu Durg
25.	Chhura Raipur	11.	Karanja Wardha
26.	Manpur Rainandgaon		
27.	Bajna Ratlam	(12)	<i>Manipur</i>
28.	Sagar Sagar	1.	Chandel (Hill) Chandel

Sl. No.	Project / District
2.	Tameng Long (Hill) West Manipur
3.	Kangpokpi Sadar Hill West
4.	Paomata Senapati
(13) <i>Meghalaya</i>	
1.	Mawryngkneng East Khasi Hills
2.	Mawkynew -do-
3.	Selsella West Garo Hills
4.	Mawshynrut West Khasi Hills
(14) <i>Nagaland</i>	
1.	Dimpur Kohima
2.	Kikrama Phek
3.	Baghty Wekha
4.	Tokiye Zunhebots
5.	Kohima Kohima
(15) <i>Orissa</i>	
1.	Dasarathpur Cuttack
2.	Nuagada Ganjam
3.	Rudayagiri -do-
4.	Chatgaon Keonjhar
5.	Saharapada -do-
6.	Bandhugaon Koraput
7.	Gudari -do-

Sl. No.	Project District
8.	Kolanara Koraput
9.	Mathili -do-
10.	Chandrapur -do-
11.	Govindapalli -do-
12.	Podia -do-
13.	Laxipur -do-
14.	Kudumuluguma -do-
15.	Bijatola Mayurbhanj
16.	Jumda -do-
17.	Thakurmunda -do-
18.	Tiringi -do-
19.	Kotgarh Phulbani
20.	Phulbani -do-
21.	Jamankira Sambalpur
22.	Gurundia Sundergarh
23.	Kutra -do-
24.	Lathikata -do-
(16) <i>Punjab</i>	
1.	Hoshiarpur-l Hoshiarpur
2.	Jalandhar-East Jalandhar
3.	Nawanshahr -do-
4.	Adampur -do-
5.	Bhogpur -do-
6.	Aur -do-

Sl. No.	Project/District
7.	Phagwara Kapurthala
8.	Shahkot Jalandhar
9.	Ludhiana City II Ludhiana
(17) Rajasthan	
1.	Ajmer City Ajmer
2.	Bagidora Banswara
3.	Pipal Khunt Banswara
4.	Bhukia -do-
5.	Arnod Chittorgarh
6.	Surajgarh Jhunjhunu
7.	Khandar Sawai Madhopur
8.	Dhariawad Udaipur
(18) Tamil Nadu	
1.	Madhavaram Chingleput
2.	Chithamoor -do-
3.	Kundrathur -do-
4.	Lathoor -do-
5.	Mathuranthakam -do-
6.	Thiruvallur Chingleput
7.	Meenjur -do-
8.	Thirupporur -do-
9.	Virudhunagar Kameron
10.	Srivilliputhur -do-

Sl. No.	Project/District
11.	Ramanathapuram Ramanathapuram
12.	Bogaloor Ramanathapuram
13.	Kalrayan-Hills Salem
(19) Tripura	
1.	Matabara South
(20) Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Firozabad Agra
2.	Aligarh Aligarh
3.	Dhenipur -do-
4.	Chail Allahabad
5.	Sirathu -do-
6.	Barailly Barailly
7.	Tanda Faizabad
8.	Paniyara Gorakhpur
9.	Jampur Hamirpur
10.	Ahironi Hardoi
11.	Jhansi Jhansi
12.	Kanpur Kanpur
13.	Lucknow-II Lucknow
14.	Lalganj Mirzapur
*15.	
16.	Gadarpur Nainipur
17.	Aspurdeshara Partapgarh

* Location of the project is still under consideration.

Sl. No.	Project/District	Sl. No.	Project/District
18.	Mangroura Partagarh	13.	Newda -do-
19.	Kunda -do-	14.	Habibpur Malda
20.	Hargaon Sitapur	15.	Krishnaganj Nadia
21.	Khairabad -do-	16.	Baranagar 24 Parganas
22.	Pahla -do-	17.	Canning-I -do-
23.	Bahadurpur Rae Bareilly	18.	Swarunagar -do-
24.	Tilloi -do-	19.	Santuri Purulia
25.	Salann -do-	20.	Balurghat West Dinajpur
26.	Bhatwadi Uttarkashi	(22)	<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>
(21)	<i>West Bengal</i>	1	Basar-Gensi West Siang
1.	Saltora Bankura	2	Namsang Tirap
2.	Dubarjajpur Birbhum	3.	Kala tang West Kameng
3	Ausgram-I Burdwan	4	Nyapin Lower-Subansiri
4.	Behala Calcutta	5	Sagales -do-
5.	Calcutta -do-	(23)	<i>Delhi</i>
6.	Mekhligunge Cooch Behar	1	Shahadara Delhi
7.	Kalimpong-I Darjeeling	2	Tilak Vihar Delhi
8.	Siliguri -do-	(24)	<i>Goa, Daman & Diu</i>
9.	Goghatal Hoogly	1	Salcete-Goa Goa
10.	Moynaguri Jalpaiguri	(25)	<i>Mizoram</i>
11	Krejuri-II Midnapure	1	Darlawn Aizawl
12.	Beldanga-II Murshidabad		

Statement-III
State-wise release of ICDS funds during 1986-87

Sl. No.	Name of State	ICDS (Excluding Training)		Total
		3	4	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	286.04	24.07	310.11
2.	Assam	153.84	3.57	142.41
3.	Bihar	822.82	24.99	847.81
4.	Gujarat	633.63	36.11	669.74
5.	Haryana	157.49	3.57	161.06
6.	Himachal Pradesh	80.93	—	80.93
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.24	5.07	85.31
8.	Karnataka	630.39	24.15	654.54
9.	Kerala	300.83	8.44	309.27
10.	Madhya Pradesh	719.79	11.59	731.38
11.	Maharashtra	788.34	23.13	811.47
12.	Manipur	28.91	1.78	30.69
13.	Meghalaya	36.41	3.57	39.98
14.	Nagaland	92.29	2.01	94.30
15.	Orissa	293.69	18.12	311.81
16.	Punjab	244.30	4.46	248.76
17.	Rajasthan	317.19	21.15	338.34
18.	Sikkim	25.65	1.12	26.77
19.	Tamil Nadu	244.96	6.33	251.29
20.	Tripura	18.97	0.85	19.82
21.	Uttar Pradesh	833.96	—	833.96
22.	West Bengal	816.74	36.11	852.85
Total (States):		7598.41	260.19	7852.60

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Union Territory</i>				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.25	—	17.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42.60	1.48	44.08
3.	Chandigarh	21.92	—	21.92
4.	Dara & Nagar Haveli	9.39	—	9.39
5.	Delhi	190.87	—	190.87
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	53.62	1.66	55.28
7.	Lakshadweep	4.86	—	4.86
8.	Mizoram	79.10	2.65	81.75
9.	Pondicherry	52.12	—	52.12
	Total (UTs.):	471.73	5.79	477.52
	All India Total :	8064.14	265.98	8330.12

Socially useful productive work in schools and colleges of Delhi

9476. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to help in the implementation of the socially useful productive work in schools and colleges of Delhi is being pursued with the help of some nationalised banks;

(b) since when the scheme is in operation;

(c) the fields of social work covered by the schools and colleges under the scheme; and

(d) the achievements made under the scheme so far?

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) Socially useful productive work has been included in the scheme of studies at the school stage with the introduction of 10+2 system. It is also called 'work experience' in some places.

(c) Activities pertaining to healthy living, preservation and conservation of environment, productive work, community service, repair of electric gadgets, electronics, etc. are generally included under the scheme.

(d) The scheme aims at inculcating atti-

tudes for dignity of labour, respect for manual work on one hand and developing productive skills in the learners on the other.

Proposal to Derecognise Medical Colleges

9477. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of medical colleges dully affiliated to University are proposed to be derecognised;

(b) if so, the main reasons for such a setp being taken against them;

(c) the fate of the students already studying in these colleges if they are eventually derecognised; and

(d) whether Government/University have thought of some other alternatives and if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). The Medical Council of India at its meeting held on 21.11.86 had decided to recommend the derecognition of the MBBS degree granted by the Aligarh Muslim University in respect of the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh and the MBBS degree granted by the Punjab University in respect of Christian Medical College, Ludhiana. The action on the decision has, however, been withheld with a view to give another opportunity to the concerned authorities to remove the defects in respect of staff, accommodation, equipment, clinical facilities, etc.

[Translation]

Research re: Ayurvedic Treatment of Heart Disease

9478. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any research work is being

undertaken in connection with the Ayurvedic treatment of heart disease;

(b) whether Government are aware of any report of study made by the "Centre of Behaviour Medicine," an American institution, in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Sidha has initiated studies to establish the effectiveness of ayurvedic drugs in the treatment of heart diseases.

(b) and (c). The Indian Council of Medical Research and the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Sidha have reported that they have no information on this study/report.

[English]

Illegal Occupation of Railway Land

9479. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways in the past used to make temporary allotment of railway plots to applicants;

(b) if so, whether this practice has been discontinued;

(c) if so, since when;

(d) whether Government are aware that although formal allotment of railway land has been stopped by the Administration, illegal occupation of railway land is going on a large scale in all the big railway colonies such as Kharagpur, Asansol, Bilaspur, Adra and Dhanbad; and

(e) if so, whether Government have any

proposal to re-start allotment of railway plots, and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Licensing of Railway land for the purpose of setting up shops, commercial offices, vending stalls, clinics etc. not connected with the Railway working has been stopped.

(c) Since June, 1984.

(d) All effects are being made to check fresh cases of encroachments. However, in spite of efforts to prevent fresh encroachments, illegal occupation of railway land is not fully eliminated.

(e) No, Sir.

Derecognition of Medical Colleges of Ludhiana and Aligarh

9480. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Medical Council of India has derecognised two established Medical Colleges at Ludhiana and Aligarh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). The Medical Council of India at its meeting held on the 21st November, 1986 decided that the recognition of MBBS degree granted by the Punjab University in respect of Christian Medical College, Ludhiana be withdrawn. Similarly,

the Council recommended that the recognition of MBBS degree granted by the Aligarh Muslim University in respect of the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh be withdrawn. The Council also resolved that the authorities of Medical College, Ludhiana should not make any admission for the next academic year if they do not implement the various recommendations and suggestions made in the inspection report and similarly the Aligarh Muslim University should not admit more than 50 students in the College from the next academic year pending formal permission of the Council after satisfying that the requisite facilities are made available. It has, however, been reported by the Council that action on the above decision has been withheld with a view to give another opportunity to the authorities of both the Medical Colleges to remove the defects in respect of the staff, accommodation, equipment, clinical facilities, etc.

Passenger and Goods Traffic in Kerala

9481 PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in the passenger and goods traffic in Kerala for the last three years;

(b) the expected passenger and goods traffic by 1990; and

(c) the steps taken to meet this increase in traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Statistics for Passenger and Goods Traffic is not compiled State-wise, but Railway-wise. As Kerala State falls in the jurisdiction of Southern Railway, the requisite information pertaining to the Railway for the last three years is as under—

Year	Passenger originating (in million)	Goods Traffic originating (in million tonnes)	
		Revenue	Total including Non-Revenue
1983-84	277	11.4	12.7
1984-85	279	13.2	14.4
1985-86	283	13.9	15.2

(b) For Indian Railways as a whole, increase in Passenger Traffic is assumed at 2 percent per annum during the Seventh Plan. As for freight traffic, Planning Commission have set a target of 340 million tonnes for rail borne traffic in 1989-90.

(c) For meeting the targetted demands of passenger and goods traffic, it is proposed to acquire 96,000 wagons (in terms of 4-wheeler units), 6,970 passenger coaches, 950 Electrical Multiple Units and 1,235 Diesel/Electric locomotives during the Seventh Plan period.

Proposal to Increase Frequency of Kerala Express

9482. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways are planning to step up the frequency of Kerala Express from Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the other steps being taken to meet the growing demand?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Now train services have been introduced between Kerala and Bombay, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Guwahati from April, 1987.

Cauvery Water Dispute

9483. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
SHRI N. DENNIS :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Karnataka has stated that the formulation of National Water Policy was pre-requisite for a permanent solution to the Cauvery issue;

(b) if so, the number of points on this issue which have been solved and how many are still left out;

(c) whether both States (Karnataka and Tamilnadu) have asked for referring the same to the Tribunal;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government are considering their proposal for referring the issue to the Tribunal; and

(e) if not, the main reasons thereof and by what time the Cauvery Water issue will be solved?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (e). In regard to the resolving of the Cauvery issue, Karnataka has *inter alia* stressed the desirability of waiting for the formulation of National Water Policy. Attempts are being continued to arrive at an amicable solution. Tamil Nadu have asked for the setting up of a Tribunal on which a decision has not been taken.

Recommendations of Committee on Vayudoot Expansion

9484. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee was appointed to recommend measures for the expansion of Vayudoot ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations ;

(c) whether Government have examined the recommendations of the Committee ; and

(d) if so, to what extent these have been accepted and the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The report of Billimoria Committee on Vayudoot, received in January, 1984, made recommendations on the organisational structure of Vayudoot and its future operational plans.

(c) and (d). The Committee made 48 recommendations. Of these, 39 recommendations were accepted for implementation, four recommendations being suggestive in nature, were noted and the remaining 5 recommendations were not found acceptable.

Appeals Pending before Films Certification Appellate Tribunal

9485. SHRISHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the number of appeals pending before Films Certification Appellate Tribunal at present ;

(b) the number of appeals filed during 1986-87 and the number disposed of by the Tribunal;

(c) whether Government have any revisional powers with respect to the decisions given by the Censor Board of Film Certification or by the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal and

(d) if so the names of the films in which cases these powers were exercised by Government in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) As of 30.4 1987, 8 appeals are pending before the Films Certification Appellate Tribunal (FCAT).

(b) 55 appeals were filed before em was Certification Appellate Tribunal durional year 1986-87, out of which 52 were disposed of.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The required information is given in the statement given below.

Statement

The Names of films in respect of which the Central Government exercised revisional powers during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the results thereof

1. *RAM TERI GANGA MAILI (HINDI)* : The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) granted 'U' Certificate with cuts to this film. The Central Government changed the category to 'U A'
2. *GODS MUST BE CRAZY (ENGLISH) &*
3. *BFAUTIFUI PEOPLE (ENGLISH)* Pending further enquiry into the allegations about these films their exhibition was suspended for 2 months under Section 6 (2) (c) of the Cinematograph Act 1952 (37 of 1952). However, enquires revealed that the certification of these films was in order
4. *MAFICHA SAKSHIDAR (MARATHI) (REVISED)* : The Tribunal ordered for grant of 'A' Certificate to this film with cuts, but the Central Government refused certificate to the film. However, following a writ petition filed by the applicant, the Bombay High Court ordered for grant of 'A' Certificate, with cuts, to this film.
5. *TULASIDALA (KANNADA)*: The Central Board of Film Certification granted 'A' certificate with cuts but the Central Government ordered additional cuts

6. **TULASIDALAM (TELUGU)**: The Board refused certificate to this film. However, this being dubbed version of 'Tulasidala' (Kannada), the Central Government ordered grant of 'A' certificate, with cuts.
7. **ANDHERI RAAT MEIN DIYA TERE, HAATH MEIN (HINDI)**: The Board had granted 'UA' certificate, with 28 cuts, to this film. The Tribunal reduced the number of cuts to 22. Under the directions of the Supreme Court, the Central Government reviewed and decertified the film. The Bombay High Court set aside the orders of the Central Government on the ground that adequate opportunity had not been given to the applicant to represent his views, and remitted the matter back to the Central government for further enquiry.
8. **HAWAS KA SHIKARI (HINDI)**: The Board refused certificate to this film, claimed to be a dubbed version of a certified film 'PAVAM KROORAN' (MALAYALAM). The Central Government ordered grant of 'A' Certificate subject to verification of original Malayalam version (as certified) with Hindi version.

Registration of Cultural Centres

9486. **SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK**: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the seven Cultural Centres in the various zones of the country were registered under the Societies Registration Act with names of their places of registration;

(b) whether Memorandum of Association of each of the Centres has been filed with the concerned Registrars; and

(c) if so, the salient features of these Memoranda and whether individual States and Union Territories have been consulted in the preparation of the Memorandum of Association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI. KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The seven Zonal Cultural Centres were registered as detailed below:

	Cultural Centre	Registered at	On
1.	North Zone	Chandigarh	5.9.1985
2.	Eastern Zone	Calcutta	30.9.1985
3.	South Zone	Thanjavur	10.1.1986
4.	West Zone	Udaipur	9.1.1986
5.	North Central Zone	Allahabad	11.3.1986
6.	North East Zone	Kohima	17.6.1986
7.	South Central Zone	Nagpur	17.9.1986

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The individual States and Union Territories have been associated in the preparation of the Memoranda of Association.

The salient features of these Memoranda, *inter alia*, are :

to preserve, innovate and promote the projection and dissemination of arts of the Zones;

to develop promote the rich diversity and uniqueness of various arts of the Zones and to upgrade and enrich consciousness of the people about their cultural heritage;

to lay special emphasis in its activities on the linkages among various areas through evolution of the styles and their contribution to the larger composite identity of cultural heritage of India, etc.

Computerisation in Indian Airlines

9487. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been increased computerisation in Indian Airlines in the last three years;

(b) what has been the cost-saving aspect of such a policy;

(c) what are the causes for lack of fare reduction despite the world-wide trend of lower air fares;

(d) whether any effort has been made to reduce the over-head expenses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. Real Time Computer for providing instant Reservations Facilities to passengers was introduced in, March 1985, covering six major stations.

(b) Real Time Computer System was introduced basically to improve operational efficiency, by providing confirmed reservations to the passengers on the net-work. This has led to improvement in the overall load-factor, resulting in increased revenues.

(c) There has been progressive increase, over the last few years, in the direct expenses, relating to aircraft operations, *viz.* Aviation Turbine Fuel, Landing Fees, Navigation Charges, Maintenance and Repair of Aircraft, Aircraft Insurance and food Services. Besides, increases have also taken place in other costs, following revision of rates by various agencies. While increase in the price of ATF is compensated by increase in the fuel surcharge portion of the passenger fares, a part of the additional expenditure (other than ATF) is covered through increase in the basic fares.

(d) and (e). Efforts have been made to reduce overhead costs per unit, by maximising production and adopting economy measures.

National Fitness Corps

9488. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) when the National Fitness Corps started functioning and when it was wound up;

(b) whether Government are paying for it even after it was wound up; and

(c) if so, the expenditure so incurred on each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c). The National Fitness Corps (NFC) was born out of the National Discipline Scheme (NDS) started

in the Ministry of Rehabilitation in 1954 as a programme for instilling discipline and imparting training in mass drill among the younger generation in refugee camps and colonies. The National discipline Scheme was transferred to the Education Ministry in the year 1958 and enlarged to cover high schools. The Kunzru Committee report of 1963 recommended an integrated programme of Physical Education at school Stage to replace many programmes like drill, physical education, auxiliary cadet corps, national discipline scheme etc. Thereupon an integrated programme called the National Fitness Corps was evolved. In the year 1965 agreement was reached in principle with representatives of the State Governments for adoption of the National Fitness Corps programme in all schools at the high and middle school level. It was also decided then that the NDS Instructors should be transferred to the States and merged with the cadre of Physical Education Teachers of the States and that the responsibility for actual inspection and supervision of NFC programme should be that of the State Governments. These instructors were transferred to the States from different dates from the year 1972 to 1976. As one of the terms and conditions of transfer was that Central Government will meet the expenditure on pay and allowances of instructors absorbed by the States so long as they remained in service, the Central Government, reimburses the expenditure on the pay and allowances of instructors to the State Governments by way of grant-in-aid, for the above purpose. Grant-in-aid sanctioned to the States during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Amount Sanctioned
1984-85	Rs. 6,31,78,000/-
1985-86	Rs. 6,13,00,000/-
1986-87	Rs. 6,80,00,000/-

Statutory Warning Regarding Adverse Effect of Smoking

9489. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in the advertisements by cigarette manufacturers that 'Smoking is injurious to health' is put only in very small letters while the rest of the advertisement is in big and bold letters ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop this practice of advertisers and make the statutory warning about the harmful effects of smoking more conspicuous in the advertisements ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). For making statutory warning more effective in the mind of consumers, use of other telling slogans in addition to present warning and using a universally known danger signal like "Crossed-bones and a Skull", are being contemplated in addition to Printing of statutory warning in two languages viz. English and Hindi or the regional language etc.

[*Translation*]

Special Pay for Small Family Norms

9490. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether permanent/temporary State Government employees getting special pay increment under the small family norms, family welfare are not entitled to get this facility on their appointment, deputation to Central Government Service; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore when the same programme is applicable to the Central Government employees also ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Supreme Court Judgement on Drug Control Laws

9491. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the Supreme Court judgement published in the Times of India dated 5 March, 1987 which calls for stringent drug control laws; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder are considered adequate. The observations in the Supreme Court judgement are being brought to the notice of the State Drugs Control Authorities for more effective and stringent enforcement of the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules.

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been amended in 1982 and the punishment for different offences have been increased. Government of India has issued four Notifications banning manufacture and sale of 26 categories of drugs and drug combinations.

A sub-committee of the Drugs Consultative Committee has been constituted to examine drug formulations in the market from the angle of safety, efficacy and rationality. The working of the sub-committee is a continuous process.

Government of India, Ministry of Industry have published "Measures for Rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in India", "Good Manufacturing Practices" and

"Guidelines on the introduction of New Drugs" are being made statutory under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

Sale of Drugs Declared Harmful by Ciba-Geigy

9492. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that an international pharmaceutical company, Ciba-Geigy has admitted that two drugs being sold by them for the last so many years in the World market have been found to be very dangerous;

(b) whether the company has withdrawn these drugs throughout the World;

(c) whether these drugs are still being sold in India; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Government are aware that M/s. Ciba-Geigy, Switzerland, has withdrawn its brand of Oxyphenbutazone from the world market and restricted the marketing of the drug Phenylbutazone for ankylosing spondylitis and gouty arthritis only. There is, however, no unanimity on the reported dangerous side effects of these two drugs amongst the medical experts and different brands of these two drugs, marketed by other companies, continue to be available in the world market.

(c) and (d). The experts consulted in the matter are of the opinion that the drugs Oxyphenbutazone and Phenylbutazone are useful drugs and there is no case for total withdrawal of these drugs from the market. The use of these drugs has been restricted for the treatment of ankylosing spondylitis and gouty arthritis only.

Upgradation of Dispensaries as Primary Health Centre

9493. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions have been issued to the State Governments for upgradation of existing dispensaries as primary Health Centres; and

(b) if so, the number of dispensaries that are likely to be upgraded in each State during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-

SOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). With the objective of providing Health for All by the year 2000 A.D., the scheme of upgradation of dispensaries to Subsidiary Health Centres/Primary Health Centres was introduced during VI Plan. The VII Plan envisages one Primary Health Centre, either by conversion of existing rural dispensary or by establishing a new unit for every 30,000 rural population in general and for 20,000 population in tribal and Hilly areas. A statement indicating the State-wise targets of opening of Primary Health Centres during 1987-88 is given below.

Statement Targets for 1987-88

States/UTs	Primary Health Centres
1. Andhra Pradesh	200
2. Arunachal Pradesh	8
3. Assam	55
4. Bihar	350
5. Gujarat	150
6. Haryana	50
7. Himachal Pradesh	8
8. Jammu & Kashmir	50
9. Karnataka	80
10. Kerala	150
11. Madhya Pradesh	225
12. Maharashtra	60
13. Manipur	8
14. Meghalaya	6
15. Mizoram	5

States/UTs	Primary Health Centres
16. Nagaland	3
17. Orissa	100
18. Punjab	70
19. Rajasthan	15
20. Sikkim	2
21. Tamil Nadu	50
22. Tripura	6
23. Uttar Pradesh	520
24. West Bengal	100
1. A & N Islands	—
2. Chandigarh	—
3. D & N Haveli	1
4. Delhi	—
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	2
6. Lakshadweep	—
7. Pondicherry	—
Grand Total:	2274

Cases Filed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Employees in High Courts

9494. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
DR. SUDHIR ROY :
SHRI RAHIM KHAN :

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

(a) the total number of cases filed by the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan pending in various High Courts as on 31 March, 1987;

(b) the categories of these cases by subjects and Court-wise;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Sanga-

than on litigation with its employees during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether the Sangathan has law officers to deal with such cases; and

(e) if so, the number of posts and the minimum qualification for recruitment thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) :
(a) and (b), 67 as on 31.3.1987. Categories, subjects and court-wise details are there in the Statement given below .

(c) The expenditure is incurred by the con-

cerned Kendriya Vidyalayas and records are not maintained at the Headquarters of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. However the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) and (e). There is no separate post of Law Officer in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. One of the Assistant Commissioners was doing the work of Law Officer in addition to his normal duties.

Statement
Court cases pending as on 31.3.1987 in different High Courts

Sl. No.	High Court	Category of employees	Subject
1	2	3	4
1.	Madras	PGT	Against his transfer
2.	Ahmedabad	PGT	Against his transfer.
3.	MP (Indore)	Retd Principal	For considering his past services for pensionary purposes
4.	MP(Jabalpur)	Gp 'D'	Having failed to submit SC certificate his adhoc services were terminated.
5	Cuttack	Lab. Asst.	Claiming interest on arrears on Pay and GPF.
6.	Cuttack	Lab. Asst.	Challenging the order of the duties of Lab. Assistants.
7.	Cuttack	Adhoc PRT	Regarding treating BA (Home Science) as equivalent to B.Sc. (Home Science) for selection of SUPW teacher
8	Bombay	Adhoc WET	For regular appointment of SUPW (G) Teacher.
9.	Calcutta	TGT	For promotion to TGT from an earlier date.
10.	Calcutta	WET	For holding charge in the absence of incharge Principal
11.	Calcutta	WET	Against transfer
12.	Calcutta	PGT	Against holding inquiry for his alleged misbehaviour with a girl student
13.	Calcutta	Principal	Against initiating disciplinary action for his alleged non-observance of purchase procedure etc.
14.	Calcutta	PGT	Against termination. The plaintiff could not obtain professional qualification essential for regularising his appointment on trial basis within five years.

1	2	3	4
15	Calcutta	Gp 'D'	Against his termination.
16.	Calcutta	Gp 'D'	Against termination of her services as she failed to produce SC Certificate
17.	Calcutta	PGT	Against the orders for vacation of Staff Quarters
18	Calcutta	Service Association	Against dejure recognition to other association and construction of JCM.
19.	Calcutta	TGT	Against transfer
20	Calcutta	Principal	Against the order extending the period of his probation
21	Chandigarh	PET	For seniority and selection grade.
22	Chandigarh	I DC	Regarding termination of services
23	Chandigarh	SUPW	Regarding termination of adhoc appointment.
24	Shimla	Ex TGT	Regarding pensionary benefit for the service rendered prior to joining KVS
25.	Guwahati	Principal	Against transfer.
26	Guwahati	Ex SUPW Tr	Regarding regular appointment.
27	Guwahati	Drawing Tr	Against termination for his sexual misbehaviour.
28	Guwahati	SUPW Boys	For grant of selection grade from an earlier date
29	Guwahati	Ex PRT	Regarding termination on account of remaining on unauthorised leave
30.	Guwahati	Ex Adhoc SUPW	For regular appointment.
31	Agartala Bench of Assam	Ex Drg Tr	For regular appointment
32	Guwahati	SUPW	Regarding regular appointment
33	Guwahati	TGT	Regarding seniority

34.	Guwahati	Adhoc WET	For regular appointment.
35.	Guwahati	Adhoc WET	For regular appointment.
36.	Jaipur	Adhoc Teacher	For regularising of his services
37.	Rajasthan (Jodhpur)	UDC	Against termination.
38.	MP (Gwalior)	Adhoc LDC	Against termination.
39.	Srinagar	Adhoc Teacher	Against termination.
40.	Srinagar	Adhoc Teacher	Against termination.
41.	J & K	TGT	Against denial of promotion
42.	J & K	UDC	Against reduction in subsistence allowance.
43.	Allahabad	PGT	Regarding fixation of pay
44.	Allahabad	PGT	For selection grade and promotion
45.	Allahabad	Principal	Regarding seniority and promotion.
46.	Allahabad	PGT	For selection grade
47.	Allahabad	PGT	Against transfer.
48.	Allahabad	PGT	Regarding promotion etc.
49.	Allahabad	PGT	For selection grade
50.	Allahabad	PGT	For promotion.
51.	Allahabad	PRT	Against withdrawal offer of appointment for the post of PGT

1	2	3	
52.	Patna	I/C Principal	Against transfer on promotion.
53.	Patna	Ex. Yoga Tr	Against termination.
54.	Patna	PGT	Payment of wages for leave period.
55.	Delhi	Teacher	Against cancellation of appointment.
56.	Delhi	Teacher	Against termination of his services.
57.	Delhi	Principal	Against reversion.
58.	Delhi	Principal	Against termination of his services.
59.	Delhi	Employees Association	For defacto recognition.
60.	Delhi	Employees Association	For dejure recognition.
61.	Delhi	Ex. Sr. A.O.	Defamation.
62.	Delhi	Service Assn.	Against grant of dejure recognition to other association.
63.	Delhi	Service Assn.	Against grant of dejure recognition to other association.
64.	Delhi	Ex SUPW	Against termination of adhoc services.
65.	AP (Hydrabad)	Lab.Asst.	Regarding service conditions
66.	Delhi	Service Assn.	Challenging the Recognition Rules
67.	Delhi	Service Assn.	Contempt petition.

**Discontinuation of Attachment of
Bangalore Bogies**

9495. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the practice of attaching Bangalore bogies in certain Express trains has been recently discontinued; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). The New Delhi-Bangalore coaches by 15/16 G.F. Express have been discontinued following introduction of the new train No. 927/928 New Delhi-Bangalore Karnataka Express via Vijayawada.

Women Cricket Matches

9496. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women Cricket matches at the State, national and international level held for Women in the country during 1986; and

(b) the steps taken to encourage and make popular womens cricket teams in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Women's Cricket Association of India and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Bulk Carriers Bought by Great Eastern
Shipping Company**

9497. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will

the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press report that the private sector Great Eastern Shipping Company has bought bulk carriers on comparatively low cost than that paid by the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the extent of loss caused to be Shipping Corporation of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, it is incorrect to say that the Great Eastern Shipping Company has bought bulk carriers at a fraction of the cost that the public sector shipping company had bought, because the Great Eastern Shipping Company have not acquired any new bulk carrier in the recent past. They have recently purchased a second hand bulk carrier m.v. MIA (renamed m.v. RADHIKA) of 27463 DWT at a cost of US \$ 2.55 million built in 1980. The Public Sector shipping company namely Shipping Corporation of India had bought 12 new bulk carriers of 45,000 DWT each from Daewoo Shipyard, Korea at a cost of US \$ 15.00 million each. Thus the purchase of second hand bulk carrier by Great Eastern Shipping Company can not be compared with the new bulk carriers acquired by the public sector shipping company.

(c) Does not arise.

Illegal Sale of Human Eyes

9498. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of illegal sale of human eyes were reported from the State of Bihar during 1986;

(b) whether any other States reported incidents of such sale;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The State Government of Bihar have intimated that no cases of illegal sale of human eyes were reported during 1986.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Review of History Books

9499. MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALIKHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of reviewing the Indian History books with a view to remove/modify suitably the passages that incite Communal passions and communal hatred among the communities; and

(b) if so, the steps 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) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government has since 1981 initiated a Programme of evaluation of school textbooks from the standpoint of National Integration. It is being implemented on a decentralised basis by the State Governments on the basis of guidelines prepared by the NCERT. It is being undertaken with a view to promote a sense of National Integration among students and also to identify and eliminate materials and approaches which may directly or indirectly perpetuate untouchability, racialism, regionalism, casteism, communalism, etc. The review of History textbooks has been completed in almost

all the States/UTs. The States/UTs have also evaluation of textbooks as part of the system of textbook preparation and development.

Class-I Engineering Posts Lying Vacant in Central Water Commission

9500. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of class-I engineering officers lying vacant in the Central Water Commission's headquarter and project sites;

(b) how many engineers have been given non-engineering jobs in the head-quarter office; and

(c) the steps being taken to end such mis-utilisation of Engineering officers?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) As on 1.5.1987, the number of Group A (Class I) engineering posts lying vacant was 136 in the Central Water Commission's headquarters and 19 in its field offices.

(b) None.

(c) Does not arise.

Spread of 'Ring Worm' in Orissa

9501. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a disease called the 'Ring Worm' is widely prevalent in Orissa and as yet no medicine could be found for its cure;

(b) whether this disease is mostly prevalent among the Adivasis; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to take special measures to give relief to the Adivasis?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Ring Worm is one of the skin diseases and as such no separate information or data on this disease is available. Medicines for this disease are available in the market.

Money Granted to Indian Airlines Officers to Furnish their Residences

9502. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has framed some rules for payment of a lump sum amount to Department Heads (Directors) for furnishing of their residential quarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rules also provide a check on the actual use of such money, if so, in what manner; and

(d) whether any complaints have been received about misuse of such money, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines, like some other public sector undertakings, provides monetary assistance to its executives and senior officers for furnishing their residential accommodation. These limits are :

Officers in the Pay Scale of	Max. Amount admissible
(i) Rs. 3500-4000 and above	Rs. 90,000
(ii) Rs. 3000-3700	Rs. 70,000

However, sums actually received by the officers concerned are invariably less than the limits indicated above.

(c) The Accounting Units concerned are required to take list of items purchased.

(d) Whereas no complaint regarding the misuse of money has been received, it had been brought to the notice of the Government that the items of furniture purchased with the money are not returned by the officers while demitting office. Since deduction of 20% is made before payment of money, as a residual value of the capital assets, the question of return of items of furniture by the officers does not arise.

Alleged waste of Public Funds in Vayudoot

9503. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received an appeal from Vayudoot employees listing specific charges against the top Management;

(b) whether Government have invited the workers to find out the true picture in view of serious charges of wastage of public funds, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Chloquinol can Cripple and Blind Persons.

9504. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether chloquinol can cripple and blind the person;

(b) what is the disease for which this drug is used;

(c) whether it is a fact that safer and more

effective drugs are available for the treatment of same disease; and

(d) if so, the reasons why this drug has not been withdrawn from the country despite the fact that the same has been proved to be dangerous?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Chloquinol (iodochlor hydroxyquinoline) is used for the treatment of amoebic diarrhoea and dysentery. According to the information available, incidence of blindness, paralysis due to the consumption of chloquinol has not been reported in India

(c) It is not a fact that safer and more effective drugs are available for the treatment of diarrhoea & dysentery. No drug is absolutely free from side effects.

(d) The experts consulted had opined that hydroxyquinoline group of drugs are safe, effective and cheap drugs for amoebic diarrhoea, which is very prevalent in the country. These drugs continue to be marketed. However, Government have prohibited the manufacture & sale of fixed dose combination of drugs containing hydroxyquinoline for any non-diarrhoeal use.

Central help to States to take up Irrigation schemes

9505. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to limited resources, the States like Orissa are not in a position to take up necessary and desired big irrigation and power generation schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Irrigation schemes are

planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments from their plan resources and Central assistance is given in the form of block grants and loans. To augment the States' resources, external assistance is arranged by the Central Government wherever possible, and 2 major and 18 medium project of Orissa are receiving such assistance.

Research at Allergy and Applied Immunology Laboratory of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

9506. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether research is being conducted at the Allergy and Applied Immunology Laboratory of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the try-outs put to immediate practical application;

(c) whether any Indo-US ties on allergy research are on the anvil; and

(d) the stage at which the matter stands at present and the conditions, if any stipulated by the United States ?

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) Methods have been standardized for the diagnosis of allergic diseases, particularly those associated with airborne allergens such as Parthenium Pollen, House Dust etc. As part of the research programme, a weekly allergy diagnostic service is being provided to public free of cost. Diagnostic elisa tests for autoimmune diseases like Systemic Lupus Erythematosus and Rheumatoid Arthritis which have been developed in the allergy and applied immunology laboratory are also being made available.

(c) and (d) Interaction at scientist to scientist level and exchange of scientific information between Indian and United States scientists is in progress without any conditions stipulated by the United States.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi)
There has been so much of dust storm and heavy rainfall in the North that all fodder and foodgrain have got wet. Therefore, relief should be arranged there.

MR. SPEAKER : Please give in writing under Rule 377.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
I have given a notice. Yesterday, you wanted it in writing.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may please give in writing. I will look into it and get it done. I think, we will take up the notice of professor Saheb.

[English]

I think that will be done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There is another notice pending. About the Ranganath Misra Commission Report discussion you have decided that you will give priority.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : That is there. You get it placed before the Business Advisory Committee. I have no objection.

[English]

I have no problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Tomorrow is the last day and we have decided to give priority to it.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take it up later. Parliament is not going to be adjourned right to-day.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Tomorrow it is being adjourned indefinitely.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, I have given notice. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. There is no question of suppression or depression. We shall discuss it. Professor Saheb has given me a notice of a Motion under Rule 184 and I will consider it. I am specially giving attention to it. I will get it done. I will see to it. Leave it to me. Don't worry because there is bound to be a discussion... (interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see. I do not know. You come after making consultations and we will discuss it then.

[English]

SHRI M.S. GILL (Ludhiana) : The whole nation has been supporting the Barnala Government for fighting the terrorists; but here is the news that some of the Ministers are supporting the terrorists.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have received your letter. I have already...

[English]

SHRI M.S. GILL : The Home Minister says that either he should quit or...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already taken action....

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: One person is already speaking. Why are you interrupting?

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GILL: Now the Home Minister has asked the Chief Minister to dismiss the man or...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mewa Singhji, I have already written.

[*English*]

I have already written to the Home Minister. I have forwarded it.

SHRI M.S. GILL: The son of one of the ministers has been arrested.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already written.

SHRI M.S. GILL: He should be asked to make a statement in the House. Sir.

SHRI ABDUL HAMID (Dhubri): Thousands of minorities have been evicted from their homes without any alternative arrangements.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You please speak. What are you saying?

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He says that thousands of minorities have been evicted in Assam.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a state Government subject...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobi Chet-

tipalayam): Sir, yesterday you were kind enough to convert the Calling Attention on Sri Lanka into a discussion under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall take it up.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: But I find it as Calling Attention today also.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not agree. I said that if the whole House agrees and if there is time, I am always at your disposal.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister agreed to it yesterday.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you do like that. Do not interrupt.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be done like that.

[*English*]

Kolandaiveluji, I just told you that if the whole House agrees, we have had the precedent also...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: The whole House agreed.

MR. SPEAKER: If there is time we can do it, otherwise we will take it in that way also.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Yesterday the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has agreed that it can be converted.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of adjustment. If there is time we will do it, otherwise we cannot do it. So simple it is.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Within the timeframe we can do it under Rule 193...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : What for?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
About what has come today.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you
about that.

[*English*]

I have already explained...

(*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No question of it. I have
done that...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Reviews on the working and Annual
Reports of Dredging Corporation of India
Ltd., New Delhi for 1985-86 and of Bombay
Dock Labour Board, Bombay for
1985-86 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 papers
(Hindi and English versions) under
sub-section (1) of section 619A of the
companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the
working of the Dredging Corpora-
tion of India Limited, New Delhi,
for the years 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Dredging
Corporation of India Limited, New
Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along
with Audited Accounts and the com-
ments of the comptroller and Audi-
tor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English ver-
sions) showing reasons for delay in

laying the papers mentioned at (1)
above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-
4371/87]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report
(Hindi and English versions) of the
Bombay Dock Labour Board, Bom-
bay for the year 1985-86 along with
Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and
English versions) by the Govern-
ment on the working of the Bombay
Dock Labour Board, Bombay, for
the year 1985-86.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English ver-
sions) showing reasons for delay in
laying the papers mentioned at (3)
above.

[Placed in library. See. No. LT-
4372/87]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the
working of Banaras Hindu University, for
1984-85 and Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan for
1985-86 and statements for delay in laying
these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION
AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : I beg to
lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report
(Hindi and English versions) of the
Banaras Hindu University, for the
year 1984-85.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and
English versions) by the Govern-
ment on the working of the Banaras
Hindu University for the year 1984-
85.

(2) A Statement (Hindi and English ver-
sions) showing reasons for delay in
laying the papers mentioned at (1)
above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-4373/87]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, 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-4374/87]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon

- (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-4375/87]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-4376/87]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-4377/87]

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-4378/87]

(iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85.

- (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-4376 to 4378/87]

- (9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-4379/87]

- (11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology, Act, 1961.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-4350/87]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

- (13) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-4381/87]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iv) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

- (15) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-4382/87]

Notification under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 Annual Report and Review on the working of Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc. etc.

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 Prevention of Food Adulteration (Sixth Amendments) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1928 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1986 under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4383/87]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi, for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi, for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4384/87].

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum, 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 Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum, for the year 1985-86.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4385/87]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86.
- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 4386/87].
- (8) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4387/87].
- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report of Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, for the year 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4388/87].
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment Society Cuttack, for the year 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4389/87].

Statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Eighth Lok Sabha

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Eighth Lok Sabha :—

- (1) Statement No. XV-Second Session, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4390/87].
- (2) Statement No. XI-Fourth Session, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4391/87].
- (3) Statement No. VIII-Fifth Session, 1986 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4392/87].
- (4) Statement No. V-Sixth Session, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4393/87].
- (5) Statement No. III-Seventh Session, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4394/87].
- (6) Statement No. II-Eighth Session, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4395/87].

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

[English]

Fifteenth Report

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): Sir, I beg to present the

Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, I have given notice of a Resolution for extending the terms of reference of Thakkar-Natarajan Commission.... This should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : No question. Nothing doing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do it now. I cannot help you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard it. I have over-ruled it. There is no point in that

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, it is a very important matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : What have you decided?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The House knows when I decide.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : Toilets have been constructed at the Samadhi of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. According to a Press report, the condition of

his Samadhi is miserable.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You please give in writing to me. Nothing will come out in this manner.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What has happened?

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing. I am perfectly all right.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing to listen.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It might be coming. I have already told you Mr. Saifuddin. When you lose your balance like that, that is the trouble.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed this gentleman.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, many times I have explained it. You always do like that. That is the worst part of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary this is not proper. Mr. Chowdhary, I have said I am considering very seriously to allow that discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is all right?

MR. SPEAKER: What I have said is all right.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you please withdraw from the House. You try to be funny all the time. Why can't you behave properly?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I always behave with you properly, Sir

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that I have given my fullest consideration and I am considering it very sympathetically that this discussion takes place

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
Thank you, Sir

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of thanking me you are unnecessarily doing like this. I did not expect it from you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): You are kind enough to allow a discussion on the subject.

MR. SPEAKER: What subject?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The subject under Article 78 of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: Again he is raking up the same thing. No Nothing allowed.

(Interruptions)

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) **Need to improve the salary structure of teachers and other staff of Sainik Schools and also open Sainik Colleges in the country**

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARISHAKTA-
WAT (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there

are 18 Sainik Schools in the country who produce the future citizens of the country as armed sentinals of the country.

But Sir, the plight of the Sainik Schools is very deplorable. The scales of pay of their teachers and other administrative staff are neither at par with those of the Central Schools nor with those of the State teachers. Their condition is miserable due to low scales of pay. There is also no provision for old age pension to the teachers and staff who retire after rendering a long period of service

Talented and able students belonging to the families of rural background come and receive education in these Sainik Schools. But the expenditure, which is being incurred per student is so less that the school children do not get adequate balanced diet

After receiving education in these schools, some of these students join the Navy, Army and Air Force, but most of the students, who are not selected, join general colleges. This results in a waste of labour which is put in building them.

Hence I would like to demand from the Government that :

- (1) Good teachers should be inducted into Sainik Schools, the scales of pay of the teachers and staff should be at par with those of the Central Schools. A provision for pension or provident fund should also be made.
- (2) The expenditure being incurred per student should be increased.
- (3) Apart from these Sainik Schools, there should be 4 Sainik Colleges where the future jawans could be given higher education. These students can be inducted into the B.S.F., C.R.P.F. and Border roads Organisation as a second line of defence.

Therefore, the hon. Minister of Defence may kindly look into it.

(ii) **Steps needed to provide drinking water in Purnea district of Bihar**

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH (Purnea) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking under Rule 377. The first and foremost necessity of the country is to provide drinking water to the people and my Government is also doing that. It is, however, regretted that drinking water is not being made available in a proper way. I want to refer to the situation prevailing in my area, Purnea. During these years I have been visiting villages and I have seen the miserable condition of the people with my own eyes. I have been writing to the Government of Bihar time and again but nothing is being done, though the water is available at a depth of 24' to 30' in our area. What a miserable life the people, specially Harijans are leading, nobody can imagine without seeing it.

I request the Central Government to find out from the state Government whether there is any paucity of funds and if it is so, the same may please be made good so that drinking water is provided to the people and their difficulty is removed.

[*English*]

(iii) **Need to provide financial assistance to Tamil Nadu for completing Kodumudiyaru Reservoir Scheme in Tirunelveli district**

SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN (Tiruchendur) : Sir, the districts in the southern part of Tamil Nadu, particularly Tirunelveli district, have been gripped with severe drought leading to acute shortage of drinking water. Any chance of water availability in this area for irrigation purpose would only be a day-dream.

Sir, in my Constituency near Valliyur, Kodumudiyaru Reservoir Scheme was sanctioned in 1976 and necessary construction work had already been taken in hand for the above reservoir. An expenditure to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs had already been incurred for this reservoir scheme. But later, the said reservoir work could not be con-

tinued for the reason that the Forest Protection Act of 1980 enforced by the Central Government came in the way of completing the above work. However, it was later clarified that such works sanctioned and taken up in hand before 1980 do not attract this Act of 1980. I have also addressed to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu requesting him for the early completion of this work treating it as ongoing subject.

12.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Since the people, particularly belonging to the poor and weaker sections and landless farmers, in the area have been undergoing a lot of sufferings due to severe drought situation consecutively for three years now, the Kodumudiyaru Reservoir Scheme assumes greater importance and its immediate completion will mean an oasis for the people of that area.

I would, therefore, request the Union Government kindly arrange to issue urgently necessary clarification to the State Government and also help in releasing financial assistance for the above reservoir scheme.

[*Translation*]

(iv) **Demand for an ordnance factory in cantonment area of Datia district in Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH (Bhind) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Defence to a matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

There was an Army regiment known as "Govind Infantry" during the period of ex-rulers in district—Datia of Madhya Pradesh. After the achievement of Independence, this regiment became a part and parcel of the Indian Army and the entire cantonment area of the regiment in the district came under the Ministry of Defence.

Since there is no industry there, I am, therefore, to request the Government to set

[Shri Krishna Singh]

up some industry there. There will be no difficulty for the Department of Defence Production to set up an industry in that cantonment area which is already under their control and hence there will be no problem of acquiring land. Keeping in view that it is a backward and no industry area and also the unemployment prevailing in the area, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Defence that for the development of this area, a defence based industry may please be set up there without delay to enable the people to have equal opportunities of progress and to see that regional imbalance is ended. This site is situated on the main line of the Central Railway.

- (v) **Need to take necessary steps to protect ferro-manganese factories in the country**

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI (Bhandara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Iron and Steel Factories had been procuring ferromanganese from the Ferro-manganese Factories for the last 25 years. A few years back the Government of India took over the M.E.L. Factory which was lying closed. Even after its taking over about 20 per cent ferro-manganese used to be supplied by the M.E.L. and the remaining 80 per cent by other factories. But now almost all the ferro-manganese is being supplied by the M.E.L. since the last year and the remaining factories are facing closure as a result thereof. The factory of the M.E.L. which was lying closed, has been re-started but due to it the remaining ferro-manganese factories have come to a state of closure. This will render thousands of labourers jobless. How far it is justified to protect one factory at the cost of 6 factories. Out of these 6 factories, 2 factories belong to my constituency. Memoranda to this effect have been forwarded to all and one personally handed over to the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines on behalf of the All India Manganese Producers' Association.

It is my submission to the Central Government that suitable action may be taken in this regard so that those factories which are

running properly under good conditions, are not closed and the unemployment problem of workers does not arise.

- (vi) **Need to take necessary steps to prevent exploitation of migrant workers from Orissa engaged in construction activities in various States**

***SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur)** : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, more than 500 migrant workers belonging to Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack, Keonjhar and Mayurbhung districts of Orissa have been engaged in the construction activities at Kadam Kolar dam under construction in Assam. These workers are being made to work for ten hours a day, yet they are not being paid minimum wages. Due to lack of rest, proper food and other minimum facilities they very often fall ill. The employer does not give them medicine or any other financial help when they fall ill. These migrant workers have been lured away by some contractors of Puri district in Orissa. These workers were promised that they would be given lucrative wages and other benefits. But ultimately they are even not being paid the minimum wages and also they are being harassed by the employer. The poor people of Orissa working as migrant workers at different construction sites in Assam, Meghalaya and some other States are facing the same problem. They are being exploited by the employers as well as the contractors.

As such, I request the Government of India to come to the rescue of those migrant workers and see that they are paid minimum wages. At the same time, I demand action against the contractors and employers who are exploiting those migrant workers.

[English]

- (vii) **Need to withdraw the decision to adjust the dues of West Bengal State Electricity Board to NTPC and Coal India Ltd. against Central assistance.**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, it is a matter of serious

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

concern that the Government of India have decided to adjust the dues of West Bengal State Electricity Board to NTPC and Coal India Ltd. against the Central assistance to be released to the State of West Bengal from May 1987 onwards. This decision is unprecedented and will very seriously affect the interest of the State. The State Electricity Board has already paid substantial sums to NTPC and Coal India Ltd. and are taking steps to pay the balance amount as soon as possible. It is a question of policy and principle which is involved, whether the Central Government can reduce the quantum of Central assistance to any particular State in view of the outstanding dues of any statutory Corporation. The quantum of Central assistance is determined by factors which have got no relevance whatsoever to the question of clearing any outstanding dues by any State Corporation. Neither the Government of India nor the State Government should act as a clearing agency for settlement of inter-agency and inter-corporate dues as it will create serious complication. Large sums of money are due to the State Government from various Central Government Undertakings located in West Bengal. It is not desirable that the State Government should demand additional Central assistance because of the said reason and similarly the Central Government should not adopt a policy of adjusting the dues of the Central undertakings against Central assistance, the quantum whereof is fixed on certain definite criteria.

I would request the Government to immediately withdraw and rescind the decision to deduct amount from the Central assistance payable to the Government of West Bengal otherwise it may create fresh complications.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : No Minister till now has got up in the House and replied to any matter raised under Rule 377.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has made the submission. They would send him a reply.

(viii) **Steps needed to check the flow of foreign money to religious/social organisations in India.**

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : In the interest of India's integrity and sovereignty, the foreign inflow particularly, under the heads of Religious and Social activities, should be stopped immediately.

In the year 1984, alone, Rs. 253 crore 98 lakh 92 thousand, six hundred were received by 3632 recipients either by institutions or by individuals. In that particular year, for which the latest data is available, the inflow of foreign donation is as under :

Rs. 6.18 crores for economic development

Rs. 45.07 crores for education.

Rs. 48.93 crores for other heads.

But, the lion's share about 3/5th of the total donation, i.e. Rs. 153.81 crores was for social reforms and religious purposes.

In the name of spreading of religions, this huge money of about Rs. 153 crores is coming into our country and creating so many problems, both internal as well as external.

So, I draw the attention of the Central Government to this matter of foreign inflow and request to pass necessary orders so that the inflow of foreign money, particularly under the heads of religious and social activities may be stopped immediately.

12.21 hrs.

**PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION BILL,
1987**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the prevention of corruption and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.

Sir, as the hon. House knows we have the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947. Subsequently, we made the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952. There are several sections of the Indian Penal Code which deal with corruption among public servants. There is an old law which remained forgotten for quite some time, known as the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944. What we have now tried to do is to bring before this hon. House a Bill to consolidate all these provisions in one enactment, to take note of recent pronouncements by the courts and also the experience that we have gained in the last 40 years in working the Prevention of Corruption Act.

Sir, as far as the Central Government is concerned, it has three major instruments to fight corruption. The first is the Government itself. In the former Ministry of Home Affairs, now the Ministry of Personnel, it has an administrative vigilance division which receives complaints and looks into them.

The second is the Central Vigilance Commission, which was set up as an independent authority, which receives a large number of complaints and works through Chief Vigilance Officers in Ministries, Departments and Public Sector Undertakings. It also conducts departmental enquiries against public servants.

The third instrument, which I would call the sword-arm of the Government, is the

Central Bureau of Investigation. Sir, we have activated these organisations in the last two and a half year. One of the first pronouncements which the Prime Minister made, after he assumed office, was that we are committed to a clean Government and we are committed to intensify the drive against corruption. Sir, our experience has shown that there are certain practical difficulties in this drive against corruption; difficulties which have arisen as a result of certain legal provisions and certain administrative constraints. Sir, we have looked into all these difficulties and constraints and we have come forward with this Bill.

Sir, the Conference of Officers of the CBI and the State Anti-Corruption Bureau was held in 1985. A Committee was constituted with the Additional Director CBI and the Directors General of Police and the Directors of Vigilance of some States to examine the provisions in the existing anti-corruption laws and to make recommendations. This Committee submitted a report.

Another Committee was appointed by the Government under the chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary, consisting of Secretary, Home Secretary, Law Secretary and the Director of CBI to review the role and functions of the CBI and to suggest measures to tone up its working. The Committee headed by the Additional Director, CBI, as I said earlier, submitted a report and this report was also taken into consideration by the Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary.

We have the reports of the two Committees. They agreed on a draft comprehensive Bill for anti-corruption laws and based on this draft Bill which was recommended by these two Committees, we have come forward with this Prevention of Corruption Bill. The salient features of this Bill are explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. We have also appended notes on clauses and these notes elaborate upon the important clauses of this Bill.

May I briefly highlight some of the features? Firstly, Sir, we are widening the definition of the expression "public servant". It

will now include office bearers of registered cooperative societies which receive or have received financial aid from the Centre or the State Governments: it will include officials and employees of universities and examiners appointed by universities or other public authorities for conducting examinations; and it will also include office bearers or employees of educational, scientific, social, cultural and other institutions established, funded or aided by the Central or State Governments.

Sir, we have taken this opportunity to empower the Central Government to appoint special judges. This is an area where we have serious administrative constraints. Today the pendency of cases is very high. In various States, the CBI have 687 cases which are pending trial for more than five years and 2003 cases which are pending trial for one to five years. These are figures as on the 30th of September 1986. There is reluctance on the part of State Governments to appoint or earmark more special judges. At the Chief Secretaries' Conference, I raised this question with the Chief Secretaries. They have broadly concurred with our proposal to introduce a provision in the Bill to take power to appoint special judges. They said that I should address the Chief Ministers. I have addressed the Chief Ministers. The response is encouraging. The only constraint, of course, is funds. But we have said that wherever we appoint special judges, where we ask the States to earmark additional courts of special judges and special magistrates, we will try to at least share the expenditure. But this is a matter for discussion with the State Governments.

So Sir, provision has been made to enable the Central Government also to appoint special judges. This is without derogation to the power of the State Governments to appoint special judges and we continue to hope that it is the special judges and special magistrates appointed by the State Government, who will do the bulk of the cases dealing with corruption.

Sir, we have taken this opportunity to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance,

1944 and concurrently make a provision here in this Bill to enable the special judge to exercise all the powers of a district judge under the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance.

Sir, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944, I believe is a very powerful instrument to control corruption. It enables us to attach ill-gotten wealth and ill-gotten property. It enables us to freeze money, cash, property which we seize during searches and raids. We think that this power is necessary in order to effectively fight corruption.

As you know, Sir, there are provisions in the Indian Penal Code—Sections 161 to 165(A). When we think of a comprehensive consolidating law on corruption, these sections can be brought into this Bill. Since these provisions are being practically reproduced in this Bill, the only difference being that we are enhancing the minimum punishment we are taking this opportunity to repeal the provisions of the Indian Penal Code because corresponding provisions are being made in this Bill.

Hon. Members will be glad to know that we are finally defining the expression "known source of income". This has been a phrase which has given rise to all kinds of litigation. There is an offence today, that a person cannot possess assets disproportionate to his "known source of income".

What are the "known source of income"?

We have now said that "known source of income" would be the income which he obtains through lawful and legal means and which he has disclosed to the appropriate or competent authorities, under relevant laws, i.e. the Income Tax Act and the Wealth Tax Act. Therefore, in respect of the income which a person has not disclosed, he cannot later on plead that it is lawful income which he has obtained or legitimate income which he has obtained.

The question of sanctions for prosecution has been a vexed question. Many cases are tied down in Courts for a long number of

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

years because of a challenge to the sanction which was granted on the ground of some alleged technical lacuna in the sanction. They repeatedly take it up in revision and appeal against inter locutory orders. We have tightened up those provisions. We have said that the sanction order must be challenged, if at all, at the earliest opportunity. If a sanction order is not challenged before the trial court at the earliest opportunity, it would not be open to the accused to challenge the sanction order later in a higher court.

We have now made a specific provision that the trial of these cases shall be held on a day-to-day basis. To me the single factor which has come in the way of our fight against corruption is the delay. There is simply no purpose in trying to prosecute any person over a period of 20 years. Witnesses will die. Witnesses will forget what had happened. You cannot marshal the evidence. You cannot present a cogent case. Nevertheless, the CBI's record in prosecution has been very good and I will place some figures during the course of the debate. But we want these cases to be tried on a day-to-day basis. It does not matter that few people are acquitted. But what matters is that the guilty must be punished swiftly. I believe in swift and deterrent punishment. It is only swift and deterrent punishment which will clamp down corruption in this country. One of the measures that we are now proposing is that the trial shall be held on a day-to-day basis. We are also proposing that, excepting in two specific situations, the High Courts should not interfere against interlocutory orders. The two specific situations have been spelt out. But, then in no other cases should the High Court interfere against an interlocutory order. These broadly are the provisions of this Bill. I believe that the whole House will extend its support to this Bill.

I promise that once this Bill is enacted, the fight against corruption will be further intensified. During the course of this debate, I will place the figures before the House to show what we have achieved in the last year or two and I am sure the hon. Members will appreciate that these figures clearly support our

claim that we are carrying on a very intensive drive against corruption.

Sir, I commend this bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the prevention of corruption and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

Shri Dinesh Goswami. He is not here.

Shri Ayyappu Reddy. Are you moving your amendments?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Yes. I beg to move :

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the prevention of corruption and for matters connected therewith, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 22 members, 15 from this House, namely :

- (1) Shri P. Chidambaram
 - (2) Prof. Madhu Dandavate
 - (3) Shri Amal Datta
 - (4) Shri Sharad Dighe
 - (5) Shri Ranjitsingh Gaekwad
 - (6) Shri Dinesh Goswami
 - (7) Shri Indrajit Gupta
 - (8) Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal
 - (9) Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam
 - (10) Shri Rajmangal Pande
 - (11) Smt. Jayanti Patnaik
 - (12) Shri C. Madhav Reddy
 - (13) Shri A.K. Sen
 - (14) Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas
 - (15) Shri E. Ayyappu Reddy
- and 7 from Rajya Sabha:

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall

be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 31st July, 1987;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 7 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (12)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy, you may now initiate the discussion.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to begin the debate, by quoting from the Hindustan Times dated the 3rd May 1987. The heading given is "Wedding of a Collector's Daughter". It is there in a recent issue, i.e. 3.5.1987. It says :

"Forty years after the British left the Indian shores, quite a bit of the pomp and power that the Raj bestowed on its designated officers seems to be still staying in tact in some of the less developed parts of the country. Regrettable as this must be, it was most tellingly demonstrated at the wedding ceremony of the daughter of the District Collector of ** in Madhya Pradesh, about a week ago..."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Ayyapu Reddy, generally you can say it; but if you are mentioning about a particular Collector, even if the news is there in the paper, that cannot be allowed.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I am not making any allegation against him; and I do not know who that gentleman is. I am merely

saying how effectively we are able to meet the situation. It is only for that purpose. I do not know who that gentleman is. It is anonymous.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are telling about a particular Collector, a particular District Collector.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : This is what has happened.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If that is the case, then it cannot be allowed.

SHEI E. AYYAPU REDDY : It is only for the purpose of drawing the attention as to how...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : The name of the district...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is what I am telling. Name of the district I cannot....

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : It continues :

"This solemn occasion for private celebration was turned into something of a State event. The district administration virtually came to a standstill as the staff were deployed to work extra time to make the marriage party a grand affair. Over twenty thousand people were invited to the feast. And an estimated Rs. 50 lakhs were collected in cash and kind by way of gifts. So great was the anxiety of the local bigwigs and others to hand in their gifts that the host thoughtfully opened a separate counter to receive them. And what gifts! Among these were 20 colour TV sets with VCRs and 15 refrigerators...."

AN HON MEMBER : It is disgraceful.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I read further :

"...several room coolers and a host of other household luxury items."

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Is it not a charge?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already said that the name of the district—that would not go on record.

[*Translation*]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : It has appeared in the Press; I do not know.

[*English*]

I continue :

“A Collector of the British Raj could have hardly produced anything to match this extravaganza.”

I am quoting this only for the purpose of stating this—the hon. Minister, at the outset, said that there were three agencies. Now let me complete this :

“...And yet, it is shameful that this should be happening at a time when lots of people in different parts of the country and the State, including ** have been facing much hardship due to the drought situation.

Nor is this the first time that this has happened. In the past few years, cases of marriage ceremonies held on the scale of royal weddings have been reported from Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra put up by people whose ostensible sources of income have either been government service or holding of a public offices.

Questions should naturally arise in public mind as to the economic means of a District Collector as also the services that a Collector must be capable of rendering so as to make the local ‘barons’ fall head over heels to record their participation with expensive gifts. That the wedding was also attended by

senior ministers of the Madhya Pradesh government is tantamount to putting a seal of approval on the manner and scale of this jamboree as exemplary conduct....”

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Sir, I am on a point of order. What is the aim of reading something which is not connected with the Bill? Whatever he wants to say, either he may place it on the Table of the House or have it circulated. Word by word reading results in wastage of time. Whatever he had to say, he has already said that such and such amount had been spent. What is the aim of giving details which he is reading?

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : It is very necessary. Please do read.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : What he is saying about corruption is true.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : If it is so, we will also bring in the name of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, if he indulges in such a mischief, then....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NAND LAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar) : The discussion which is now going on is related to my area and so far as I know there is a lot of exaggeration in the newspaper report.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : What I am anxious to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is this. (*Interruptions*) I am not

** Expanded as ordered by the Chair.

interested in trying to malign any person.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I had made it clear in the beginning itself that the name of the district and the name of the Collector will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I told clearly that the name of the district will not go on record. That is all.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapure) : Why do you not make him keep quite.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : If somebody invites someone to attend a marriage, there is no ban on going there.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : All right, please do read.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : It is not possible to know from the invitation card itself that somebody is corrupt or he indulges in corruption.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

AN HON. MEMBER : Because of such instances, this Bill has come before the house.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You only tell about the substance of it and need not necessarily read word for word. You can say that such and such thing has happened

SHRI AMAL DATTA : How can you stop him from reading from a newspaper? He can quote from a newspaper.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Without getting prior permission, he cannot read the whole thing, the whole newspaper. He can quote certain points from there.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The rule is that if he wants to make an allegation, he has to get permission from the chairman. That you all know. Then what is there? He is telling about a specific person.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not the way of doing it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Why should it be deleted?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I cannot allow it. If you want to bring out any point, you can do it. I have no objection. But if you want to bring out the name of a particular district, then I will not allow it. You are not even telling the name of the Collector but going on reading it. How can I allow it? I cannot establish this kind of a precedent.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You do not even allow the opposition to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are here to implement the rules. That is all I can say

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You do not want any of these matters to be aired in the Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If he is giving some substance of it, then nobody is objecting to that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Let them please understand why I am reading it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can quote from here and there, but you cannot read the whole newspaper. I will not allow you to do it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : This appeared just on last Sunday (3rd May 1987) in one of our national dailies on the top.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are so many things which appear in the newspapers. It does not mean that you go on reading everything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : You go ahead with it and read it quickly.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The point which I am trying to submit is this. In his opening speech, the hon. Minister says that they have strengthened investigating agencies, and he spoke about three agencies.

One of the important questions that has been considered by the Chairmen of Public Accounts Committees, who have been going into the various reports of misuse, misappropriation and wastage of public funds and one of the important recommendations was that this Act relating to revention of corruption and enforcement of accountability in the administration must have a self-contained enactment, a self-contained penal law. The areas which were found to be very weak with regard to corruption were about reporting corruption. Who will report corruption? The officers concerned will not report. Even if a co-officer knows about it, he is not likely to report it. Some of these things leak out. The Comptroller and Auditor General makes these reports, reporting

losses. Nobody studies all those reports. None of these vigilance agencies study all those report. They do not initiate any action. The present procedure is somebody must go and give a report in writing. Cognizance of these offences relating to corruption is not taken *suo motu* on the report of the Auditor General or on present reports. My only interest is not to speak about this Collector— I do not know who he is, I have nothing against him or against any officer. When such report appears is there anybody to investigate and find out whether this is true or not?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Action has already been taken on that report.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : Not taken, initiated.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Action is being initiated on that report.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : That is better.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You report to us when action has been taken.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : What about the rule ?

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Why are you showing the rule? There is much more in the rule.

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER : He is a rule Member.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I may also be pardoned if I quote from Gunnar Myrdal, what he has written in "Asian Drama on Corruption its Causes and Effects", especially in South Asian countries. Of course, we may try to check his observations with some sort of prejudice. But what he had written more than a decade ago appears to be very much relevant. He throws light on the

subject. I quote; this is what he has written: "The significance of corruption in Asia is highlighted by the fact that wherever a political regime has crumbled a major and often a decisive cause has been the prevalence of misconduct among politicians and administrators and the resulting spread of unlawful practices among businessmen and the general public. The problem is of vital concern to the Governments of South Asia, because the habitual practice of bribery and dishonesty paves the way for an authoritarian regime, which justifies itself by the disclosure of corruption and the punitive actions it takes against the offenders. Elimination of corruption has regularly been advanced as a main justification for military take-overs.

Yet corruption is almost taboo as a research topic. It is rarely mentioned in scholarly discussions of Government and planning.

Embarrassing questions are avoided by ignoring the problems of attitudes and institutions. South Asian social scientists are particularly inclined to take this easy road, whether they are conservatives or radicals. When this bias is challenged, it is rationalized by certain sweeping assertions that there is corruption in all countries; that corruption is natural in South Asian countries because of deeply ingrained institutions and attitudes carried over from colonial times; that corruption is needed to oil the intricate machinery...."

Then, Sir he goes on saying, how these problems are attempted to be tackled by passing laws, by saying administrative reforms, etc. and ultimately nothing comes out of it. I do not want to quote in extenso. I will quote one more para.

"In the parliamentary and official studies of corruption, particularly those in India, there has been a general silence on the role played by Western business interest competing for

markets in South Asia. Western business people, naturally, never discuss this publicly. But in private conversations with us, many have frankly admitted that they have had to bribe high officials and politicians to conclude their business deals. Just as often, they have had to bribe officials, both high and low, to keep their enterprises going without too many obstacles. These bribes, they say, constitute a considerable part of their total operating expenses in South Asia..."

Sir, the discretionary powers which were given to the Officers over private business and a number of controls and regulations to breed corruption, which of course was the subject matter of the investigation by the Santhanam Committee. The main point is, Sir, are we trying to combat this evil of corruption and with what respect? Now, the Hon. Minister was pleased to say that he will give the figures. We have also gone into this aspect. We have submitted a report to the Prime Minister on 27th Feb. 1987 as to 'Accountability in Administration'. There we have extracted the figures supplied by the Home Department itself. In the year 1983, the number cases registered was 1074, No. of cases decided by courts was 290 and No. of cases convicted was 137. In the year 1984, the No. of cases registered was 1057, No. of cases decided by courts was 308 and No. of cases convicted was 162. In the year 1985, the No. of cases registered was 1082, No. of cases decided by courts was 303 and No. of cases convicted was 176. Therefore, in no year, the No. of convicted officials exceeded 176. What is the machinery we have got and what is the cost of the machinery? Is it commensurate with the result produced by these people?

Now, what are the changes this Bill is trying to bring about? Sir, I may submit that this Bill has merely compiled the various provisions of the Indian Penal Code which were prevalent and the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Ordinance put together which, as I could see, there is no doubt an enlargement of the definition of a 'public servant'. I do not see what is the rationale behind this enlargement of the public servant. You were anxious to enlarge your juris-

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy] diction. While the investigating agencies and the prosecuting agencies were not even able to meet the fringe of the problem with regard to the corruption that was prevalent among the public servants as defined previously under Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, where was the necessity for you to expand it? Are you able to say that on account of this non-expansion, on account of the original definition which was prevailing previously, the agencies were prevented or were not able get at the roots of corruption. It is not your case at all. Now in the expanded definition you have included elected Presidents of cooperative societies. If I am not wrong, in this definition you have included also elected MLAs and MPs within the definition of public servant. You have not stated that elected MPs as well as MLAs also come within the meaning of this Bill. Is it your intention to include MLAs and MPs within the sphere of this Bill? Please make it clear because by reading the definition one gets the impression that if he is merely discharging his public duties whether he is appointed by a government or not, he will be deemed to be a public servant. The definition is very sweeping :

“Any person who holds an office by virtue of which he is authorised or required to perform any public duty.”

Explanation I says:

“Persons falling under any of the above sub-clauses are public servants, whether appointed by the Government or not.”

There is another parallel enactment in almost all the States Lok Ayukata Act and Lok Pal Bill where elected representatives come within that.

You have also stated that under this provision previous sanction is necessary for prosecuting these persons, from the persons who are entitled to remove them. In the case of elected Presidents of cooperative societies as well as elected MPs and MLAs who is the person who is competent to remove them? In the case of cooperative societies, it is the

general body which can pass a no-confidence motion. If you are going to say that you cannot prosecute them without obtaining the permission of the general body, then it becomes infructuous. Similarly, in the case of MPs as well as MLAs, who is the person who is competent to remove them? Therefore, while expanding the definition of a public servant, enough thought has not been bestowed on the other provisions of the Bill.

You have, no doubt, increased the sentences. But by merely enhancing the sentence or by merely making the sentence more severe, no purpose is served. What is necessary is the question of reporting. Who will report? The major anxiety that had been expressed by the Chairmen of the State PACs in their Conference was that no cognisance is taken of the reported losses by any particular agency. Without that, taking stringent action by various authorities against unidentified and unidentifiable set of officials is resulting in chasing a crooked shadow in a never ending circle, if not a cry in the wilderness.

The two areas which are weak are with regard to reporting. No individual citizen will come and give report because he knows the implications of giving a report. Most often than not, he will render himself to be attacked by the persons against whom he reports. Moreover, in the government level and in the department level, what is called, departmental patriotism prevails. Therefore, any official coming here and finding irregularities, notices it and merely puts it under the carpet and makes his exit from it. So, the difficulty is about reporting the offences relating to corruption.

As regards the registering of cases and investigation, there are number of cases where investigation has been going on for years together and the usual excuses which are put forward by the investigating agencies are that all the documents are not available, that all the concerned files have not been examined, that the concerned officials are not making these documents and files available, their inability to go into the intricacies of audit and all that. Therefore, what we require is specific statutory provisions with

regard to the methodology of reporting. We also require specific statutory provisions with regard to the methodology of investigation. Investigation is now entrusted to some of our agencies which are not expert in auditing. They cannot detect these white-collared criminal offences. These are two arenas which are totally weak and the Bill does not have anything to say or does not cover these two arenas at all. They have merely covered all the things—extended the definition of a public servant and increased the penal action that can be taken—but nothing has been done to bring them out in clear contrast. What I have been stressing is that under the Ordinance of 1944, the Government is entitled to take out applications before the District Judge for attachment of properties of corrupt officials. May I know from the hon. Minister how many cases, how many applications have been taken out under the Ordinance during the last decade? That Ordinance has been on the Statute Book for the last 43 years.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM : I tell you, for the last one and a half year.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Yes, For the last ten years or at least for the last one and a half year that enactment has been there but is snoring on the Statute Book. It is not being made use of. Merely passing a law will not serve the purpose. There are very many issues.... (*Interruptions*). True. I am not trying to defend any State Government or I am not trying to find fault with the Union Government. What I am trying to say is we do require a comprehensive legislation. It is a very complicated issue. It is a very difficult issue because we have got various agencies to go into all these things. As a matter of fact, one of our national weeklies published a guesstimate recently that about Rs. 20,000 crores of the Union Government is going down the drain, that is, practically one rupee out of every three rupees is being misused, misappropriated, or is rendered ineffective, or is wasted. That is the guess work.

Corruption is of two kinds. One is misuse and misappropriation of public funds and

allowing the funds to be misused and misappropriated, and the other thing is enrichment for doing, what is called, lawful things, that is, the squeezement. Of course, there are various other issues also connected with it. Myrdal in his book has said, "This requires a scientific approach and a scientific research and *vis-a-vis* the social factors which are prevailing in a particular country." Therefore, what I submit is that this Bill requires a thorough examination and I would press my amendment that This Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Would the Members prefer to carry on?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Many Members may like to speak.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : If there are many Members who would like to speak and if you have a long list of Opposition Members, I do not mind foregoing the Lunch Hour. It is up to the House to decide.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Let there be Lunch Hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We know adjourn for lunch and will reassemble at 2.05 p.m.

13.05 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at eleven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION BILL,
1987—Contd.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Haroobhai Mehta may speak.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome the Bill piloted by my good friend, Mr. Chidambaram. The Bill was much needed. The Bill seeks to put more teeth in the anti-corruption legislation in force in India and it seeks to make trials more smooth and investigations more effective. I have also seen some amendments moved by the Opposition, by some of the learned Opposition Members. Sir, I am no one to criticise the amendments. But I am not quite happy. On the one hand, Sir, the Opposition have been hammering on the point that the Government is not serious to combat corruption. When the Government brings before the House a comprehensive Bill to consolidate the law on anti-corruption, to make it more stringent, to make the trial and investigation more effective, the Opposition wants to have it referred to the Select Committee so that the passage of the Bill is ultimately delayed. That cannot be the motive, but the result would be that. It is said that all are combating corruption. It is only on such occasion when you can identify the Government's stand different from the Opposition.

Sir, in Sanskrit it is said :

*Kaka Krishna pika Krishna ko bhega Pika
Kakyo
Vasant kale samay-Prato kaka kaka pika
pika*

You cannot distinguish between the crow and the Cuckoo because both are black. But it is only at the beginning of the *Vasant* season that from the sound we can know that cuckoo is a cuckoo and crow is crow. Sir, it is only in this anti-corruption Bill from the serious efforts made that you can distinguish Government's stand as a serious, sincere move rather than the Opposition stand which is trying to put obstacles by suggesting that this Bill should be referred to the Select Committee etc. One Opposition Member even criticised one of the provisions which empowers the Central Government to appoint special judges. Our good friend, Mr. Chidambaram made it clear that sometimes the State Governments are not very quick in appointing special Judges or a number of

Judges are not available at the initiative of the State Government. The Central government wants to effectively intervene so that for want of special Judges corruption trials are not delayed or obstructed. Even this is criticised. So, Sir, here lies the differences. But Government's sincere efforts to clamp down corruption in all fields is very clear from the other side which wants to use corruption only as a means to attack and make character assassination and malign. Some of my good friends on the other side know that after all corruption is inherent in a society where money is a demi-god. If some extra wealth can buy some extra comforts, corruption cannot be avoided. In this society, despite the ancient wisdom reflected in the teaching viz.

Ten tyakten Bhujitha: Ma Gridha *kasyachidadnam* And despite the teachings of Lord Mahavir that "*Aparigrah*" should be our right philosophy, despite that greed and avarice dominate the culture in India. Corruption is inherent in all societies where wealth is demi-god. Therefore, the allegations of corruption are readily believed and it is this phenomenon that was used by Fascists in the past to over-throw democratic Government or liberal government and bring their Government. Many of my friends in the Opposition also know and I have learnt from their Literature that it was in Germany in 1920s and 1930s that corruption in the liberal Government was utilised to malign it and to bring ultimately the Nazi rule headed by Hitler, with, of course, neutralistic approach adopted by some social democrats. This corruption is a phenomenon common to all societies wedded to wealth. But that does not absolve the Government from taking all steps necessary to root out corruption, especially from public field. Therefore, I congratulate the Government on bringing forward this Bill.

Sir, I would also specially mention the ingenious efforts made by the Government to define the known source of income. Unfortunately, courts were not very unkind towards the corrupt people and many corrupt people go scot free on account of interpretation by courts, with the result that

Parliament has to intervene by amending the law.

Another source of obstruction of trials in courts was the resort to the High Court with interlocutory application asking for stay of prosecutions. Sometimes courts readily give stay even when it concerns the social good. Here, it has been a good effort on the part of the Government to lay down the parameters for the courts about the circumstances in which stay or interim relief can be given so that normally the trial against corrupt people be proceeded without any obstruction or delay. But I may point out one thing and in that respect I should make the Minister alert. You have provided that courts shall not grant interim stay except in certain contingencies. But this will not take care of the power of the High Court under articles 226 and 227. This will only affect the statutory power of the High courts under the Criminal Procedure code. Why should not the Government also think in terms of amending articles 226 and 227 so that the Constitutional/power is not abused in order to help the corrupt people or in order to delay the trial against any person accused of corruption.

One more thing that I must point out is that efforts have been made to ensure that trials go smooth and unobstructed by ensuring that trials should be on day-to-day basis. I know, as belonging to the class of lawyers, that we the lawyers have been some times instrumental in delaying the legal proceedings on many occasions. It is good, therefore, that the Bill provides that Certain grounds often raised by lawyers will not be taken into consideration in granting adjournments. Let the trial be day-to-day ground of inconvenience of lawyers and should not tie the hands of the court in proceeding further with the trial of the case. In the absence of the lawyers, the court can proceed with the trial. Even if the accused is not present, the court can proceed with the trial. That is the provision made here. This is really one of the very good provisions.

I have submitted that the law makes the punishment more stringent. Hither to imprisonment was not compulsory, obliga-

tory. In some cases, even fine was not a punishment provided under the Indian Penal Code. Now, it has been made obligatory. But please see that this provision is properly utilised.

One more thing must be pointed out. some higher penalty should have been provided for those who are engaged in the duty of vigilance. Sometimes you find that people employed in Anti-corruption Bureau or Vigilance organisation are found to be corrupt and prevention of Corruption Act Sir, has to be resorted.

Anya kshetre kritam Papam Dharma kshetre Vinashyati Dharma kshetre kritam Papam Vrajlepo Bhavishyati

When somebody who is entrusted with the duty of stamping out corruption himself becomes a victim to the temptation of greed and avarice and become corrupt, he should be dealt with seriously and severely. Therefore, a special punishment should be provided for them.

The hon. Minister is aware that under the Contempt of Court Act, 1971 truth is not a defence. Even if somebody makes an application to the chief justice that some Particular judge is corrupt, he will be hauled up for corruption. And if he says "I am prepared to prove the charge of corruption against the judge," even then Contempt of Court Act, 1971, will not absolve him. That is the law under the contempt of court Act. Why should we also not undertake the exercise of amending Contempt of Court Act so as to provide that truth can be a good defence? Otherwise, lawyers also cannot make allegations of corruption even if they are well-founded and courts are very serious in applying the contempt of court Act, 1971. In order to save their image, they are trying to discourage allegations of corruption against judges. This is one way we can help petitioners and innocent citizens in pointing out corruption among the judiciary also. After all, judiciary also represents the culture of this society. Therefore, it is not free of corruption. So many instances are there. I have seen

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

in Gujarat, one Magistrate was recently prosecuted under Anti-corruption law.

While a very good effort has been made to enlarge the scope of the definition of public servants, to which one of my learned friends in the Opposition raised objection unnecessarily. Now public service is artificially defined in IPC. That was however Macaulay's definition. With the advent of Welfare state, public service have also got enlarged in its scope. Public utility should be really speaking equivalent to public service. Those who are not actually in Government service or in Public sector, can also exercise enormous powers over public. Take, for example, admission to schools or appointment of a teacher in a private school. There also bribe is taken. Unfortunately, those managing private schools were exempted hitherto. Now it has been taken care of that public servant/ also includes office bearers in schools and educational and social institutions which are receiving Grants-in-aid. They also exercise enormous powers. For admission of a child, there is long queue. In my State, people have to register their names when the children are still at the conception stage, before birth. In that situation, people have to give lot of illegal gratification to School Managements in order to get admission for their children even to KG Standard. I suggest that even unaided schools may Please be included.

Cooperative Societies are included under sub-clause 9. Why not public trusts? Public trusts also exercise lot of power in Public by means of several institutions. They should be treated on Par with cooperative societies so that our sweep of Prevention of Corruption Bill is sufficient to protect the citizens. The main source of corruption is not just Government service or public sector. Lot of corruption goes on in private sector. The present IPC and Prevention of Corruption law including the Bill which is today piloted, does not deal with corruption in private sector. Lot of money is taken in Private Sector. I read not enumerate before this learned assembly how corruption takes place in private sector. Therefore, we should also think in terms of providing some measure, in order to stamp out corruption from private sector.

Whether it is textile mills, whether it is any form of a company or private corporation, the Prevention of Act must be extended to all of them, corporations which are in the Private Sector also. Anybody who has a power to deal with any private citizen in whatever capacity, whether he is in the company or corporation, should be subject to the Anti-Corruption Law. That is how we can defeat corrupt motives. Our Government has tried to make the Anti-Corruption measure more stringent. One more thing can also be contemplated. I commend it to the House for consideration, though I am not moving a formal amendment, that atleast should keep the stream of public office clean from corruption. We should provide some measures for that. I think there is provision for disqualification if somebody is convicted for an offence and sentenced to more than two years. But it does not provide like this that anybody who has been convicted under the Prevention of Corruption Act should be disqualified from holding any public office, atleast an elective-office, in future. There should be an amendment moved to the Representation of People Act or the Prevention of Corruption Act so as to Provide that no person who is convicted for corruption can hold any public office or any elective-office in future. Representation of Peoples Act provides for dealing with economic offences just not this. The disqualifying sentence is more than two years. If anyone is found corrupt under the Prevention of Corruption Act, then, care should be taken to ensure such officers, persons or public servants who are convicted for corruption, under the Prevention of Corruption Act, should not be allowed to hold any Public office atleast any elective-office perpetually so that the stream of public life is cleaned of corruption. This Bill is one more effort to effectuate the assurance given to the Parliament and to the nation, that the Government is serious to stamp out corruption from public life. I, therefore welcome this Bill with a request, of course, that the Bill be made more stringent and let the area and horizon of the Bill be extended to private sector also.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, it is not only surprising that this

Bill is being brought at the end of this Session, a stormy Session in which the Government has been at the docks on various counts, but if I may say so, it is really mindboggling.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Uncounted corruption ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I was surprised, astonished and what not, to see that the Government is trying to get this Bill through, at this time, at the fag end of this Session—I emphasise this Session, as I said that there has never been a session like this before. The Government has a lot to answer first to the nation on account of corruption itself and then they bring up a Bill for Prevention of Corruption Act. But I ask myself: is there any deeper scheme or calculation behind this and the answer presents itself that just like a drowning man catching at a last straw, this drowning Government is perhaps catching at the straw of this Bill to exonerate itself before the nation that : Look! We are hunters of corrupt people and this is our evidence that we have now got a Bill passed which is the Bill of all these Bills for dealing with anti-corruption and detection of corrupt people and punishing them. This is a wonderful piece of showmanship which the Government is trying to indulge in. When the Session will be over, people will be made to forget about the Fairfax, about the Submarine Deal, about the Bofors gun deal, the Swiss accounts and everything and day after day, the T.V. will be on, Parliament will not be in Session and through the T.V., Government will go on saying : “we have brought this Prevention of Corruption Act, a full-fledged Act and now nobody can be corrupt anymore.” It is wonderful.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In the month of July also, there is a Session.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is difficult to refurbish the image of this Government. The image of the Government has, I am afraid,

deteriorated beyond all repairs and it cannot be done by means of this Bill...*(Interruptions)* As I said, this is a straw of a Bill, which is going to be implemented—if at all—by men of straw, men who have got accounts on Swiss banks cannot possibly prevent the other people from being corrupt. Long before...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Are you talking of West Bengal ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Ask your people in West Bengal to say that in the West Bengal Assembly Do not shout here. *(Interruptions)* You should have known by this time what you can say in Parliament and what you cannot.

Long before, in 1964 or 1962, Parliament appointed a Committee, the Santhanam Committee, which came out with a report which was submitted to Parliament and in that...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : How much money did you spend for election ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, please have this disturbing element removed. *(Interruptions)* They want to cut down my time. I know their tactics. Then they will be very happy. If I speak less, they are very happy.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Can you substantiate ? You are making allegations without being able to substantiate. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : **

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I say, you are saying things without evidence. Can you give any evidence ?** Can you disprove ?

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Order, please. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions) ***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No challenges. Order, please. Mr. Kurien, please take your seat.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : May I make this appeal to my hon. friend ? They have spent several days raising several issues which have been answered on the floor of Parliament. If he wants to make a reference to those issues again, it is his pleasure. But if he makes provocative statements, it will provoke people. I will humbly request him to confine himself to this Bill and tell me what is wrong in the Bill.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You should control your Members. I was not making any provocative statement. I am only reciting the facts, I am only laying the foundation, giving the background, I am saying what had happened in the course of this Session. That is all. Nothing more. Even that you cannot tolerate. You have come to that stage.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : You cannot produce a single proof. Are you not ashamed ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kurien, it is enough.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We are detectives! You go and find out from the Swiss Bank. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : They are not detectives. They are not defective but invective.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Of course, Parliament is meant for that. *(Interruptions)*

This is a Bill which has been brought after a long time. In 1947, they had passed the

Prevention of Corruption Act first. Secondly, a big amendment came, I think in 1964 ; it is given here ; that was pursuant to a Committee Report, the Santhanam Committee Report, which was appointed by Shri Lal Bahadur Sastri, at that time the Minister for Home Affairs. That Committee gave a report in which it says—if I may read two or three lines from the Committee Report :

“There is a widespread impression that failure of integrity is not uncommon among Ministers and that some Ministers who have held office during the last 16 years have enriched themselves illegitimately having obtained good jobs for their sons and relations through nepotism and have reaped other advantages inconsistent with any notion of purity in public life.”

Again the general belief is that failure in integrity amongst Ministers is as damaging as actual failure. Sir, this was, at that time, a wide-spread impression only. This is now a wide-spread conviction. More than 20 years have passed since this Report was presented to Parliament by Santhanam Committee and there is now a wide-spread conviction among persons, of all strata of Indian society that Ministers are by and large corrupt. *(Interruptions)* I am speaking of Indian Union Not of West Bengal. The relevance of putting this in the Committee Report was, the Committee said, that it is necessary that there must be clean administration at the top. If the very top people of administration are corrupt there is no possibility of having a cleaning up of corruption from the other levels of administration. So, that is the reason why this particular opinion has been expressed by Santhanam Committee.

Sir, this is a Bill which perhaps cannot come alone by itself. It seeks to set a code of conduct only for employees. There must be an equal and more stringent code of conduct for those who direct the Government employees, their political bosses. For that a Bill is now with the Joint Select Committee, the Lok Pal Bill. Now this Bill should have

come along with that Lok Pal Bill. And also a very frequent reason given for collecting money in exchange of favours to business houses or getting kick backs from Defence deals and so on is that money is required for election. The requirement for election is often held out as big reason for collecting money. Persons say, I am helpless, elections are coming, we have to collect money for our party. Therefore, it is necessary also to amend the Representation of Peoples' Act to make it, first of all, realistic and then stringent and thirdly, if possible, following example of some other democracies of the world, the Government to bear the expenses of election. Then nobody can say that we need money for election or party purpose. Sir, this code of conduct is required for publicmen in general for elections in particular and Government servants also specifically like this one. For all those who are charged with public duty in any sphere of life, there should be scope of legislation, if the Government really wants to root out corruption. Just saying, in all the context, that our Prime Minister wants to root out corruption will not do. That is exactly how the present Minister started his introductory speech today. I do not know what has been the effect of the Prime Minister's effort to clean out corruption. Some figures were given in this House by my preceding speaker from the Opposition Shri Ayyapu Reddy and these figures are pathetic. 175 was the total number convicted in any one year. Even in one minute, more than 175 corruptions are taking place. In one year 175 corruptions have been convicted. This is how the Government has been implementing this Bill, this Act. Three Acts are going to be repealed to give place to this one consolidated Act with a widened scope. What will the widened scope do? I want the scope to be widened; but I want it to be implemented also. How are they going to implement this Act? By the same machinery, the same procedure which they have followed for so long? Let them not forget that forty years have passed since independence, since Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he will hang the blackmarketeers from the next lamp-post. How many blackmarketeers have they hanged? Not a single one! Is there any dearth of lamp-posts or is there any

dearth of blackmarketeers in India? But the will has not been there right from 1947.

The Santhanam Committee Report—I am not going outside that—says that the widespread impression is that Ministers have been indulging in corruption as early as in 1962 when only fourteen years had gone by since independence. Even in 1948-49 some Ministers were prosecuted. Where is the Congress ideal gone? Who was talking about Congress ideal, about Mahatma Gandhi and all that? Where is it gone? Immediately after independence it seems to have evaporated, if not before independence.

We all know that Mahatma Gandhi was very much perturbed by the behaviour of Congress Minister even before independence. We all know it even from his own writings and I am sure I have Mr. Rangaji's support in that.

Things have worsened considerably, unimaginably since then. The whole policy of the nation is now being dictated at the behest and for the purpose of making gain for those people we don't care for national interest who call themselves nationalists, who call themselves patriots, who call themselves leaders of the nation and who then divert the national interests into such channels that I don't know whether the nation has got the power to defend itself. By buying substandard defence equipment, no nation can do so.

The Hon. Minister has said that courts are very dilatory I will give one example in this regard. CBI takes more than four years to finish investigation in a case and that is under the direct control of the Central Government. Why does it do that? He has made a provision here that the court which takes up the case has to hear it day to day to finish the case. It is not the court which is dilatory. It is the investigating agency which is dilatory. It is the Government which is dilatory. It is the Government which does not give information.

Not to speak of this Prevention of Corruption Act, Mr. Ayyapu Reddy who was the PAC Chairman, quoted about his expe-

[Shri Amal Datta]

rience in PAC. I have also got a little experience. No queries are replied to in time by the responsible Government officers. The officers responsible for answering to PAC are the Secretaries. They don't care to reply to these queries in time.

There is only a negative aspect in it. There should be a positive aspect also. There should be a duty on the head of the department to ensure that corruption does not take place; otherwise he will himself be held responsible. Otherwise, we can never root out corruption. If the head of the department leaves things to his subordinated, leaves lacunae, leaves opportunities for them to delay, to harass those who come before them; then they will take advantage. They have taken advantage and they are taking advantage, everybody knows that.

It is by bringing to book those people who are ultimately responsible that you can have a semblance of integrity and probity in government. Otherwise not. Are they making them responsible—those who know about things which are against the Government, those who know about corrupt and malpractices of the Government? Have they not got a duty to come forward and disclose?

Sir, today an ex-Minister is going round saying that if he is further pushed to the wall then he will expose and all that. That means that Minister has got information with him by which he can expose corruption. He is not coming forward. I would say that a Bill like this must make it compulsory for those who have got information regarding corruption of Government officials or Ministers to bring forward that information. If he does not do so then he will also be punishable. *(Interruptions)*

I am not casting any reflection on anybody. I am just giving this example because I found it in the newspapers one or two days before. It is fresh in my mind. I am saying that this should be the approach. The approach should bestow or entrust a positive duty on everybody concerned with public affairs or even the general public who have to deal with the Government that any act of

corruption has to be brought to the notice of the appropriate authorities and that must not be made difficult by bureaucratic procedures. *(Interruptions)*

May be this Bill was being prepared before all those matters came up but I would have thought it more prudent for the Government to bring it not in this Session but in the next Session. However, they have done it and I have already made some positive suggestions. Even the Minister is nodding his head. So I would say that this requires the will to implement and that will has so far been not evident. Now let us hope that the clean Government will make it evident by not only making other people clean but also making themselves clean.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Prevention of Corruption Bill seeks to consolidate and amend the law relating to the prevention of corruption and for matters connected therewith. One cannot but welcome this move on the part of the Government. In fact, it was overdue. Corruption in our society is all pervasive though it is not difficult to find individuals and public institutions who are free from this dreadful malady. Even such people in such a society have to pay for their probity and integrity.

Corruption is an age-old phenomenon and there is hardly any society which has not suffered from it some time or other. It has become rampant in India after the attainment for freedom because of increasing opportunities provided by the complexities of economic life. Secondly, corruption has increased because of the ever widening sphere of the Government's activities and authority. Thirdly, there is increasing temptation to acquire wealth by misuse of power and fourthly there is tremendous growth of population which has sharpened the struggle for existence. There are millions of educated people who are unemployed and even to get a humble job of a primary teacher they have to pay Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 10000/- There are banks where to get a clerical job people have paid Rs. 10000/- Hundreds of people have paid like that. So the struggle for

existence has become so acute that people are prepared to bribe those who have the power to select candidates.

Sir, increasing incidence of this malady prompted the Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into these matters. The Santhanam Committee has suggested some remedies. It had given its impressions to which the hon. Members of the Opposition have referred.

The committee has reported the existence of widespread corruption.

Sir, political corruption is pervasive in character. It assumes multiplicity of forms which is astonishing. It is a syndrome and covers not only simple cases of bribery but also extends to misuse of political power for private gain, such as, nepotism, misappropriation, illegal appropriation of public resources and patronage which is often the basis of the formation of political groups dominated by individual politicians.

Sir, this Bill is a determined attempt to deal with this hoary and apparently insoluble problem. It has three salient features which recommend it for acceptance. First of all, it widens the scope of the definition of 'public servant' to cover not only servants who are employed by the Central, State or Local Government authorities but also others, such as, employees of the public sector enterprises, then office-bearers of cooperative societies and vice-chancellors, professors and lecturers in educational institutions. Sir, everybody knows that losses in public sector undertakings are partly due to the corruption and misappropriation on the part of some of the officials who are in key positions. If we could deal with this corruption, then it would facilitate the solution of other types of corruption in these institutions. As for cooperatives, Sir, in spite of their high idealism, more often thannot, they are the grazing ground for chairmen and other members of the board of directors. Unfortunately, much of their popularity with the politicians and leaders is due to the possibility they open out for corruption in this field.

As one who has been associated with education, I particularly welcome the widening of the definition of 'public servants' to include vice-chancellors, professors and lecturers in the universities and colleges receiving financial aid from government institutions and also persons who are office bearers or employees of educational, scientific, cultural or any other institutions which receive or have received public help.

Sir, running private coaching classes for students by teachers, who, as a result, neglect their duty in the institution to which they belong, and are tempted to allow students to resort to malpractices in the examinations, has become a common phenomenon. Sir, if this corruption continues in the educational field then in spite of heavy expenditure which the exchequer bears the educational reform will soon become like a cry in the wilderness.

Sir, the Santhanam Committee has reported that it is a matter of supreme importance that a university should adopt standards of integrity which will become an integral element of the intellectual and psychological outfit of every graduate. It is a matter of regret that in some universities, conditions are far from satisfactory for the admission of students, recruitment of professors and lecturers and the general management of university funds. I wonder, Sir, what that Committee would say about the present conditions.

A salient feature of this Bill is that it clarifies the definition of offences and penalties. The different clauses prescribe a minimum punishment of six months for various offences and one year in the case of criminal misconduct. In the case of criminal misconduct and habitual offences, the punishment is of one year. It also imposes a fine but not as an alternative punishment. While imposing a fine, the Bill says, the value of the property which has been obtained by the accused, should also be taken into consideration. This is a very important provision, if properly acted upon. It was there in the 1947 legislation also, but has not been followed. The corrupt people are known to say that they would prefer to be in jail for a few months if

[Shri Y.S. Mahajan]

that would keep their lakhs of rupees safe from the Government's clutches. The punishment should, therefore, consist of both imprisonment and fine.

Another feature of the Bill is that the offences under the Act shall be tried by a special judge and the judge, as far as practicable, shall hold the trial on a day to day basis. This is a provision of vital importance. It is usually the delay in prosecuting the culprits which results in the denial of justice. The longer the time taken for trial, the greater the scope and opportunity of tampering with evidence. Besides, from the point of view of the aggrieved person, justice delayed is justice denied. It is this crucial importance of procedure which made Sir Henry Maine say that justice is secreted in the intricacies of procedure.

Before I wind up, I would like to mention that in one district a judge was accused of corruption. The Bar Association passed a resolution saying that the judge was corrupt. They reported the matter to the High Court and refrained from attending the court, the Judge. For two months the strike went on, but the High Court took no notice of it. I believe there is something wrong with our procedure and machinery for taking cognizance of such offences.

Sir, this Bill is a determined attempt to deal with corruption in public life.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Where do you find that attempt?

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: You are not charitable, nor have you patience.

This Bill is an attempt on the part of the Government to stem the tide of corruption from public life and is likely to bear fruit provided there is a determination to enforce the Act ruthlessly without any fear or favour and provided further that we all strive to the best of our ability to create a social climate of honesty, probity and integrity, a climate in which a corrupt person would be looked upon with disapprobation and contempt by

members of the society. John Stuart Mill said that a drunkard person should be looked upon with contempt and disdain by the society, similarly a corrupt person should be looked upon by society in this manner. Unless we create such an atmosphere, I am afraid, mere legislation will not rooting out corruption.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have heard the criticism that the opposition wants this Bill to be forestalled. I would like to say on my own behalf and on behalf of our party that we will support the Government in any attempt to prevent corruption. But unfortunately, this Bill is not intended for that purpose, and it is going only to touch the periphery of the problem.

We are in a situation today where the Government has lost its credibility. The rulers of this country have proved to the country that they are above law. In that case how are the people going to believe them? Unless we remove that impression and create credibility among the people, people are not going to see anything new in it. Such a legislation was there in 1947; the Criminal Procedure Code was there in 1944, the Indian Penal Code was there much earlier. In the present legislation, some of the provisions have been consolidated and some further expansion is given here and there. That is not enough.

15.00hrs.

As a whole, Sir, the belief is that if somebody wants to get his job done he has to do some extra payment. This is the experience of the commonman in this country. In every walk of life something extra has to be paid in addition to the regular payment in order to get a thing done. The question is that who are to control these political bosses. There is no rule, no law, no method to check them. There is a saying in our language, "CHANGALAKKU BRANTHV PITICHAL." It means that the chain which is supposed to tie the mad people is itself mad. So, what can be done. The same is the question here.

15.01 hours.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the chair*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Have some introspection.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You should have some introspection yourself because we have been asking so many questions for the last week but you have not given a single straight forward answer. (*Interruptions*).

Now, let us take the case of judges. Sir, the belief is that if any client wants any judgement in his favour he has to do something unlawful. The reason is that the very basis of appointment of judges is motivated.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, the reason is that there are some advocates who collect money saying that they have to bribe the judges.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Thank you for supplementing my argument. You are claiming that through this Bill you are giving wider definition of a public servant. That is the only thing which is done in the present Bill. Neither the advocates, nor the private concerns for those areas where the corruption is taking place are covered in this Bill. It is because political bosses are their servants. The party offices who collect money for their private purposes, the agents, MLAs or MPs who go around and collect money and so on and so forth, they are not covered in this Bill. So, if we really want to do something effective all these people will have to be brought under the purview of this Bill otherwise they cannot be brought under to book.

For example, let us take educational institutions. For appointments in the schools run by religious institutions, they collect money in the name of deposits, donations, building funds, etc. Even if you want to admit your child in a school, you have to pay all these things. This is the centre of corrup-

tion. How are you going to check all this corruption?

In the offices, clerks, etc. also indulge in all these practices. All such practices cannot be checked unless an overall comprehensive approach is adopted.

I want the Minister to make it clear that which are the areas in which this Bill is proposed to be included? Whether it will include the MPs, MLAs, private factories, etc.? The private funds come through the private companies, banks and other institutions. It is not clear whether those private companies which take loans from public institutions will come under this definition or not. It will be good if such a wider definition is given to the relevant clause in this Bill so that all these provisions are made applicable to them too.

Secondly, I would like to mention one or two points with regard to the investigating process. How is the investigating process done? How many cases are attempted to be investigated on an average? The hon. member who preceded me said that only about 175 cases can be prosecuted in a year. If that is the case, how could an investigating body take cognizance of so many instances of corruption? How can they do it? If a news item about some corruption is published in a newspaper, is an officer competent to initiate action on that basis? Nothing in this regard is mentioned in this Bill. All that is stated in the Bill is that there is a machinery to investigate and the charging officer should not be below the rank of a DOSP. I want to know the whole procedure as to how it is done. What about the FIR? Who is to complain and in what manner one can conduct the whole thing? If you really want this problem of corruption to be tackled, without an effective mechanism how are you going to do it?

Another thing mentioned in this Bill is that if a person lives beyond his means of income, the officer has got jurisdiction to investigate and go into such questions *Suo motu*. But no powers are given. If an investigation is to be conducted against a person who is living a very affluent and luxurious

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

life and if he is living beyond his means, this suspicion itself is enough reason to pursue the investigation. If there is a suspicion that a person is indulging in corruption, the onus of proof should be on the accused, as is the case in Customs and other similar laws. Therefore, a person who is living beyond his means should prove that his income is coming through proper lines. Otherwise he is guilty. Is this Bill having such an approach in this matter? If the Government are really serious, my submission is that the approach in these matters should be on the lines of Customs Act or other similar Acts where the onus rests with the accused to prove his innocence. If this provision is not incorporated here, we all know as to what will happen. If a person receives one lakh rupees and is caught red-handed, even then he gets acquitted because the responsibility is that of the investigating officer to prove that the money came as a bribe. Unless he is able to prove it, the accused cannot be convicted. So, my submission is that the approach here should be different and the onus of proving his innocence should rest with the accused and not the investigating officer. I do not know whether it is possible to have such an approach...

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: The presumption is against the person...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is there already. I will explain when I reply.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I am submitting all this only to combat corruption effectively. Therefore, on the whole, I have to submit that...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Do not oppose the Bill.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: We are not opposing it. We only feel that it is a mere rewording of the previous Bill. This is insufficient and inadequate to tackle corruption. Moreover it is not going to create any confidence in the mind of the people that you are really doing something effective. It is creating more complications and it is rather diluting the provisions.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Why do you support it then?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: A diluted Bill is better than none.

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. SINGH (Hapur): I rise to support and welcome this Bill. I had expected that the people from opposition, especially our marxist brethren will bring forward some scientific approach about this Bill in the House which will let the country know the root of corruption. It is, however, regretted that they have not done so and it appears that they are concentrating on the Fairfax. It is the Private Sector where black money is generated and corruption is indulged in. Our friends have not tried to highlight it. They should have supported this Bill and given a serious thought to the measures by which corruption could be eliminated. They should have adopted a constructive approach and not indulged in any sort of propaganda on this occasion.

I welcome this Bill and I know how corruption is indulged in and how the corrupt officer acts against a social worker. He adopts all measures to get the latter killed and to indulge in his character assassination. I want to bring to your notice one thing. I represent Ghaziabad which is very close to Delhi. The Private and Public Institutions functioning in Delhi openly take 30 to 40 thousand rupees and make recruitment. But we do not take note of it and all the institutions are working as usual. And the people of the entire Private Sector are working throughout the country. Efforts are made there to convert black money into white money. I want that there must be a provision in this Bill to check them from doing so. Not only this, we have also seen that during school examination days so many teachers are stabbed and humiliated. There are fixed rates for copying in the examination. Rs. 5,000/- for copying on the spot and Rs. 20,000/- for copying at home and Rs. 15,000/- for bringing more students for copying. We tried to stop this practice and we have succeeded in stopping it in some parts but it is still going on in some other parts. I

think, we should do something to stop this practice effectively. If such boys will come out from our schools, you can very well imagine the fate of our country. It is a very dangerous thing for the country.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It is more than the annual salary of an MP.

SHRI K.N. SINGH: One more point which I would like to bring to the notice of Shri Chidambaram is that we wholeheartedly want to remove corruption. As also pointed out by Shri Mahajan, justice delayed is justice denied. In August 1986, I sent a case of corruption to Shri Chidambaram along with a proper chargesheet but till 1987, the concerned officer was still there. The local MLA has been exposing that officer even before 1983. Now when he has been transferred, he is not handing over his charge. When he got his transfer letter day before yesterday, he is trying to tamper with the files and distribute land. Therefore, I want to say that this delay can cause much damage. Such things have been going on there since 1983. I started my agitation against him in 1986. Nine months' period is too long during which much can be done. In nine months' period we can produce a new human being but have not been able to check corruption, therefore I doubt that the people who are holding the charge do justice to the people.

I want to give another instance which will be sufficient to prove my point. You know that the land in Delhi is becoming very costly. In Ghaziabad city which is situated at the outskirts of Delhi, the incharge officer had privately negotiated and sold some land to five construction companies at a rate of Rs. 7.50 per square metre. We objected to it and asked for auction of that land. In auction that land was sold at a rate of Rs. 10,000 to 12,000 per yard. You can imagine what a terrible conspiracy it was. We also observed that whenever any person or the press tried to raise a voice against him, he served them to silent them.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): What service he rendered?

SHRI K.N. SINGH: You can yourself understand it. There is another newspaper which always speaks spitefully against us and finds corruption everywhere but that newspaper has been continuously supporting that officer from very beginning. Till now it has not written anything against this officer and instead of it, it says that the transfer of that officer is not right. All papers are opposing that officer but it is the only paper in India which has been openly supporting him from the very beginning.

One more case I would like to bring to your notice. The Chairman and M.D. of the Vegetable Oil Corporation, a public Undertaking, who is a mere graduate was charged with a heinous crime involving moral turpitude when he was in Kanpur. A.F.I.R. was lodged against him but no case was instituted against him for eight months. Despite these allegations against him, it is now heard that extension is being granted to him. I would like to know as to how and why such an officer is holding that post. His name was at serial No. 2 in the penal of Bureau of Public Enterprises. Instead of appointing the technocrat who was at serial No. 1, he was appointed. I would like to know that on whose recommendation and why he was appointed? The first person in the penal is a good man but instead of appointing him, a simple graduate has been appointed and now there is bungling of crores of rupees in the Corporation.

While supporting the Bill, I would like to say to Shri Chidambaram that this Bill will no doubt generate a force. But it becomes effective only when much time is not taken in deciding such cases. With these words I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Madam Chairperson, I rise to support to the Prevention of Corruption Bill, 1987. There are many welcome features in this Bill, brought forward by Mr. Chidam-

[Shri Sriballav Paniḡrahi]
baram, the hon. Minister of State in the
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Madam, this is not the first time that we are having such a Bill here. There was the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 which had been amended in the 'sixties in the light of the recommendations of the Sanathanam Committee which had gone into the episode of corruption in India in detail and thereafter also there had been some amendment and as the hon. Minister in his initial remarks observed, the law was lacking in many ways and out of their experience they are going to have a comprehensive law with provisions of different Acts or laws prevailing hitherto.

He has also explained the salient features of this Bill and I quite agree that it has got to be swift and deterrent punishment which could create an impact in this field of corruption, to fight out corruption.

And again, I am not going into the different features. They are quite welcome with provision of timely punishment, and punishment has also been enhanced. Not only punishment has been enhanced, the sources of income which is very important are included. Because, it is always this disproportionate income that has to be located. Clear cut definition in respect of source is thus very important.

Also, no matter whether sanction is there or not the cases will proceed as usual. So, there are several good features. Another good and significant feature is about the attachment of the property and if got wealth etc.

I do not know why there should be any objection to the appointment of special judges by the Centre, when it has been agreed to in a Conference of Chief Secretaries of the States and naturally when the Centre is willingly coming forward also to share the expenditure incurred because of this Act, to some extent, I thought that there should be nothing to object.

So, all good features are being provided in one piece of legislation that we are going to

have and to intensify our fight or crusade against corruption. Why should there be two opinions about it, I do not understand.

I wonder, and just for the sake of opposition some hon. Members from the other side are opposing. I have nothing to say except this. Taking advantage of or seizing this opportunity they have gone beyond the scope of the Bill. They have brought in many extraneous considerations and they have tried to attack the party in power is their usual way.

In our country, Madam, there is a serious disease of contradictions. What is the disease of contradictions? Whenever we talk of things like corruption, we start speaking. We forget about ourselves. We forget our own party. I think it is time enough for all of us to have self-introspection. I do not like to name and dispoil the good atmosphere.

Which this Bill should be passed. Madam, is it not a fact that Mr. Lal Bahadur Sastri's name has been taken? In fact, it is he who announced the appointment of the Santhanam Committee. When Mr. Lal Bahadur Sastri was the Prime Minister of India, he caused a CBI enquiry into the conduct of some top political people at that time and those people who were indicted and found guilty, had to quite the Congress. Have they not been invited by some other political parties? Are they not occupying top positions in other political parties today? Why they are forgetting all these. Madam, while speaking, I am quite conscious. This is a very very serious problem. Corruption is a national disease. In as much as, if it is continued and not contained to a reasonable and remarkable extent, it will pose a threat to the democracy itself in this country. In India, we are proud to say that our democracy is the largest democracy of the world and all around us, democracy has dwindled, democracy has failed and only in India, this light is burning and quite ablaze. By saying this, I do not like to undermine the seriousness of this disease. Of course this is not a local phenomenon. This is a global phenomenon and also it is not of recent origin. It is an age old and dates back to the medieval period and much before

that. Here, I would like to quote Kautilya, a legendary, a diplomat and an economist of India for all times. Corruption among the public servants in India has a long history. In his 'Arthashastra', Kautilya lists some thirty ways in which the public exchequer is defrauded by dishonest officials. Kautilya says: "Just as it is difficult to test the poisoned honey at the tip of the tongue, it is impossible for a Government servant not to eat up a bit of the King's revenue". He goes on to point out further that "Just as it is difficult to say whether a fish is drinking or not drinking the water, it is difficult to find out whether a Government official is taking bribes or not." How difficult this work is. As I told you, this is a global phenomenon and it exists in different countries, in different systems of administration political systems. Of course, a question of degree is there. In developing countries, the reasons are known to all of us. There are many reasons. We are just developing. Population is increasing at a fantastic rate. Opportunities are not commensurate to the growth of our population. Somebody earlier said, who does not have lust for wealth. Those who are rich and who have enough wealth parting a bit of it, they could purchase and comforts which is not due to them and sacrificing the interests of others. I suggest, it should be a joint responsibility of all political parties. Why is this difference? Naturally, Madam, whatever Bill Mr. Chidambaram might be placing here—with all sincerity and with all seriousness, who is going to implement it.

The hands of Central Government are quite limited in it. He named three agencies—CBI, some agency in Home Department and Vigilance Commission. But by and large, we all belong to the States. Naturally, our masses have to deal with different State Government agencies and organisations. They go to Tehsil office, Revenue Inspector's office, Registration office, schools, colleges, hospitals, etc. I may tell you how serious the menace of corruption is. The old age pension is given to whom? To the poorest of the poor in the country, who do not have anybody to fall back upon for their livelihood. Even in respect of such persons in order to give an

age certificate, the doctors, in many places, do not oblige them without any consideration. Even the relatives of those who are working in Registration office, do not do anything without payment. Earlier teachers as a community were known for their honesty, simplicity and sincerity. But today in the educational arena what is happening with regard to examinations? Is it not a fact that results of the examinations are being purchased at many places? I have my own experience. When I was editing a newspaper at my native place, I came across such an incident. A Principal of a training college, who was a member of the Syndicate and also a Dean of Education, was found writing down with his own hand at his residence the answer paper of one candidate. Naturally what was the price? Against consideration of a heavy amount I boldly wrote about it. He threatened me by sending batches of students. Ultimately he had to go to jail

Same is the position in other places. You take police. Hardly a complaint is registered in a Police station without payment. It may be a CPM State or Telugu Desam State or AIADMK state. In different offices of the state Governments, files in many cases, do not move unless there is some consideration, unless the palm of the concerned persons is greased sufficiently. This is the state of affairs. This is a national disease. We have to fight it out jointly not only in administration side but on political side also.

Somebody said that in democracy it is the political morality that should be quite high. We have to make self-introspection whether we have been able to maintain morality of political life very high. If not, we have to go for it. We love democracy. We like it to flourish. This is the largest democracy. We want it to be the best democracy in the world. How can we do it unless we get rid of corruption? Naturally in such cases something more has to be done. As I said, our Government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi is, in clear terms, committed to clean public life, clean administration, clean government. Whatever might be the allegations brought by the opposition recently—Shri Amal Datta referred to it—I do not understand

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

with what they will be satisfied. Public, by and large, is satisfied. A Commission consisting of two Supreme Court judges has been appointed to go into the Fairfax matter. About the Bofors issue, the Swedish Under Secretary who was in charge of foreign trade has come out with a statement and thereby the Prime Minister's statement has been fully supported.

An inquiry has been ordered by the Swedish Government and so, commissions are working on it. But, again and again why they are referring to this issue of corruption, etc. It is just to confuse the people for their petty political gains. But, at the same time, we have to match our efforts with the speed, the rate at which corruption is expanding, is increasing, is mounting up. Of course, this Bill itself reflects the sincerity and seriousness on the part of the Central Government but, at the same time, we have to further intensify our efforts, match our efforts. As I have told you, our efforts are far short of the requirements. So, we have to further intensify them. It is time for all of us to jointly think how we can match it, how we can fight this out. For that, the State Governments have a major role to play. This is something where we should cut across the party line, party affiliations.

There has been a reference to elections and black money. Naturally, these two things are very vitally linked with corruption and we are in the process of having some election reforms, etc. There is no denying the fact that we have to make it simple. We have to see how the elections can be made less expensive. To make it less expensive, the expenditure, to a great and reasonable extent, should be borne by the State itself so that the political people will not have to go for collections from different people or agencies, etc. because they also expect something in return from the political parties. It is a dangerous trend that the dignity, the respect that the political parties were commanding ten years before or twenty years before, is diminishing and we have to view it as a common concern, irrespective of the political parties. It is also a threat to our democracy that the respect, the reputation, the command of the social

workers, of the political parties is going down, is dwindling in the eyes of the people. How to improve it is to be seen. It is not a question of this party or, that party. There cannot be any partisan attitude. We have to unearth, we have to fight out the black money. With this huge black money, there is a parallel economy going on and this parallel economy is naturally breeding corruption. With these words, I would like to support the Bill wholeheartedly. This is a clear-cut evidence of sincerity on the part of the Central Government to bring cleanliness in our public life, in our administration, in our bureaucracy, but, at the same time, this corruption which is mounting up in different sectors—trade, commerce, politics, administration, public sector, private sector, everything—is a serious matter and, therefore, I would urge upon the Opposition also that since the very future of our democracy is involved, naturally. Different political parties are running the governments in different States. Nobody can boast that everything is going on well in their State administration and State politics. With these words, I support this Bill and I would request the Minister also to come forward with more vigorous efforts to fight out this national disease of corruption.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : Madam Chairperson, the Bill on anti-corruption is indeed a compilation of various Acts. They are by themselves, more or less, the same except for certain changes which have been rightly brought about by the Home Ministry. All existing were straight-jacketed and stiff-necked provisions. It was indeed very difficult for any anti-corruption officer to work on them or solve various problems. Mr. Chidambaram would have left imprints of his imaginative approach and would have lined through the pages of this new Bill. If he had brought in a few more aspects to make the proposed anti-corruption Act more comprehensive. There were a lot of innovations possible. But that has not been done and I don't know for what reason. Therefore, I thought that this Bill, as it is, would be a lopsided one and I would again say he could have brought in, as for

example, the question of Ombudsman Lokayukt in the same sweep.

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM : There is another Bill, that is, Lokpal Bill.

SHRI ATAUR REHMAN : That is very good. Lokpal and Ombudsman could have been brought into this. The only there will be more hands, more teeth in a drive against anti-corruption. As it is it will remain with the Government and we have seen how the anti-corruption Act has been managed during the last 40 years. For all big corruptions, either there should have been a difference between the management of the anti-corruption cases under Lokpal and ordinary cases. All said and done there has been an unholy haste in bringing about this particular Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMABARAM : It has been there for two years now.

SHRI ATAUR REHMAN : But we have got this Bill just two months ago and it should have really gone to the Select Committee for more debate on it. That would have been better. Corruption is an old sin. If we can roll back the wheels of time backwards, we would go to the original sin committed by Adam and Eve—the forbidden tree and the origin of corruption was there. Through the ages, as my friend from Orissa has said, corruption was mentioned in Arth Shastra of Kautilya, Agnipurana and Ash-tadwaiyayan of Panini. Well, leave them aside and even in the recent history there was corruption in the time of Jehangir, even Shahjehan committed the greatest corruption by building the Taj Maha¹ for the sake of commemorating his love for his wife Mumtaz Mahal. That sort of corruption was there even at that time.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM (Teh-nali) : Taj Mahal is the monument of corruption?

SHRI ATAUR REHMAN : Yes. Again our friend, Shri Ayyapu Reddy, has said about ancient wedding in Madhya Pradesh.

It is a very sad commentary on the part of the State Government and the Deputy Commissioner. They could have avoided this marriage extravaganza. I am glad to know that an enquiry has already been initiated by the Home Minister.

Now, corruption has been institutionalised in the country in so various forms. Corruption in high places and corruption in not high places is there. Corruption in high places would come in the guise of political corruption, social corruption, administration corruption, Industrial corruption and middlemen's corruption.

The other not so high places corruptions are, of course, the delay factor—the delay in putting off connected papers by various officers and Office Assistants. That is the beginning of corruption. Another form is the percentage system existing in various departments of our Government. Of course, PWD is very well known to all of us. I will come to that later. Then, the connivance on the part of the supervising officers who would not carry out their normal inspections. They would not write their Inspection Report. They would delay the submission of the Inspection Reports so that somebody would come and approach them and give them some money under the Table. Corruption starts with Senior Officers conniving with Junior Officers. Another example is when a Deputy Commissioner goes to the Sub-Division. When he should have normally had his lunch in the Circuit House by engaging his own cook or buying it from the shop. But he won't do it. Similarly, when the DIG visited his subordinate offices, we in our days made it a point to carry over our box which was the box of integrity. Here we carried the food, that is why the subordinates from whom we did not take any food were under control. Now, what has happened is, every senior officer nowadays expects that he should be fed by his junior officer. I would draw the attention of the Home Minister particularly to this point to see that in future, if you really meant business, you will take an account of the fact that the senior officers do not prey upon the junior officers either in the form of food or in any other manner.

[Shri Ataur Rehman]

Well, a corrupt government leads to corrupt society as we have known and seen; a corrupt government leads to corrupt administration, that we have seen, and conversely the other thing is also true. An honest government generates honest administration which we do not at the present moment. There has been decline in values as I have already said in the conduct of senior officers and senior political figures. The values have gone down, and what a fall, my countrymen! They have gone down the precipice taking the form of an avalanche which will sweep away the good name of the country that is India. How can you forget Mundhra deal? How can you forget the Jeeps scandal? How can you forget the Sirajuddin affair and how can you forget the petroleum deals? I should not forget to mention the licence permit raj which still holds sway in the country. What can we do about it? —

Now I would like to turn the spotlight to another type of corruption which is not covered by this present Act. As I have said already that there are delays committed by the clerks and officers in the day-to-day Administration. This goes on from 10 o'Clock to 4 o'Clock every day, every month, every year. There is a system of Confidential Character Roll on every officer and clerk. On the basis of these rolls a case for habitual misconduct can be framed. Can we not make better use of these confidential records for a case of misconduct and preventive detention? Delay that is caused by the clerks and officers, does not come as "misconduct". Another omission which has not been taken into account is, non-payment and concealment of income by doctors, lawyers and show business people. Can we not do something about it? I have already referred to the pompous show in marriages. Of course, the example of Madhya Pradesh is the latest one, fresh in our mind. But it happens almost everywhere.

Another thing which has not been taken into account is preventive detention in the matter of hoarding, concealment and diversion of stocks of cement, steel and foodstuff. This is normally committed by railway employees in league with the merchants who

deal in these articles. Another personality the redoubtable Patwari in the revenue affairs. What have we done about it? You go to the district and ask officers. They will say that this is one cancer which is eating into the vitals of administration. We have got the income-tax officers, PWD people, sales-tax officers, district industries officers and police officers. There are doctors who are giving false certificate; even lawyers are giving false certificate.

What about the kickbacks which the company people, company bosses take? There is another form of corruption which is indulged in by the public sector bosses. They either go on foreign tour themselves with the families or they send their favourite junior officers who go on foreign tour and missions, but without achieving anything for the purpose for which they were sent.

(Interruptions)

There are other administrative lacunae. The difficulty which an anti-corruption officer feels is, in the matter of investigation, particularly in the matter of seizure of documents. In, any crime connected with P & T, or railways or any Central Government Department, he finds himself helpless. If a police officer goes to the AG's office, the AG will not give him the necessary documents. In the mean time, the subordinate officers will leak out the information either the file is lost or Originals are not produced. The court will not place reliance on duplicate secondary evidence. These are some of the many difficulties which are being faced.

It will not be possible in such a short time to give various other instances., But I would cite one example. That is about, how people are suffering because of this. I know of a tea company which was paying the central cess regularly to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs. What happened was that the bankers and the treasury clerks in collusion with each other, produced false treasury vouchers which after 7 or 10 Years AG's office had found that this money was not going to the Government coffers. The case was proved against them. But the Central Revenue Department forced

the tea garden authorities to pay Rs. 20 lakhs in addition to their loss of Rs. 20 lakhs already incurred., These are some of the facts which the Government should take note of and prevent injustice.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : This Bill goes a long way to deal with these things.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : That is why, I said in the beginning that shri P. Chidambaram has done two good things. One is this definition of the word 'Public utility' in which the Ministers could also be roped in and the Members of Parliament. I do not think we have Members of Parliament of that sort.

The second is the definition of 'Public servant' which has been amplified. It is considerable improvement on the Section 21 of the IPC.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : The third one is delays in the courts which are to be controlled. That is the most important thing.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : Our whole system of court hearing should be changed. Every adjournment that is granted every day in the court by the Magistrate on the representation of our good lawyer friends, should be restricted and there should be a computer to record adjournments so that the magistrates and the judges have a feeling that somebody is watching their progress of work sitting in Delhi.

[*Translation*]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Bill. So many members have participated in this discussion and have expressed their views. I would like to point out to Shri Chidambaram that elimination of corruption based on money and material is not enough. The misuse of one's authority, position or status has also to be brought within the purview of corruption and steps have to be taken to check it also. Various things have been said about it.

The jeep scandal and Sirajuddin affair

have been referred to but it would have been better if they would have also talked about the fate of these cases. History knows that our Central Ministers had to resign as a result of these cases. The leadership of the Congress government has set unprecedented examples which can be seen in the pages of our history. Today we do not find such examples. It is unfortunate that corruption charges against politicians are discussed all over the country through the press and speeches but the corruption charges against high officers are not discussed at all. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that in Madhya Pradesh, an officer of Commissioner rank called a woman to his office, who was unfortunately a widow, and tried to rape her. On hearing her cry, people gathered there and saw all these things with their own eyes. All evidence was there. This news spread like a wild fire all over the State and created excitement among the people. Of course an enquiry of this case was also conducted by the bureaucrats. But he was acquitted as no allegation could be proved against him. He was simply removed from that post and was appointed a member of the Revenue Board. whatever you may say now, you cannot satisfy the Indian citizens, whether they are the common people or the tax payers, unless you take stern action against such officers.

16.00 hrs.

Not only this, in Madhya Pradesh, there is also one other officer of secretary rank who is the first officer whose house and lockers were raided by the Central Government on the allegation that during 1977 to 1980 he went to Nepal with the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and deposited Rs. 60 crores in his account and it is also said that opium was also smuggled in that plane. But till now nothing has been done against him. He is the same officer whose name was also involved in the VIP land grab scandal which came up for discussion during the Fifth Lok sabha. Not only this, after the constitution of Shah Commission, he enquired into the cases of Delhi and passed dirty strictures against late Shrimati Indira Gandhi which have now been comprehensively quoted by Shri Jagmohan in his book. But it is unfortu-

[Shri Aziz Qureshi]

nate that nothing has so far been done against him and he is still a Government officer. You have entrusted him the work of implementing those policies which he has been opposing. what kind of a fun you are making with the country ?

A call was given to boycott the Republic Day celebrations and not to hoist the national flag. In Madhya Pradesh, an IAS officer who is. M.D. of a corporation, did not allow to celebrate 26th January and hoist the flag saying that it would be against the economic measures. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what action is being taken against such officers ?

I would also like to tell the hon. Minister that the Government and the people of Madhya Pradesh established a chair in the University of Bhopal as a mark of respect and reverence to the memory of late Prof. K.N. Kaul But two IAS officers viz. the Secretary of the Department and the M.D. of a Corporation wrote to the University to remove the chair of Shri Kaul. I would like to ask why the Government is silent and why it does not take action against such officers who are poisoning the ideology, values and faith of the people ? why do not you take action against such IAS officers who are involved in corruption ? The present Bill will be totally useless if you do not take action against those who misuse their power and follow the ideology which is not acceptable to the people of our country. These people are opposing our ideology enshrined in our manifesto on the basis of which we fought election and came to power. Therefore, as long as you do not take stringent action against such officers, the people will continue to ask such questions from you and no legislation will prove useful for removing corruption from our country. With these words I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUHEY (Midnapore) : Madam Chairman, I know that the hon. Minister, the Minister who has moved this Bill for consideration, is a very honest man. But then what is the use of keeping a

good flower in a bunch of bad flowers ? He is a very good man and he has brought this Bill with very good intention. I say that the intention is good and you have some self-satisfaction also that, by bringing this Bill, you will be able to combat corruption. But you will not be able to. This much I can say. Despite all your good wishes, good intentions, despite all your self-satisfaction, you shall be failing. Why ? Because all had been failing and you will also fail. Now, what is the main source of corruption ? The main source of corruption is money power, black money, which is growing day by day. You have been here for a much longer period than I have been here. In the late Fifties, our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had brought one professor from Cambridge, Prof. Kaldar, to assess the amount of black money in the country and at that time it was told that it might be to the tune of Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 14,000 crores Today what is the figure ? When Shri V.P. Singh was here as a Minister, he said that, without taking many things into account, the amount of black money in this country would be to the tune of Rs. 38,000 to Rs. 40,000 crores. Shri Vasant Sathe has written many books and in one of the books he has stated that it is to the tune of Rs. 78,000 to Rs. 80,000 crores. It is his statement. I do not know.

16.06 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Now, why are you failing ? Because you have failed to control money power. If you fail to control money power, with all your good intentions, you cannot control corruption. Of course, you have expanded the definition and you have brought in some more offices in the definition. I agree with you. Perhaps, it should be expanded further also, as some friends have demanded. What do you mean by 'public servant'. That also, you should explain.

So, such has been the corruption in this country ; corruption is rampant ; corruption is growing. One of our friends has said here how corruption abounds in courts. Mr. Minister, you are a practising lawyer, you prac-

tise in the south where corruption is not so much rampant. But in the north, it is said that even judges take money. Kindly make a study of what is happening in the Bihar courts. In my State also, it is there. It is really fantastic. Why is corruption growing so much? You have to ponder over this. Do not get annoyed when Mr. Amal Datta referred to Bofors, this and that. I am not referring to these things. Actually, Mr. V.P. Singh had to lose his job because he wanted to touch the big people... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL : Choubeyji, you are creating a confusion. What does it mean? It was not their policy, it was the policy of the Government.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The philosophy has been this : "catch hold of small thieves, al large number of thieves, all should be small thieves, but do not touch the big thieves and such thieves who are mine "

[*Translation*]

Catch hold of small thieves, a large number of thieves but do not touch the big thieves and such thieves who are mine.... (*Interruptions*) I do not know why mere talking about a thief pinches them. 'Kya chor Ki dadhi men tinka hai ?

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : They do not have *dadhi*.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : *Dadhi* will be got fixed.

[*English*]

This is my submission. You know it is daily coming in the papers that Shri Bhure Lal who is still an officer under you in the Government of India, how he has been caught by CBI. Everyday and even today it came in the paper that Bhure Lal who is an officer in the Ministry of Finance with whose

help some of the big persons were being caught hold of and how Thapper was arrested. After the departure of Shri V.P. Singh, how is Bhure Lal being treated? I do not know Bhure Lal, I have never seen his face. I have never been there. It is daily coming in the papers. Why do you feel annoyed?

Sir, one thing is very much taking place in some sectors of employment. The unemployment problem has become another source of corruption. We have got lakhs and lakhs of unemployed youths. You can see what is happening in Service Commissions and employment exchanges. You kindly see to it. Suppose we have got 10 vacancies and 5000 or 10000 people apply, their money works. How do you fight it? It is my personal experience on the Railways. I do not know how are you going to fight this thing? How are you controlling these things?

I beg to submit another point that who will report on corruption. If he knows that I am corrupt person, I am a superintendent of police or an IAS officer or a big guy, he will never dare to make any charge against me to anybody. And moreover, in Govt. Offices, in workshops, in factories in depots, whosoever dares to make complaint, he is so badly dealt that either he is sacked or transferred. You make some provision that such persons shall be safeguarded, shall not be sacked. Otherwise, nobody will come forward. You reward them. But what happens is, suppose a man informs me on corruption regarding some officers, regarding corruption of big officers, to an MP and that MP writes, then the enquiry is made not on the corruption of the corrupt officer but enquiry is made wherefrom this MP got this information. This is practical. The enquiry is not made what corruption has been made by the corrupt officer or any Minister. But the enquiry is made wherefrom this poor MP or MLA who informed the high officer, Minister, wherefrom that man has got information? You kindly see that this is protected. Otherwise, there is no use telling all these things. I beg to submit one thing to you since you are more learned than I am. Your system breeds corruption. If you want

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

to fight this corruption, you have to encourage such people who fight this system. But you never do it. Being an honest man, being a good man, being a good Minister you are not supporting such persons who are fighting corruption, who are fighting unemployment. Rather you are supporting them who are terrorising workers, peasants, who fight corruption. This policy has to be changed. You have to change it. Otherwise what will happen is, as my friend was asking me to tell this thing :

*Angaram shatghoten
Malinetvam Namunachet.*

However, you may put soap on charcoal, charcoal will never change its colour. It is a good Bill and you may make it further good. But then the whole system is becoming such that—in Bengali there is a proverb—

Swang ghir chhe dade

Ki Kaurwe Man Ashirvade

When there is ringworm throughout the body, where shall we put the bomb ?....
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN Please don't waste time, please proceed.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Don't you know these things Sir ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please finish. The Minister will reply at half past four and two other Members have to speak.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I will take only two minutes Sir.

Something good you have done. Your laws permit you to freeze money against whom case of corruption is there. Your law permits you not to allow a man to be above the State. Will you kindly tell me in how many cases in India have you done these things ? Your good intention is there ; but your good intention will not solve the problem. The path to the hell may be paved

with good intention of roses; but it will still remain. Hence, if you really want to fight corruption, fight the system also.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla)
Mr. Chairman Sir: It is a very good measure. I have no hesitation in supporting the Bill. My friend Mr. Choubey was very correct when he said a few words about Mr. Chidambaram. He has raised some hope with us that something can be done. Mr. Chidambaram's intentions are very clear in the very first paragraph where he explained in the Statement of objects and Reasons that the Bill is intended to make the existing anti-corruption laws more effective by widening their coverage and by strengthening their provisions.

I have gone through the Bill rather cursorily. As it is I can support it ; but I want a comprehensive measure to fight corruption. I would make a plea to the Hon. Minister to kindly understand—he has understood the drama of corruption—the dimension of corruption. Member after Member have spoken here and explained the types of corruption in this country. While I heard my friends, I was reminded of some very good people who came from outside and tried to understand the scene in India. Perhaps, it is because we are caught in a vicious circle of poverty, ignorance and superstition. In this vicious circle in which our society finds itself, it may not be possible for people to know how to live on. It is the poor people—a vast chunk of population—who suffer because of corruption in the upper strata of society.

Gunar Myrdal—may be my friend, the Hon. Minister, has studied this book—in his book *Asian Drama*—a voluminous book of 2600 pages, about 700 pages having been devoted to India—was surprised to find and he explained that corruption in India is in our thinking, in our attitude, in our way of life. It is not only the money that goes into the pocket. You see the attitude. Gunar Myrdal was surprised to see in India how people try to keep their courtyard clean, collect the dust and dirt and throw it away to the road outside. That does not happen only in one State,

in Bihar. It happens in Jammu and Kashmir, in Uttar Pradesh. This is corruption. The road does not belong to you, it belongs to the Government. Only your courtyard belongs to you.

I know many of these officers—not only in J & K State because I cannot single out my State. If you see this drama happening, it will be happening everywhere. I am told that south is an exception. I wish it were true. But if you see what is happening in the north, the officers' toilets in their offices will be the dirtiest. But his toilet at home will be made of marble. It will have the best tiles. This drama was understood by the discerning eye of Gunnar Myrdal who latter earned a noble prize. Mr. David Selbourne also wrote a book called 'Eye to China' and then he wrote a book 'Eye to India'. He presented a story not on the kind of corruption you are discussing. Perhaps your interest is in curtailing the money corruption. It relates to the total attitude to life. Then Mr. V. S. Naipaul has written a book called 'India a wounded civilisation'. Some people say they are outsiders. No they are not outsiders. They have respect for Indian culture. They have respect of our heritage but they see this Drama happening in India and they are very sad.

Now, Sir, what I want to explain to the hon. Minister, who has generated some hope, that corruption in this country has been institutionalised. We can fight this corruption only when we improve the system. You please see the rules of various departments ; how you frame the rule and how you implement it. Now what about the delegation of authority. I am not giving the details. You frame a rule. I give you an example where within the rule corruption is institutionalised. There are so many scholarship schemes and the rule is that the District Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner will issue the income certificate. Government of India lays down the specific date by which that scholarship form should be deposited with a particular Ministry. The rule is that Deputy Commissioner will issue the income certificate. No Member of Parliament or Legislative Assembly can issue this certifi-

cate. It is only the Deputy Commissioner who can issue this certificate.

Now the Deputy Commissioner is overburdened with work. In my State he is also the Collector and Development Commissioner. He has no time to meet the people. He has to issue the income certificate. The child's father visits his office. When the Deputy Commissioner gets time to initial that his 'Babu' will mark it through Tehsildar to the Patwari. The Patwari will put it up to the Deputy Commissioner but in the mean time the time for depositing the scholarship form has been lost. Now the Patwari has already earned the money because the delay is institutionalised. The system wants delay and delay causes corruption.

I have numerous examples in my mind where delay is institutionalised. You have not rule where you do not pre-suppose the system of causing delay. The Patwari gets the money because the Deputy Commissioner wants him to get the money.

Sir, once Lord Curzon got a file and he had an ICS Secretary. He marked the file to the ICS Secretary. The file came down through Deputy Secretary to one Mr. Lal Singh, the Assistant. Beyond this the file could not go. He wrote a note. So, he wrote a note. All officers initialled. This file came direct up the ladder to Lord Curzon. My information is that this is now in the National Archives. Lord Curzon wrote : "I agree with Lal Singh." Then, the ICS Officer, who was the Secretary, went to Lord Curzon's room and protested against him because he had agreed with Lal Singh. Lord Curzon also reacted very sharply after his orders. This file goes to National Archives because the then Secretary—the ICS man—was responsible for causing a great delay.

There should be desk system. Delay causes corruption. Rules cause corruption and there is no delegation of authority in my State and it may be in other States also. You pass the budget. Then there is a chief engineer in the field. He has the budget but he can't operate unless he sends the file back to

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

the Secretary who sits in the Secretariat. So, that causes delay. The money that has been earmarked for development is never fully spent. Various people have made some suggestions. I also make a suggestion. I would say that Government is very eager to eradicate corruption. Minister's are very honest. I agree. I support the Bill but I would request him to provide some more time. Let it go to the Joint Select Committee. There is some saying.

That was borrowed from Persian. Corruption is rampant in this country. Mr. Choubey wanted to say in Bengali ; I say in Persian :

Tan hama daagh daagh shud

Pamba Kuja Kuja Nahum.

The whole body is full of wounds. So, you want to have balm wherever you require. But there are so many wounds. therefore, It is all pervading situation- this corruption. I would plead very strongly for getting more time to study the dimensions of corruption and finding a lasting solution to it. It should go to a joint Select Committee. Thank you.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, I will not take much time. I will categorically ask the Minister: Let him give the name of any department in this country either it is Tehsildar's office, Sachivalaya, Mantralaya or it may be the Government Secretariat office, where corruption is not there. Let him name a simple office in this country. It is quite unfortunate to describe this. At the village level, a simple man has to go for the ration card to the Tehsildar or any such place. There are fixed rates and that is becoming the law of this so-called democratic country of India... (*Interruptions*)... There is maximum corruption. I have seen in the capital city.

Sir, even if you go to the big hotels, you can find a number of people—I know the names ; if you want, I will give it—sitting with the big bureaucratic people and lot of

transactions, discussions and parties are going on. You may not be knowing it. You may be honest. It is the top people who are not honest. We have got no right. I have also studied the thesis on 'office'. We should be honest. Let us start from our place. I don't think we will be able to correct all these laws, rules and regulations.

Sir, in Bombay,

**—is just near the sea at the Malabar Hills.

The Inspector (Excise)-in-charge, is bringing all the smuggled goods worth crores of rupees and sending it..

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can't name the person.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : **was arrested for that and conviction proceedings are going on. The **is bringing material worth crores of rupees and sending it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will not go on record. You can say a case has been launched but you cannot refer like that.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I am not referring to **but I am referring to the man in-charge. He is smuggling goods worth crores of rupees. Sir, **is not doing it. The man in-charge of Police, the officer who is posted to **is earning worth crores of rupees sending it by truck. That is a fact. The police case is there, Sir. He is arrested now under the National Security Act. Sir, since 1975 pistol orders given by your top officers, Secretary from your Home Department—if you want, I have got all the details—worth Rs. 21 crores.

Without taking into consideration any standard or any studies, the order was placed. Though the department refused to accept it, it was given in the 3rd September Report on V.I.P. security. In spite of this 8000 pistols were brought in this country. Sir, the papers and files are signed by the top officers, I demand that an enquiry should be made in such cases. It is really surprising that we go on discussing all these anti-corruption

laws and regulations in this House without any effect in the situation.

Sir, I will not take much time of the House. In brief I would like to make some suggestions. Foreigners give a lot of money to this country in the form of donations. These are all not covered under the provisions of Foreign Contribution Regulations Act, 1976. There are a number of such organisations of foreign communities, socio-economic, political, etc. and a lot of money is brought to this country in this way. Sir, if it is used for the good cause of the people I would not have minded. I would have appreciated it. But, I find that this money is being misused and your Act remains silent on this account. Therefore, I demand that this provision should be implemented.

In the public sector, you are always blaming the workers. I can quote a number of cases where your big bosses are involved in the contracts and sub-contracts. If the Minister will give me time, I can tell him what is happening in Mazagon Dock. Sir, I wonder from where the black money worth Rs. 36,000 crores is coming?

Sir, in the Bombay Police Station, if you go to lodge any complaint, they will ask for some money. Similarly, if somebody is going to be released on bail, they will raise money. Sir, if that type of corruption is going on there, I do not know to who should we complain and who is going to correct all these things.

Sir, in this law, you are going to give a lot of regulations, immediate procedure for your action, etc. but who is going to lodge complaint? Sir, in the country people are so much adjusted with this sort of corruption that they do not lodge any complaint. In this state of affair, I do not think that these provisions will be of any help.

Sir, I would like to mention here that the corruption has gone up to the level of Industrial Court, Sessions Court and the High Court. So, Sir, who should catch whom and who should punish whom? The complainant is not going to lodge the complaint. So ,I

doubt that in these circumstances, the law which you are going to bring would be of any help.

We discuss a number of things like Child Labour (Abolition) Act, this act and that Act, but nothing is going to be abolished from this country. This has become the system of the country. If big bosses are not going to correct themselves, I do not think that these regulations will be of any effect on the contrary these will lead to further corruption. The number of raids that are being conducted prove the extent of corruption in our country.

In this way I can give you any number of examples. I will only say that all your rules and regulations are helping only to increase corruption. It is really very unfortunate. Either in the Customs Department or any other department, some of the honest officers are becoming more and more helpless. It is honest people who are always being thrown out. All this is happening because you have no machinery at all to check corruption. There may be one or two really honest people among you but, as we all know, for the last few days, so many scandals are being discussed in this very House. All your laws and Bills are not going to have any effect at all because the man who indulges in corrupt practices or who collects moneys cannot be brought to book and his property cannot be taken over. The money or the property is going to be in some other's name and you will never be able to catch hold of it. Therefore, what is the purpose of having this Bill? It is nothing but a mere academic discussion to be announced on radio, TV and in the press. As far as the implementation part of it is concerned, I do not think anything is really going to be achieved through this Bill?

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. Chairman Sir, I support this Bill and I appreciate Shri Chidambaram for the very fact that he thought of making the provisions with regard to anti-corruption more effective and stronger by widening the scope of the existing laws. I do feel that some more stringent measures should have been made. A lot

[Shri K.S. Rao]

of members have also expressed the same view.

Dr. Datta Samant was saying that many a time, this type of discussions were becoming only a matter of academic interest. I wish to bring it to the knowledge of my opposition friends that this matter is becoming a matter of academic discussion not only on the part of the members of the Ruling Benches but also on the part of the Opposition.

Some other member was telling that corruption was being institutionalised. True. I do not deny it. I say that it is not only being institutionalised, but it is also being absorbed by the society more and more. People have acquired or rather inculcated an attitude of tolerance towards corruption and they are accepting it without opposing or fighting corruption. The responsibility for this lies on the Opposition too and not on the Government alone. I can understand criticism from the Opposition, had they been the type of people who do not support corrupt people and always come forwards to support and protect honest people and men of integrity. But there are umpteen number of instances to prove that they do not do so. I can quote any number of cases by reading. Even in this very House, I have seen that responsible members from Opposition who speak for hours and hours together on corruption, on the failures of the Government, themselves do not stand the test when it comes to their functioning. I do not want to mention anybody by name.

I only want to say that unless the Opposition also takes it to their heart, things cannot be implemented. It is not the Act alone or the intentions of the Government alone that could bring a change in society. Change comes only when everybody tries to cooperate.

Many members spoke about judiciary and other institutions. We are all unanimous that judiciary, press, educational institutions, professions such as teaching and so on and so forth, should not be polluted with corruption. But unfortunately, every organisation

and every institution, rather every branch of society are being polluted. .

AN HON. MEMBER: What about trade unions?

SHRI K.S. RAO: Yes, trade unions also are corrupt. Without any exception, everything is being polluted.

The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh claims that he is an honest man. In case he is all for honesty I do not see any reason why he is fighting some people just because there are certain political differences. There are certain legislators in the opposition who are individuals of high integrity and honesty. They are thoroughly good people. Knowing fully well all these things, even than he tried to condemn them just because of certain differences on political ground. I say in this August House that it is the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, who depending upon some false information given in the press written to the Prime Minister that a particular member had looted banks to the extent of certain crores of rupees. He did so without even inquiring into the facts. I bring it to the knowledge of the House. I request the Opposition that they should take it to heart that it is their duty to protect honest people and men of integrity. Corruption should be condemned. But please do not resort to methods such as blackmailing. Before trying to find fault with the Ruling Party, first try to raise your own standards. As regards corruption, about which you are speaking for hours and days together, I say that everyone of us is interested in cutting it to roots. I want to say one point in this regard. If we question ourselves and if we probe our own conscience whether we are honest, then the need to find fault with anybody does not arise. I do agree with it. In fact, I was thinking earlier, when I didn't come to the Parliament, as a child, as a student, when the Congress was in power and were ruling for years together, not only at the Centre but also in the States, when some people were finding fault with the Government. I thought may be the corruption has come into the society only because of Congress and its failures or

because of dishonest people in the Congress. But I have also seen it in the Opposition Parties which are ruling various States. I have also seen it when the Opposition were ruling at the Centre. They are interested only in making speeches and really not in practising what they speak. I did find the Opposition Parties which have come to power in various States and also at the Centre, they have become more rampant in corruption. I think, it is possibly because of confidence in the Congressmen that they can rule the country and they can rule the various States for quite long by virtue of their strength, by virtue of their policies and programmes; they must have some patience; they are corrupt to a lesser extent, and that is why they are voted back to power. But those Opposition Parties who perhaps felt that they cannot rule for long time thought that unless the quantum of corruption is increased by them, they cannot pull on with the Congress or the ruling party. It is a clear evidence. So, my dear Opposition Members, I do not find fault with you for criticising the Government. I do not find fault with you for giving good constructive suggestions to the Government on various matters, because these are all everybody's issues.

Similarly, I will come to the Press, now. Firstly, false allegations have been made by the responsible Pressmen. Day in day out, when it has been refuted in the House—in the Parliament—and also outside giving clear evidence in writing, they never bother to look into the facts. It is an unfortunate affair. The Press is the medium through which we can wipe off bad or evil things from the society. When it aids or abets or helps to increase these false things, who else has to be blamed? Is it the Government alone that has to be blamed every time? It is not difficult for the Opposition or the Press to rectify the mistakes, if the Government is committing them. If the Government is going on the wrong side, they should rectify the mistakes. If they are corrupt, they should rectify them. If they are clean in their minds or if they are clean in their actions, they should appreciate them. I would certainly support the Opposition and the Press who bring out certain bad things that are occurring. They also bring

out even the corrupt officers, corrupt public men, wherever they are working to the notice of the people to mould the public opinion and impress upon them that those people cannot flourish for long, in case they want to run the country on those lines. Everywhere, it is not the means that has been praised, it is only the end; it is only the material wealth; it is only the prosperity; it is only the position; it is only the power, that is being appreciated by one and all, including the Opposition Parties. Unless all of us join together and take a vow that, let us work only on impartial grounds, at least on these matters, it is not possible to root out corruption. Yes, you have your own policy; we have our own policy. You have your own programme; we have our own programme. Your convictions are different, our convictions are different. Our method of reaching the target is different and your method of reaching the target is different. But such things, where corruption is involved, where the values are getting deteriorated day in any day out, we are all one. That is all we want. We fight out the evils. We do not hesitate to fight. We do not hesitate to find fault with the Government ruled by our own Party. In such cases, we are with you. But convince the public you convince everyone that we are above party lines. We are not going to criticise only for the Party's sake. You come out with concrete suggestions. We are also with you.

I put corruption as the root cause for a many evils. I also request the hon. Minister to make it more stringent.

I also give some incentives to the people of integrity and honesty. Let not the men of honesty and integrity feel that it is only the corrupt people that can survive; it is only the corrupt people that will be benefited and patronised. If that impression was to be spread among the people, no corrupt man can dare to be corrupt for ever and no honest man need to think that he is superior and losing in the society.

By virtue of certain good people in the country we are here today in this fashion. It is he, the man of integrity, the man of honesty, who is suffering very badly because of corruption. If everybody was to be cor-

[Shri K.S. Rao]

rupt, we do not need to discuss this matter. We are losing very heavily by virtue of these corrupt people. All these problems are coming in because of those people.

You take anything inflation, equal distribution of wealth, disparity; it is only because of corruption. Then you take the case of getting time in the House from the Chair to speak by the members. All those members who abide by rules are given less time and ample time is given to those members who do not have any regard for the rules. Fortunately, I fall in the category where I normally abide by the rules; I am habituated to abide by the rules and take only whatever time has been given to me by the Chair.

I request the hon. Minister to open a new era not simply by bringing a legislation but also ensuring the proper implementation of the law. We always have a faith in the Minister and also in the person and in the government. So, I request him to effect a change in the coming future in taking action, in making it effective, in taking stringent measure we have not only incorporated in the Act but also suggested in the academic discussion and implement them effectively

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
CHIDAMBARAM)

I listened with great respect and attention to the view expressed by the hon. members. I am grateful for the broad support that this Bill has received from all sections of the House.

The Prevention of Corruption Act 1947 as well as every other law which we have made in this behalf, although they are central laws, they are really administered by the States. Where does the common man feel the pinch of corruption? The common man feels the pinch of corruption at the cutting edge of the administration. Member after member spoke about, Patwari, Tehsildar, the ration clerk, the Police man, the bus conductor. In

every walk of life you will find that the small man is harassed and oppressed and exploited by the administration at the lowest level. If this Act has to be implemented in the manner in which the hon. members desire that it should be implemented, then we must reverse the bad experience that we have in the last 20, 30, 40 years. The Act must be implemented by the State Governments, by the police in the States who are obliged to protect the small man, the common man. Therefore, there is no points in pretending that since this Act has been passed by Parliament and this has been brought by the Central Government, the entire responsibility is that of the Central Government. On the contrary, under the scheme of our Constitution, the primary responsibility, rests with the State Governments. If the Prevention of Corruption Act 1947 has not been implemented in the manner in which we desired, if the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1944 has remained buried, collecting dust over the last 43 years, it is not because of the Central Government. It is because the State Governments did not summon the will to implement these laws. For example, look at the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 1944. Under that Ordinance one must move the District Judge. But one can move the District Judge only with the permission of the State Government. Today, we are amending that provision by saying that in respect of offence investigated by the CBI, in respect of offences investigated by an agency of the Central Government, in respect of offences involving the Central Government employees it is possible to get the consent of the Central Government and move the Judge. Therefore, it is not as though it is only the Central Government which has been remiss in its duties, I would say that if corruption has become rampant and if our laws have not been enforced, it is because throughout the country, we have not paid to this item of business the kind of attention that is necessary.

Sir, there is a misconception that the Central Government can do whatever it likes in problems of crime and law and order. We cannot. The CBI gets its jurisdiction only because of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act and under that Act we can

investigate an offence or crime only with the consent of the State Government concerned. Therefore, the primary responsibility is that of the State Government. We now want to ensure that there is, in the hands of the State Governments, in the hands of the Central agencies, a law which gets over certain legal difficulties and certain administrative constraints and we are able to fight this menace of Corruption together.

16.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Routine is the enemy of honesty and integrity. Formal institutions, routine systems and unwillingness to look into the kind of dead wood that has crept into our systems these breed corruption. Delay breeds corruption. Therefore, what we are doing now is, while we are engaged in an enormous exercise of administrative reforms, delegation of powers, decentralisation of authority, spinning off activities which no Government should be doing, much less a Central Government entrusting many activities to lower formations of Government what can be done by the Panchayat should be done by the Panchayat, what can be done by the municipality should be done by the municipality, what can be done by the State Governments should be done by the State Governments, and the Central Government should confine itself to essential activities at the same time, we have to launch a war on corruption. And this is exactly what we have done in the last eighteen months and I will place before you presently some figures.

Many Members have spoken about the inadequacy of this law. I appreciate the point, but I cannot accept it. This law is only a penal law, it creates offences. It specifies penalties. It does no more. It can do no more. This law is not intended to be a law which deals with every aspect of administration and corruption. This is a penal law, and a penal law can only do this much. A penal law can only create offences and specify penalties. There are other things which are on the anvil. For example, there is a Lokpal Bill which is now before the Select Committee and it is because of my experience in piloting

through a select committee a Bill that I felt... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will that Lokpal Bill ever see the light of the day?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is because of the difficulty that we have been facing in piloting a Bill through the Select Committee, which by definition—not by definition perhaps but because of the process involved or the procedures involved—which will take a lot of time, that I plead with Members of the Opposition who have made a reference, that we should not refer to this to a select committee. On the contrary we should pass this Bill here and now, so that we can convert this Bill into an Act and we will have this instrument to fight corruption.

We have a Lokpal Bill, we have to reform our election laws, we have to amend the Representation of the People Act, we have to reform our Revenue and tax laws. There is a Direct Taxes Code which is under preparation. We have to amend the Contempt of Courts Act. We have to amend many other laws. So, while your suggestions are valuable that these laws must be looked into, the fact that we are not doing that in this Bill does not make this Bill any less important or any less adequate.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): It should be comprehensive.

SHRI. P. CHIDAMBARAM: You cannot do it in that manner. That kind of Code will take decades to pass. What we are trying to do is to make a penal law, a bill for a penal law which can only create offences and specify penalties and this Bill, I believe, does it. We have to supplement this with other laws. Sir, a number of questions have been raised about certain provisions of the Bill. Since Members by and large have accepted the provisions of the Bill, I do not want to dilate upon them. Let me point out one or two things. For example, a Minister is a public servant. Therefore, there is no doubt about the fact that a Minister would certainly be covered by this Bill. A question has been raised what is the position of a Member of

[Shri P Chidambaram]

Parliament or a Member of a Legislative Assembly? We have not done anything different or contrary to the law as it stands today. Under the law, as it stands today, the Supreme Court has held in Antulay's case that a Member of the Legislative Assembly is not a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

I personally think that it is very difficult to say when an MLA or an MP becomes a public servant. I believe that when an MP functions *qua-MP*, perhaps he is not a public servant and, therefore, we are not attempting a definition which will lead to difficulties. We think that there could be situations when an MP or an MLA does certain things which are really not part of his duties as an MP or an MLA. We think that an MP or an MLA could in certain circumstances hold an office where he will be discharging certain public duties. These two situations are covered by this Act. If an MP or an MLA does certain acts not *qua-MP* or *qua-MLA*, but as an individual, abusing his position, I am not using the word 'Office' I think he will be covered like any other individual under Sections 8, 9 and 12. When an MP or an MLA holds an office, and by virtue of that office he has to discharge certain public duties, I think he will be covered under Section 2 clause (b) read with Section 2 Clause (c) Sub-clause (viii). I think these two situations are quite adequate to take care of defaulting Members of Parliament and defaulting Members of the Legislative Assemblies. If any other situation arises future, we shall certainly consider amending the Act at a suitable time. We are trying to fit this in with the pronouncement of the Supreme Court and at the same time taking note of the felt needs of the situation.

Sir, a question has been asked who will be the competent authority to sanction such a prosecution. The question itself is wrongly addressed. Sanction for prosecution is required only in the case of public servant. In the case of a person other than a public servant and in the case of a person committing offences under Section 8 or Section 9 or Section 12, no sanction is necessary. If you will kindly see the section which requires

sanction, namely Section 19, it requires sanction only in respect of offences punishable under Section 7, 10, 11, 13 and 15 committed by a public servant. The question may not arise in the case of an MP or an MLA. Therefore, I do not think there is any problem.

May I briefly mention the major innovations that we have brought in this Bill? Under Section 2 Clause (b), for the first time we have defined a "public duty". I think the courts will interpret the public duties. There are a number of decisions which have interpreted "public duty", dealing with Article 226, dealing with Article 112 and dealing with other situations, they have interpreted what a "public duty" is. I think anyone who is called upon to discharge or perform a public duty must be deemed a public servant in this country. If he is discharging a public duty, he has to observe a code of conduct which is acceptable to the people of this country. We have to enforce a code of public morality. We are not talking about private morals. We are talking about the person's public morality where he is called upon to discharge a public duty. I would also commend to the Hon. Members Sub-clauses (viii) to (xii) of Section 2(C) which explains the definition of a public servant. We have not brought in a large number of categories where people are harassed and exploited by these people. Therefore, I think they should be brought under the net of public servant. We have now provided that the trial shall be on day-to-day basis. One of the most important sections is Section 19 Sub-section (3) where we have said except in two situations, the Court should not interfere in an interlocutory order.

17.00 hrs

I know that this will not bind the High Courts in exercising their jurisdiction under Article 226 and Article 227. But I can only hope and appeal that courts will not use the powers under Article 226 and Article 227 in a very liberal manner. They will resort to them very sparingly. They will allow the ordinary Criminal Procedure Code to govern such proceedings. And when the ordinary law viz. the Criminal Procedure Code governs such proceedings, we have made a provision...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much time you will take?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: 2 more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time till this Bill is passed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI. P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Code of Criminal Procedure will apply to such proceedings. And I can only hope and trust and appeal to the courts that they will use their powers under Article 226 and Article 227 sparingly. When the Code of Criminal Procedure applies to these proceedings, by virtue of section 19, sub section 3, except in two situations, the courts will not have the power to interfere in interlocutory order. I hope, this will considerably speed up trial of corruption cases.

We have enhanced the minimum punishment. Under the existing provisions of the Indian Penal Code there is no minimum punishment. The punishment is either imprisonment or fine. And where a minimum punishment has been prescribed in certain sections, a proviso is there saying that the court may, for reasons to be recorded, not award the minimum punishment. Now, we have changed the whole system. We have said that in every case of corruption, in every offence falling under sections 7 to 15, if there is a conviction, there shall be a minimum punishment of imprisonment and courts have no discretion to award a punishment other than the punishment of imprisonment. So, anybody who is found guilty of corruption would necessarily have to go to jail if this Bill becomes an Act.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: You have provided for day to day trial. This was provided in the amendment to Cr. P.C. also but no day to day trial could take place because the number of magistrates and judges is so small that nothing can be done. You have provided 20 judges for the whole of India. So nothing will happen.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We have not provided for day to day trial alone, we are also providing and we have taken powers to appoint special judges. And we intend to appoint special judges. When I say special judges, you may understand a special judge in two ways. A special judge is a judge appointed under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act who will now be appointed under section 3 of this Act. But a special judge can either be a judge who is common to many kinds of cases or an exclusive judge. For example, in Bengal they have got 19 judges dealing with these matters. They do not deal exclusively with corruption cases. They deal with all kinds of cases. What we are trying to do now is, while we will appoint special judges under section 3 we will also make them exclusive for cases of corruption i.e. cases which are filed by the CBI and cases which are filed by the Anti Corruption Bureau of the State Governments alone will be tried in these courts. That way it is possible to have a day to day trial of corruption cases and a large number of corruption cases can be disposed of throughout the year.

SHRI SOM NATH RATH: You only want 20 judges. Will that be suffice?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will come to that.

The last provision to which I would like to refer is about the onus of proof. Mr. Thomas has raised this question. I think, if he carefully reads the Act, he will find that section 20 does raise a presumption. The word used is 'shall presume'. The court shall presume unless the contrary is proved. Therefore, the burden of proof is shifted to the Accused. Similarly under Section 13(e) which is assets disproportionate to known sources of income, kindly see the language:

"...in possession for which the public servant cannot satisfactorily account..."

Therefore, the burden of proof is shifted to him to account for his assets when it is shown that the assets are *prima facie* disproportionate to known sources of income. Coupled with the new explanation that we have added

[Shri P. Chidambaram] of "known sources of income", the burden is squarely upon the accused now to show that he had this income which is lawful income, which is disclosed to the competent authorities under the applicable law, and that the income bears a proportion to his assets. The burden is now squarely upon the accused and I think these provisions will take care of the difficulties pointed out by Mr. Thomas.

Finally, on the question of will, a number of statements were made that this Government does not have the will to fight corruption and implement this law. May I say with great humility that there has never been a period of eighteen months, save the last eighteen months, where we have used the CBI and other agencies to fight corruption at the levels that(Interruptions). You should have been here when your colleagues were speaking. This is the voice of dissent, Mr. Amal Datta.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No interruptions please.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:...to fight at levels that we have never fought before—officers who are occupying exalted position who thought they were beyond the reach of law—to unearth accounts of wealth and income which have never been unearthed before, and the speed and skill that has never been witnessed except in the last eighteen months .. (Interruption). Kindly listen to me. We are not talking about anything else, we are only talking about what we have done.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am referring to what the CBI did not honest officials like Mr. Bhure Lal and Mr. Pande....(Interruptions).

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Kindly listen to me. During the period October, 1985 to June 1986—a period of nine months—in nine special drives, CBI registered 183 cases and in 131 we have completed investigation—that is, 71.5 per cent—24 cases have been sent of trial, 68 cases have been referred for major penalty proceedings,

21 cases have been referred for minor penalty proceedings. In October 1986 and November 1986—in a period of two months—we registered 45 cases in special drives. In the four months of January 1987 to April, 1987, we have already registered 66 cases in special drives. As far as our success ratio is concerned, I will give figures for five years alone—1982 to 1986 calendar years. The percentage of convictions that the CBI obtained in cases prosecuted by it in courts, is 70.3 per cent, 71 per cent, 75.1 per cent, 76.6 per cent and 73.5 per cent... (Interruption). I am giving the figures. You kindly be patient....(Interruptions) Why don't you be patient? Let the figures go on record. Even if you do not listen to me, the people will know.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Absolute figures you give.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will give the figures. Wait. I am giving the figures. Where a CBI officer has been the Presenting Officer in departmental proceedings, regular departmental action, the rate of cases where we have succeeded in imposing a penalty is 83 per cent, 85 per cent, 83.8 per cent, 83.9 per cent and 86.5 per cent.

Now I come to the absolute numbers. CBI receives a large number of complaints/information. Members say that people do not come and complain. It is very wrong. A lot of people come and complain to us. A lot of people come to the Ministry, a lot of people come and meet the police officers. We develop our own sources. In fact, 90 per cent of our information is generated from our own sources—thousands of them. Now, there is an absolute limit to which any organisation can register cases. We obviously cannot register 10,000 cases. We would need five times our budget for that. You would have to vote five times the budget for that. There is a certain limit to which the police officer....(Interruptions). Kindly listen to me please. Personnel, money and time are severe constraints in registering cases. We have never been able to register and not even in those days of 1977-79, never has the CBI registered more than 1300 cases. It is an absolute limit. There are certain severe ceilings and limits. Now, in 1982, we started with

1201 cases. In 1986, we have brought it back to 1301 cases. We can register 10,000 cases if you like but multiplying the organisation by five time is not the way an organisation can grow in a period of one year. This organisation will grow. We have taken some positive decision. As the organisation grows the cases will grow. But what you should have asked as a question was not asked. You did not ask a question. But I will answer. What are the kinds of cases we are registering now? Who are we attacking now? Who are we fighting now? Who are we searching for now? These questions you should have asked me. But you did not ask. We have laid down a clear policy now. We will fight corruption at top levels. My philosophy is that if you fight at the level of the head of the Department, make sure that the head of the Department remains free from corruption, he will ensure that the level below is free from corruption and this will percolate down. (*Interruptions*)

Now, having agreed with me, kindly listen to me. Who are the people against whom we have taken action? What are the kinds of people against whom we have taken action in the last 18 months? I will just read some categories against whom we have taken action. We have taken action against a former Chairman of a Railway Service Commission, Zonal Managers and Regional Managers of Banks, General Manager of a State Mineral Development Corporation, a Regional Labour Commissioner, a Chief Regional Manager, a Chairman of a Bank, an Officer at the level of Secretary and Commissioner to a State Government, Officers of the level of General Managers and above. We have taken action against officers belonging to various services. I can give you more examples. We have taken action against a Manager of the Fertiliser Corporation, a Regional Manager of Food Corporation, a General Manager of State Trading Corporation, a former Director General of Police and a Commissioner of a Division in a State—I see one hon. Member smiling knowledgeably when I said former Director General of Police—a Divisional Railway Manager, a General Manager of a Major Hydro Electric Project, a Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, a Chief Man-

ager of a major Nationalised Bank and I can go on. This is the kind of cases we register now.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : How many of them are convicted?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: With regard to conviction, we have never fallen below the ratio of 70%.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Where do they go after conviction?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as the Law Minister correctly pointed out I did not know until now that after conviction they can go anywhere except to the jail.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: People never go there. They are for the poor people and workers.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Therefore, Sir, let us not tar everybody with the same brush. The whole philosophy has changed. We have now clearly laid down our parameters, goals. (*Interruptions*). A question was asked in how many cases.... (*Interruptions*). Mr. Samant, you must listen. Only listening will give you information, and information will give you knowledge.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: People will never be prosecuted. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Mr. Chidambaram, I can give you credit for all that you have said now. But what I am asking is this. The man who did all this has now gone. Nothing will happen now.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: But why don't you give me credit to what I have...

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Already the tax people are saying that nobody need worry any more.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Amal Datta, you do not understand the business

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

rules, this is done in the Ministry of personnel. (*Interruptions*). All this is done in the Ministry of Home Affairs, in the Ministry of Personnel. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Datta, please listen.

Sir, a question was asked: Where have you invoked the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance? We have invoked the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance in two cases. (*Interruptions*). Please sit down, I am not yielding. We have invoked the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance against a Joint Secretary level officer and against a former Director-General of Police. We will file applications in two other cases invoking the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance. Once this Bill is passed, we will have the power to grant the sanction. Today we have to get sanction from the State Government. Therefore, the will is there, we have the will. what I ask is: How many State Governments will summon an equal will to implement the Prevention of Corruption Act? That is the question. Show me any State Government which has done more in the last 18 months to match our record. Ten States are ruled by Opposition Parties. You must summon the will, you must summon the determination. You must summon the will to implement this Act.

I am grateful to the hon. Members for broadly supporting this Bill. I commend this Bill and I request the hon. Members to pass this Bill unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 12 moved by Shri Ayyapu Reddy to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 12 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the prevention of corruption and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is an amendment by Mr. Ayyapu Reddy to clause 2. He is absent.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3 (Power to appoint special Judges)

Amendment made:

Page 3, line 19,—

for "under section 7 to 9, 11, 13 and 14"
substitute "under this Act" (23)
(Shri P. Chidambaram)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ayyapu Reddy—Absent. Mr. Kunwar Ram—Absent.

The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Clause 4 and 5 Shri Ayyapu Reddy—Absent.

The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Clause 6.
Shri Ayyapu Reddy—Absent. The question is:

“That clause 6 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Clause 7.
Shri Kunwar Ram—Absent.

The question is:

“That clause 7 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 11 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now clause 12
Shri Ayyapu Reddy—Absent.

The question is:

“That clause 12 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Clause 13
Shri Kunwar Ram—Absent.

The question is:

“That clause 13 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14, 15 and 16 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Clause 17
Shri Ayyapu Reddy—Absent.

The question is:

“That clause 17 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 [Previous sanction necessary for prosecution]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I move:

Page 9,—

after line 17, insert—

“(2) The authorities referred to in sub-section (1) as the case may be, shall convey their decision as to the granting or withdrawal of the sanction, within 30 days from the date of the request in writing by the prospective complainant.”

“(3) In case the authorities referred to in sub-section (1), as the case may be, fail to convey the sanction under sub-sections (1) and (2) or refuse to grant sanction, the prospective complainant may apply to the special judge for grant of sanction under sub-section (1) and the special judge after hearing the concerned authority under sub-section (1), grant or refuse to grant the sanction requested for.”

“(4) A revision shall lie to the High Court against the order passed by the special judge under sub-section (3).”

Sir, my amendment is to provide for sanctions. Sometimes some governments do not grant sanctions for prosecuting under the Prevention of Corruption Act. If a person applies for sanction, sometimes he does not get it. Therefore, I have provided for a remedy here that within 30 days if the sanc-

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

tion is not granted, he can straightaway apply to the Special Judge for granting sanction. Then, the Special Judge will have the power to call both the parties viz. the Government and the party concerned and if the judge thinks fit that in this case sanction is required to be given then the judge gives sanction. Again, the order of granting or refusing sanction will lie to the High Court. Therefore, my amendment is:

1. Page 9,—

after line 17, insert—

“(2) The authorities referred to in sub-section (1) as the case may be, shall convey their decision as to the granting or withdrawal of the sanction, within 30 days from the date of the request in writing by the prospective complainant.”

“(3) In case the authorities referred to in sub-section (1), as the case may be, fail to convey the sanction under sub-sections (1) and (2) or refuse to grant sanction, the prospective complainant may apply to the special judge for grant of sanction under sub-section (1) and the special judge after hearing the concerned authority under sub-section (1), grant or refuse to grant the sanction requested for.”

“(4) A revision shall lie to the High Court against the order passed by the special judge under sub-section (3)”.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I appreciated the spirit of the amendment but I am afraid that this will go against the whole scheme. Sanction is provided to protect a public servant from harassment and from unfounded charges because he has to discharge certain public duties. The moment a person ceases to be a public servant, he can be prosecuted without a sanction. As long as we want to give a public servant, an honest public servant who is discharging his duties or any public servant, the protection of sanc-

tion viz. application of mind by the appointing authority. I think it would be unwise to take away this power and vest it with the Special Judge. Secondly, the Special Judge cannot pre-judge matters. The Special Judge has to try the case when it comes to him, and at the stage of sanction, I don't think the Special judge should come into the picture. I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clauses 19 to 31 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.
Clauses 19 to 31 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause: I the Enacting Formula and Long Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up the next Item i.e. Item No. 9 on the Agenda....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. Please don't interrupt him.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichetipalayam): Sir, I want to know whether you are going to take up the Calling Attention to day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not know, Sir...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether we are going to take up the Calling Attention today.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Now, the time is 5 25 p.m. Would you like to take it up tomorrow? I think, we can take it up tomorrow

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We can take it up tomorrow.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Yes, we can take it up tomorrow.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Tomorrow, we have got the Private Members Bill.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: We can take it up between 12 and 3...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Today, it is not possible...

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: That means, Monday we have to be here.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: Yes, I feel so...

17.27 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: FRAMING
GUIDELINES TO ENSURE SMOOTH
FUNCTIONING OF DEMOCRATIC
INSTITUTIONS-Contd.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, senior parliamentarians like Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad,

Shri Veerendra Patil and Shri Gadgil waxed eloquent the other day on the immense dangers of Character assassination. But, then, Sir, I regret to note that even while lecturing to us on such dangers Shri Azad and Shri Patil used this motion to indulge in character assassination. Their target was not Mr. Byre Gowda but Mr. Hedge. What was the sin committed by Mr. Hedge? He merely responded to the common demand or request of both Mr. Moily and Mr. Byre Gowda for a Commission of Inquiry. Did the Commission say anything anywhere in its Report on Mr. Hegde as such? No. Yet, virulent attacks were made on Mr. Hegde. Sir, we did not object, though we could have, under the Rules of Procedure, because we felt that Mr. Hedge would not deserve his reputation if it could not survive a discussion in this House. His reputation, I am sure, is not so fragile, not so brittle, as that of their leader— as not to survive a motivated onslaught in this House.

I do not want to sound pompous. It was Shakespeare who said:

"But thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shall not escape calumny."

So, calumny is a thing which one cannot escape in public life in particular, but the reputation must be such as to survive the calumny. I would like to draw a distinction between 'character' and 'reputation'. There are lots of people in this country with great reputation but without a modicum of char-

[Shri S Jaipal Reddy]
acter. In my view, there is a need to expose the hollow reputation of such sanctimonious humbugs. In this situation of rampant corruption, I would rather choose to err on the side of iconoclasm than on the side of prudence.

Leaving aside my own attitude, let me now allude to the track record of the Congress-I. You know, Sir, only three years back, Dr Farooq Abdullah, when he was Chief Minister of Kashmir & Jammu, was referred to as an anti-national, as one of those who were in collusion with the Pakistani elements and the Khalistani elements and what have you. What was the sin committed by him? When Mr Rajiv Gandhi was the General Secretary of the Congress-I and when he met Dr Farooq Abdullah and asked for a share of seats in the Valley, Dr Farooq Abdullah refused his demand. And that was what led to a vilification campaign and dethronement of his Government.

Now, I may come to the example of Sant Longowal. I remember, when Mr Ram Jethmalani appeared as an advocate for Sant Longowal after the latter was arrested in the wake of the Blue Star Operation. Mr Ram Jethmalani's act of appearing in the court as an advocate for Sant Longowal was described as anti-national.

Well, I cannot but refer to the great point that Mr Rajiv Gandhi himself made out of the Anandpur Saheb Resolution and the kind of campaign he led at the last Lok Sabha poll and even at the subsequent Assembly Polls, and we now know what he did with this Resolution.

SHRI K H RANGANATH (Chitradurga) What relevant has this got with the subject of discussion under Rule 193. I do not know. Where is he going?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Let him say whether it is relevant.

SHRI K H RANGANATH Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my humble submission is that anything cannot be allowed to go

on record. If that is the case, then I can say so many things here. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIS JAIPAL REDDY Perhaps, Mr Ranganath had not heard the debate last time. Or, if he was here in the House and did not listen to the debate, then I cannot help

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K H RANGANATH Mr Deputy-Speaker, let me know from the rules are we justified in bringing the name of Dr Abdullah who cannot defend himself?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER If at all, there is any allegation, then only I cannot allow. He is just mentioning the name, how can I say, no?

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY I am not levelling allegation against Shri Farooq Abdullah. I am levelling allegation against Mr Rajiv Gandhi. It was this Rajiv Gandhi whose party was concerned. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K H RANGANATH Under 193, if a discussion is going on it is discussed in precise

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Just take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R BHARDWAJ) Mr Reddy do you know it was Mr Ram Jethmalani who himself made a show that "I am resigning as President of the BJP and then I defend." What was the necessity of doing so? It was his own drama. Twice it happened. (*Interruptions*) Can you listen? Sir, I want to tell the Hon. Member that twice when Shri P N Lekhi appeared in Mrs Gandhi's assassination case the same chap said I am resigning from BJP. This is the type of drama. Shri Ram Jethmalani and Lekhi have been playing with the country. Their true colour must be known to the people. (*Interruptions*) If you want to know more I will tell you here now.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Manelk-
ara): Sir, he is trying to blackmail.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Who has been
blackmailing? (*Interruptions*) There is no
way of finding out this commission of
inquiry. If you want to know this..
(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy,
try to be within limit. Don't use harsh words.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It is my
charge. The Congress(I) won this unprece-
dented massive mandate of the last Lok
Sabha pool through campaign of character
assassination and blackmailing.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Sir, this is an
insult to the people of this country. This is
my charge against them. (*Interruptions*) This
is a charge against the people of this country.
Such a statement can be used by you only.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: What hap-
pened to their commitment to the wisdom of
people when they said about the Moily
tape...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: You know we
have not swallon anything. No Member of
the Congress(I) Party has become a public
prosecutor to put cases in the court. Your
Ram Jethmalani was the only one whom you
are referring. (*Interruptions*) What are you
talking? You are a party to it (*Interruptions*)
No Congress Member has fallen from stand-
ard. If you want Ram Jethmalani was your
chief spokesman in Janata Government.
Your Hedge has been twice indicated by the
court, once by the Supreme Court and
another (*Interruption*) You want to justify
your corruption.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: What has
happened to be Minister?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: What hap-
pened is you are going off the track. I know
each one of you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He is afraid.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I am never
afraid of you. I know you are a paper tiger. I
know you have no guts to talk to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You have
just now seen how Mr. Bharadwaj has tried
to indulge in assassination of character of
Mr. Ram Jethmalani.... (*Interruptions*-
)...This is a living example....(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWAR
(Bellary): I am on a point of order Sir. Mr.
Ranganath has raised a relevant point and
said that under Rule 193 he must restrict
himself to the subject of the debate. You
must give a ruling on that Sir. I want a ruling
on this point.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Everything
has been included in the subject
Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahme-
dabad): In any case, the time allotted to Mr.
Reddy is over...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Within the
rule, according to the subject of the debate, if
everything is within that, I will allow. If at all
it is exceeded, I will expunge it. That is all. If
at all be goes off the track, I will expunge it.
If it is within the purview, I will allow it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I seek your
protection Sir

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Even if
you expunge, some Press will publish it and
apologise later on

Guidlines to ensure smooth

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. They cannot Even without that they will publish it! Why are you bothering? Certain things we don't discuss here and still they publish! What can we do for that? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY: I wish Mr Bhagawat Jha Azad who tabled this Motion were here. Mr Bhagwat Jha Azad, as General Secretary of the AICC (I) a few months back attacked the patriotism of the President of a National Party, my own party I am referring to the samples of character assassination on the part of Congress (I)

SHRI C JANGA REDDY (Hariam Koela) Yesterday also he has assassinated Mr NT Rama Rao in Hyderabad *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) You add 'character' to it

SHRI C JANGA REDDY Character assassination Sir

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER He wants to be brief When he is brief, certain words are missing and that gives a different meaning What to do?

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY Recently Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in his campaign for the elections in Kerala and West Bengal launched such a diatribe against CPI(M), that should be noted He made an allegation in West Bengal that central funds were spent by CPM on developing its cadres He called CPM, the Communal Party of India.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Why my learned friend is pleading for CPM?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. The Minister will reply He will take down everything and he will reply You don't worry.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We don't require others to assassinate the character of

Congressmen, if they have any. The other day in the Illusatrated Weekly, Mr. Kalpanath Rai referring to**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is an allegation I cannot allow that

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow... *(Interruptions)* ... They may be right; but I cannot allow, can you prove that? Can you take that responsibility? ... *(Interruptions)* ... Nothing will go on record... *(Interruptions)*... Even from the papers you cannot quote. There may be. But you have to seek my permission if you are quoting like that You have to quote whatever you can substantiate, otherwise you cannot quote. If at all there is any allegation...it is expunged *(Interruptions)*.. I am telling that it is an allegation *(Interruptions)* Yes It is an allegation I cannot allow

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You cannot quote

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY I have complete faith in the character of Shri V P Singh I am one of those *(Interruptions)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I cannot allow

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN What you cannot allow *(Interruptions)* I rise on a point of order

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER What is your point of order? You first quote the rule which has been violated

(Interruptions)

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN I do not have to quote the rule. You do not have to teach me all these things I will assert my right

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You have the

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

right but first tell which rule has been violated.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN: Please explain how you can say it is not truth.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow any allegation.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN: Where is the allegation? What is the allegation?
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are calling a person CIA agent then it is an allegation.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN: Quoting from a journal is not an allegation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN: He is perfectly eligible to quote from a journal and under no rule can you stop him from doing that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He can quote but if there is any allegation then it will not go on record. Your point of order is ruled out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, Mr. Kalp Nath Rai made scandalous allegations against Mr. K. P. Singh who was until recently the Finance and Defence Minister of India and I consider these allegations to be malicious, baseless and motivated. But I am referring to the tendency on the part of the Congress(I) men to resort to what they consider character assassination. He has further said...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, has that gone on record?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If at all any

allegation which he quoted that would not go on record.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I have not made any allegation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN: He is making a point. You should understand the difference.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The point is he further said: Never! We are not corrupt. These fellows are**

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Again he is making an allegation.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. There is a rule that prior notice is necessary even where allegation is based on a Paper report and made against outsiders.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN: He is not making any allegation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Any allegation even if it is in the Press and you want to quote you have to get the prior permission.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: He is not quoting anything. He is just producing an evidence for verifying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In evidence you can say but you are calling a particular person...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN: You first listen the debate.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am giving a classic and latest illustration of orchestrated character assassination indulged in by the Congress (I) leaders against their own leaders.

(Interruptions)

** Expanded as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

Sir, I for one believe Mr. V.P. Singh is as clean, as patriotic, as cleanliness and patriotism can be. But such a person is also facing character assassination not at the hands of Opposition but at the hands of Congress (I) men. Now, Sir, Mr. Hegde was the target of many allegations... *(Interruptions)*... I am not objecting because Mr. Hegde's reputation is redoubtable. It can survive all allegations.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Between an allegation and a judgment, we were relying on the Supreme Court judgment...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Bangarappa made an allegation against Mr. Hegde way back in 1983... *(Interruptions)* ... You go through the record.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I have gone much more than you. You are briefed on a particular line. But you follow the rules... *(Interruptions)*... He is definitely briefed on the wrong lines... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No reflection. Order, order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order. Mr. Bhardwaj is not a Member of this House. He is present here only as a Minister. He must behave like a Minister and not behave like an MP.... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. Take your seat please. I request the Hon'ble Members to allow the Members to speak. Let the debate go on smoothly. If everyone of you goes on like this, then we cannot finish it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: The Minister may intervene sometimes. But he is only here as a Minister. Otherwise he cannot enter this House. He cannot intervene.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. Minister has a right to intervene. You cannot say like this.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am not levelling any allegation against Mr. Bangarappa. Mr. Bangarappa made an allegation against the cousin of Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde, Mr. Ganesh Hegde, in 1983 that he was responsible for smuggling of rice resulting in Sales Tax loss to the tune of Rs. 8 crore. That allegation was enquired into...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.H. RANGANATH: When Bangarappa made that statement he was in the Janata Party and that case is now in the court....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I request all the hon. Members, including you, Mr. Reddy, not to bring any allegations directly or indirectly in your speech, because that invites provocations from the other side. The debate cannot go on in that manner. Please try to be within limits. That is the only thing I can say.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I request you to understand the tone and tenor of my approach. This allegation was looked into by the House Committee headed by CPI leader, MS Krishnan, which found the allegation to be baseless and malicious

Another allegation was made by Bangarappa in regard to rectified spirit against Hegde. The allegation was that because of a decision in regard to rectified spirit, the State of Karnataka lost excise to the tune of Rs. 99 crores. The judicial commission went into the question and arrived at the finding that the charge was baseless. In fact, the finding was that the decision led to a profit of Rs. 8 crores for the Government...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA (Haman): He cannot mislead the House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I seek your protection, Sir; I am not yielding...*(Interruptions.)*

I am only trying to say as to who indulged in character assassination. The boot is, in fact, on the other leg. What is the point that is sought to be made by this motion? Is it that the defection game was not played? I do not have to refer to notorious examples of defection game played in Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh: it is in everybody's knowledge. Of course, recently Mr Somnath Chatterjee referred to an allegation made by Srikantia against Nanje Gowda. He will speak after me, and, therefore, will reply, but he will also have to reply to some other things.

On 8.10.1983 there appeared a statement in Patriot given by Nanje Gowda that Hegde's Government would be brought down in a week's time and I am quoting him:

"We have kept the gun powder ready. It is a matter of time to ignite it."

Mr K. H. Patil, the then President of PCCI admitted before the Commission that 15 Janta MLAs were ready to defect to Congress (I). He made a statement to the press and he admitted that he made statement before the Commission.

Coming to the Moily tapes, the only piece of documentary proof in the entire case was the tape. There was no other piece of documentary evidence. You will kindly note that the tape as such was never examined. Now, I quote the commission report. No expert opinion on the tape could be obtained. The Commission tried its utmost to get the evidence of an expert regarding the voice of the speaker in the said tape by comparing it with the admitted recorded statements of Mr. Veerappa Moily and Mr. Byre Gowda. It was only the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras which said that it could do something in the matter. There was no other institution which could do that work. I would not take more of your time by quoting from the report in extenso. That Institution said that it would take nine months. With all respect to Justice Desai, I would like to know as to why the Commission which took fifteen months to submit the report was not prepared to give nine months to this Institute.

I may draw your attention to a fact that the famous tapes in the Nixon case were also of a poor quality, but the voice was determined by a technical institution. The tapes also could have been referred to a foreign institute. The Commission, in my view, committed a serious error of judgement when it relied merely on circumstantial evidence and verbal contradictions to arrive at a conclusion. The tape which was the basis of the entire episode was completely ignored.

It was admitted that one bundle of notes contained the slip of Sadar Bazar SBI Branch. It was received from the SBI Sadar Bazar Branch, but they could not trace out the origin of the notes. The Commission tried to function like a court. There is a definitive distinction between a Commission of Inquiry and a court of law. Before the Commission of Inquiry nobody is accused and nobody is an accused. A Commission of Inquiry is saddled with the task of finding out the truth. It did not lift a little finger to find out the truth. It should have called the Manager of the SBI Sadar Bazar branch, New Delhi for evidence. Likewise, it should have called many others. For example, press reporters who heard the tapes wrote in their newspapers on that day that they recognized the voice of Veerappa Moily. The editorials were written on that basis and none of them were called.

I am not trying to say anything against the Commission, but I am only drawing the attention of the House to a serious error that crept into the formulation of this finding.

SHRI D.K. Naikar (Dharwad North): Hon. Member is speaking on behalf of Hegde. Hegde himself has accepted the report without any comments. What right has he got now to speak like this?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Firstly, I am speaking on behalf of myself and not for Mr. Hegde. Secondly, if Mr. Hegde as Chief Minister of Karnataka has accepted the recommendations of the Commission, it only redounds to the credit of Mr. Hegde as Chief Minister... (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : No interruptions please.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have no difficulty in discussing Mr Hegde because his reputation is not so fragile or brittle as not to survive your onslaughts. We are not trying to sweep anything under the carpet. The claim was that the Janata Party has won the massive mandate of the Assembly polls because of the Moily tapes.

18.00 hrs.

They all know Sir that the episode took place in 1983 and the Lok Sabha elections took place in December 1984. In December 1984, the Congress (I) got a massive mandate. In spite of the Moily Tapes episode. But in March 1985 Janata Party got a massive mandate. I am trying to say only this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): Voters remembered again!

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am only trying to say that the Moily Tapes episode did not play any part, unless they are prepared to say that a kind of collective amnesia was induced among the people of Karnataka in 1984 December polls.

Now, when some friend has suggested that Shri Veerappa Moily whose political chastity had been molested, should file a defamation suit, they laughed at the suggestion. I do not know why they should laugh at the suggestion. If they think that the defamation law is so weak, then they must come forward with the amendment to strengthen the law. Shri Bhardwaj for whom I have personally great regard is a sane man. But even a sane person like Shri Bhardwaj can on occasions, slip and he did so at Bangalore. While sharing the platform with Shri Hegde at Bangalore, I do not know why he has developed such an allergy to Shri Hegde he made an allegation that the names of persons recommended by Karnataka Government for appointment on the High Court Bench were of those who are related to Ministers of Karnataka.

[Translation]

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: If you want the names, I can let you know. If you want them right now, I can do so.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I do not want to provoke Shri Bhardwaj who is normally an excitable person. I know that he needs no provocation. I would rather expect him to exercise restraint. I would like him to know that he himself indulges in character assassination. So Sir, character assassination is, in fact, a game that the Congress (I) has been indulging in to win the elections. Not only against opposition leaders, but it also indulges in orchestrated character assassination against senior members of its own party. Therefore, it does not lie well in the mouth of Congress men to deliver lectures on the dangers of character assassination. It is like the devil citing the scriptures.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Minister.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : I may be permitted to say something Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already exhausted the time. I cannot allow you. The Minister is already on his legs.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :** Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. members who participated in this debate. This was an issue which was first debated in 1983. At that time one of the most senior members of this Parliament, Prof. Madhu Dandavate had raised issues about one of the....

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Excuse me Sir. The other day Shri Somnath Chatterjee made a charge against me. I may please be allowed to clarify certain things. I can

request all my friends, who also want to speak, to sit down and not press their demand. At least, I must be allowed. After I finish, the hon. Minister can reply. Kindly allow me.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you got tie in the middle of the Minister's reply and if you feel like expressing your views, you can definitely express your views.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is a debate on character assassination!

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Which character, has he assassinated?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already told you, if you get time in the middle of the Minister's reply, you can express your views. Not now.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Sir, this was the issue which was very important considering that it came from a very senior Member of the House. This was an issue where a man with a Parliamentary record had given a challenge that he possessed certain evidences to show that an attempt was made by an MLA of the Karnataka Assembly. And the idea was to win over another MLA of that Assembly.

Prima facie, normally when allegations are made, the rules and principles of natural justice require that one who makes an allegation must satisfy himself about the genuineness, about the truth of the allegation. But Sir, as you will find, as Prof. Dandavate himself has now regretted for the allegations made, nothing remains actually to say, except a few things to show that how contradictory issue was raised in 1983. It was raised at such a high pitch that it was projected as if the whole system in a particular Party is

corrupt and the whole system on the other side is very clean. That is why I would like to briefly say a few words from the speech which was made and that is important. To quote those Paras will really reflect our desire on this side. Whenever we say something on the floor of the House, we must satisfy that later on, we may not have to disown what we say on the floor of the House and tender an apology. Kindly see Sir, at Page 480, it was said by the Mover and I quote:

"I have taken all possible precautions to send to the Speaker an advance notice that I am going to quote things. Certain queries have been made and again I replied to the query. I have taken the full responsibility for the authenticity of the transcript which I am quoting."

One thing, if you take these words that the Member has taken a full responsibility for whatever he was saying in the House and whatever was said in the House, but today a strange situation has developed and we find a particular situation, where the hon. Member has not said the something that he is preparing to own the responsibility for and has said something else. Again I will quote from Page 520 and the same type of thing was said.

"I have already said that concrete evidence in the form of finger print, taperecorded versions, all are there. In case no judicial inquiry is set up, I demand, a Parliamentary Committee to be set up to go into the details of how matters can be dealt with".

Where are the finger prints?

Coming as it does from a very important parliamentarian of the country, it was expected that if there were any finger prints anywhere, they should have been submitted by those who possessed those finger prints before the Desai Commission.

I am submitting these portions to show that when we are motivated by political con-

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siderations, we can go to any length. That is what we must note.

Over the years, we have shared sometimes common platforms; sometimes common parties; some people have defected; some people have joined. This goes on. But when you speak on the floor of the House, you must search your conscience—whether you know all that you are saying on the floor of the House. This is my precise submission.

Now I will again quote another important member of the Opposition who spoke on this occasion; and he said a very particular thing. On that I am going to quote another chief spokesman of the Janata party from 1977, and who is a close friend of your Chief Minister of Karnataka—he is Mr. Ram Jethmalani. He was a Member of this House, and he spoke. With your kind permission, I will read page 529. That will reflect how the issues should be judged. I will quote him in precise terms. I quote:

“There are two versions of the Karnataka episode. One version is that somebody has tried to bribe a legislator, and get him out of his party; the other that it is concoction by the ruling party in Karnataka.

Mr. Stephen named the person who, according to him, had concocted this with his own money; but I want to ask whether it was the legislator who was being bribed to leave his own party, or whether a Chief Minister of a State concocts that kind of an incident, to malign the other party. Is it, or is it not a matter of national shame?”

This is the precise question that was raised by an hon. Member of this House who, by all standards I can say, remains the chief spokesman of the BJP, the chief spokesman of the Janata Party and sometimes of the other party. I am quoting it to say that these were the two issues which we projected before the House :

“Either the truth is that the legislator tried to bribe another legislator, or that the Chief Minister was concocting all these affairs.”

It is not my speech. It is their speech.

Now, I will again quote. He must have thought so because the House does not have the power to call people and record their evidence and examine and investigate into the matter; he suggested a commission of inquiry. Some other people also suggested a commission of inquiry. Mind you, it was a commission of inquiry set up by the State Government at its headquarters in Karnataka.

What has happened? We find a peculiar situation. You will kindly permit me to say what is the answer of the Commission of Inquiry, to the allegations against one of the two issues which were raised in the House, which one is correct. With regard to the terms of reference No. 1, the answer of the Commission is this:

“The allegation made by Shri C. Byre Gowda, member of the Legislative Assembly, that Mr. Veerappa Moily, then the Leader of the Opposition in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly, paid him Rs. 2 lakhs, is not true.”

This is the positive finding of the Commission of Inquiry set up by Mr. Hegde; and it is held by a sitting Judge of that Court. Now, an attempt was made to attack the procedure followed by the Commission of Inquiry. All these issues were relevant when the Commission was going on, and all these issues could be sorted out during the proceedings—I do not think anybody will leave to chance any such matter where investigation is ordered, a sitting Judge of the High Court is asked to go into the question—all evidence and whatever was to be said by the State Government, by the concerned parties had to be placed before the Commission. After the Commission had investigated and gone into the inquiry, it comes to a finding; and in that commission they had complete faith, and we had complete faith; and every person should have faith when we set up a Commission of Inquiry, and accept its findings. After accepting the findings, if they go by the judgement

of their own member in Parliament, that is not good. There were two issues: one issue is whether our legislator was wrong, or their Chief Minister was wrong. The finding is that our legislator is not wrong. The conclusion is that then Chief Minister is wrong. What other conclusion can there be?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : On a point of order, Sir. I know Mr Bhardwaj has a special affection for Mr. Hegde. He should not misuse the floor or the occasion to give vent to his personal spleen. I am sure he will rise to the moral occasion. *(Interruptions)* The point is this : No comment, right or wrong, was made on Mr. Hegde. The hon. Minister's reply must be based on the finding of the Commission.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : He was the architect of evil designs. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Strictly speaking, he cannot refer to him.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : What is your point of order ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Hegde is a State subject

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is trying to cast aspersion on Mr. Hegde without reference to the Report of the Commission. That is my Point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is any aspersion, I will go through the proceedings and expunge it.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I accept him. If there is anything, you kindly examine it. I will not refer to that anything. I am referring to the logical conclusion which only a sane person is expected to say.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You quote from the Report of the Commission.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Kindly bear with me. I will not go into anything. I am

referring to two speeches made by the members of the Janata Party. I am not saying anything. I know what affection we have got for each other: that is true.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : If there is anything, it could be handed over to the Speaker by Prof. Dandavate.

SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ : No. I have got the highest regard for one person, namely, Prof. Dandavate. When he says something on the floor of this House, I, at once, hasten to accept him on his own words; this is my view about the hon. member; that is where I have to intervene; I have to say this thing that when something comes from a Person, there is always a question of credibility. If it comes from Prof. Dandavate, I will hasten to accept, but if it comes from Mr. Hegde, I will never accept. This is my own feeling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I propose a vote of thanks

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the proceedings and if there is any aspersion, I will expunge it.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I agree.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I want your ruling just now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has agreed.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I will not say anything. You take it from me. I will only quote what Prof. Dandavate has spoken and how he has brought Mr. Hegde into the picture. Kindly see page 482. These are proceedings of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even if I had referred to him, my remarks should be expunged with retrospective effect.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : With my sub-

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mission of course. Kindly bear with me. I am only explaining. Things can go wrong with political motive; and I never attribute motive to Prof. Dandavate: motive was somewhere else. I will never attribute motive to Mr. Reddy also. We are great friends. Kindly see Page 482. I will give another instance. When the Chief Minister Ramakrishna Hegde called a press Conference and released all the documentary evidence and played tapes, at that time journalists belonging to all the political parties identified that the voice in the tape was that of the concerned Congress I leader. If this incident of press conference and producing tapes and so-called finger prints had not been held in a conference by a very responsible man, namely the Chief Minister of a State, without cross-checking on to what he was doing whatever he was saying, then this whole episode would not have been there in 1983 and today also. That is why I am saying that there are inherent dangers when you accept things without cross-checking. When this was done, this was done either innocently—there are two interpretations; there can be no third one—or with some motive. Innocence has not been proved by the Commission. Motive is obvious. This is my submission. Now, with all this, if the motive, is obvious, then there was an alternative for Mr. Hegde. O.K. If the Commission has not gone into several aspects of it.... (Interruptions) I am not saying anything against him. I have the highest regard for him. You are unnecessarily protecting him when I am absolutely clear. Have I ever said anything? I am quoting your two friends from the Janata Party; and if there is anything, you kindly correct me and I will withdraw that. But please allow me to say something, because you have gone off the track and I do not want to go off the track. Therefore, I say, when you assess the events objectively—there is a leader of the opposition; and you have also a leader of the opposition—if they are trying to gag and you are also trying to gag, then you will be involved in concocted cases.

What will happen to democracy in this country? And who is going to judge whether the action was *bona fide* or motivated? It is

either the House—they should have taken it to the Legislature there—or the judiciary. If any good sense prevailed on the Chief Minister to refer it to a Commission of Inquiry and the moment it was found that the allegations were not true—and mind you there this is the wording: That there is no evidence. There is nothing. The positive finding so far as Mr. Moily is concerned, the Leader of the Opposition, I am giving more emphasis to this word, because he was not a simple legislator, he was the leader of a national party; and then certain motive were attributed to him, and those motives were reflected here. And a very senior Member of Parliament like Prof. Dandavate was made to believe that whatever was being said was true. What a concoction and a fabrication it would have been! This is where, precisely we find dangers every day in political life. I am not defending Moily, Hegde or Byre Gowda. When you said something, you wanted an adjournment motion on that day, when these things were reflected in this House, and elsewhere, if that was not, it would not have been discussed here. It is an outcome of the Motion of Prof. Dandavate. It was discussed. And then on that Motion Mr. Ram Jethmalani who was a Member of Parliament than in this House said that it must be examined, elsewhere, that means either a judicial inquiry or a commission of inquiry, where people will have the liberty to produce evidence and the Commission will have the opportunity to produce evidence and evaluate that evidence. Then only the truth will be coming before us. If political values, if some values are to be nurtured and cherished then this is the correct thing.

When somebody levels a charge against the Leader of the Opposition if it is found faulty, the person levelling that charge, the person holding or producing the evidence, those tapes must quit immediately. That is the moral of the issue. And do you accept this?

You referred to my name. I was there in Karnataka. He was the host, the Chief Minister. The Chief Justice of India was there. Several Judges were there, High Court Judges were there. Members from Karnat-

aka bar were there. I never knew that the Chief Minister will invite us and insult there in the House. Who thinks so? Especially, I know Karnataka is a very hospitable State. So is Andhra. We have never encountered anything like this in Andhra at all. But when we went there, the first thing was, he circulated a printed book against me. It is here. I have got it. The House can examine it. I tolerated it. Okay. The Chief Minister is hosting this. He can take this privilege. It was his Convention Hall. I am replying to what Mr. Jaipal Reddy has said. I can say, "This is nothing. He is a very big politician. I am a very small man. Nothing happens." But when we are sharing a common dais, if I go to your house, Mr. Jaipal Reddy and you start hurling abuses, is it very decent by any standard? And it is for you to judge.

I have lived in Karnataka for months and days, when Mrs. Gandhi was not in power. Nothing happened to me although we were not in power. I went later on on this issue as a guest of your State. I shiver going there now because the man can do anything any day. I do not feel safe there at all, because a man with motives like this can do anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : On a point of order, Sir. He says he does not feel safe in Karnataka. What crime did he commit to develop this kind of fear?

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : I am a very fearless person, I tell you. [*Interruptions*].

Mr. Jaipal Reddy, listen.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is having guilty complex.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : No. No guilty complex. The guilt is somewhere else. And he is always in the hospital, whoever is sick. I am never in the hospital. The next day he was in the hospital, and the sickness is somewhere else. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Jaipal Reddy, you kindly listen to the logic of what I am saying. It is very essential

because we are in a very vast country and we have different parties.

You kindly tell me, and you reply right now before me. If I am wrong, I will tender an apology to you. But you as a Member of Parliament, if you invite me to a dinner to your house, have you any right to insult me? You can talk to me anything in private. We can discuss things and administration, and several things. But show some decency which I think everybody in Karnataka except one man possesses. That is the decent part.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Since I asked you to clarify, let me say.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Kindly do.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : As far as I remember, it was a public occasion.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Not public occasion.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Please hear me.

As he himself stated, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and many other Judges senior jurists of the country were present at the dinner.

The dinner was hosted by Mr. Hegde not as a person, but as a Chief Minister. It was hosted not in his house, but at a hotel and he was making a reference to the vacancies that were not being filled up in the High Court of Karnataka.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : No No. Kindly listen to me. Kindly read this. Shall I read what he said? He attacked my performance in the Indian Express case, because you know his special friendship with these people. Kindly have this book and read it. He attacked my performance in both the Houses of Parliament. It is here I feel that this is an act of the Chief Minister; because, whatever we do in this House, nobody else should refute. Therefore, if you see the truth, you will find that the fault is not mine; it may be yours. Kindly appreciate it. Why are we facing this situation today? I do not have any

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problem here or anywhere else. Even in Andhra Pradesh, whenever I go, the Chief Minister greets me like a good friend. I have no problems with Mr. Jaipal Reddy, Mr. Madhava Reddy. Whenever I go, they all honour me. Mr. Reddy, we are defending your own person. So, I tell you we are all brothers. A member of Parliament, once he is chosen either to Rajya Sabha or to Lok Sabha, in my humble view, he represents the entire country and he represents the people of India as a whole; because he is not a member of the Constituency but he is a member of the Indian Parliament. This is my submission. In that light, our mutual behaviour must guide each other. That is where we must not enter into privileges or political considerations. Therefore, I do not want to join issues. Sometimes I may be wrong, in humility I am prepared to accept. But there is a man who thinks he can commit no wrong. I do not want to go into personal matters. I have known that gentleman since 1969 as we were in the same party and then the split took place. In the year 1969, Shri K.S. Hegde, another great judge of Karnataka, who was in the Supreme Court, what an indictment he has given in Bhomma Reddy's case. Can I cite the Supreme Court ruling? I do not want to do it. If I do it, then you will say I am indulging in character assassination. 1,168 liquor shops were allotted in one single day by a gentleman. I am not casting any aspersions, but the Supreme Court ruling says so. Recently, in the arrack bottling case what has happened? Everybody knows that it was wrong. The appeal was lost, but Mr. Hegde was exonerated. The entire public money was spent to eulogise his own image. Several crores of rupees have been spent and this is the way they are projecting a wrong image as a right image. Who can project an image? I have so much faith in the people of Karnataka. Whenever they vote, they vote absolutely correctly and whosoever is elected, we must respect them. That is what I want to say and that is what I mean. But if you destroy the leader of an opposition when you have a majority and you do so many things, nobody will appreciate it in this country, whether we try to do it or you try to do it. This is where

you must correct some of your friends.

Sir, I would personally request Prof. Madhu Dandavade that he must ask his friends who gave him those finger prints, so-called finger prints, which have not seen the light of day till today. even though they were cited on the floor of the House. This is my grievance. Is it a bad grievance? I ask you Mr. Reddy this question, because you are so vociferous in your speech that there is something wrong only with us. Tell me. If such finger prints are existing, then it can be brought either before the House or before the Commission. As a lawyer, I personally feel, it never existed. If it ever existed, yet a senior member, a very respectable member of this House, was made to believe that finger prints were available; even the press was made to believe that there were finger prints. This was a blatant concoction or fabrication. yet Prof. Dandavade himself was misled to say all these things

I have a serious grievance over that. It should not be repeated whether I am there or you are there. Can you have a different opinion on this? We cannot have a different opinion on rational thinking. That is where we must all agree that we are given certain information by outsiders. We must cross check the value of that information, the strength of that information, the source from which it comes. You must also feel motivated. I may pass on a wrong information. It is equally the duty of the person receiving the information to check that he is a political man and he may have an axe to grind, so he must verify the veracity of that. When you test the veracity and when you find and your conscience allows, only then you take action. This is what the rules expect that you must check it up. Unfortunately, Prof. Dandavate, was made to believe this and he claimed on the floor of the House that he took full responsibility. What is the meaning of taking full responsibility? Can anybody tell me? Owning responsibility means that he is prepared to face the consequences. And the consequence is that in his whole life. I think, Prof. Dandavate, must not have tendered an apology like that. Who is to be blamed for all this? Not me. Am I to be blamed for briefing prof. Dandavate wrongly?

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You said one thing more that the Commission did not allow the tapes to be sent somewhere else. Is it the job of the opposition to do that? When you set up a commission and you indict an opposition leader, you must be above board. If we do that, you can say the same thing to us. In our behaviour with the opposition leaders if we are somewhere perverse and somewhere wrong, it is your duty as also our duty to see that this chair of the opposition leader is respected, because in a democracy role of the opposition as well as the ruling party is the same—to serve the people of India. The right of opposition is to correct where the ruling party is going wrong because the cause is the same. The cause is to serve the people of India. In that process, where is the question of raising the issues which are not relevant for serving the democracy? The opposition is an extension of the administration. According to my humble view, they are equally responsible because some people have faith in them and elected them. They are supposed to criticise the Government with in the right parameters and issues. But you cannot fabricate the evidence like this. Certainly not. And by no stretch of imagination such an act can be defended in Parliament of this country. I could imagine this. There was some doubt cast by one of the most eloquent champions of BJP. He has said that there are two issues before us. Either the legislator is wrong or the Chief Minister is wrong. I am not blaming him. I am not saying anything. This is what Mr. Ram Jethmalani has said. I think, he was right. If the legislator was wrong, you know what could happen to that legislator. Now, Mr. Chidambaram has amended that law. There is one section in the IPC. When you are aiding and abetting a bribe, it is an offence. What could happen if this Commission could say, yes, the allegations are true? The man would have to face a criminal case and lose his own reputation and all service rendered to the people of Karnataka. What a serious consequence was flowing from it. I will never accept this analogy that the people of India can be befooled by me or you. They are very enlightened people and they act with correct perspective in appreciating the problems. But at that time the only thing was, whoever dared to face the great man, he

would meet the fate of Moily. And this is what is happening in Karnataka? That is why, you must look into these errors. Kindly do that, because I have tremendous respect for you and for Prof. Dandavate. Correct me if I am wrong. If you are morally satisfied that something is wrong somewhere, then it is your duty to correct it, because it is not our party in power.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : With due respect to Justice Desai and the report I am morally satisfied that the tapes were genuine.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Let me go on with my submissions because it is a very relevant issue. I will not be performing my duty unless I satisfy him.

There is always a moral satisfaction. I know as a lawyer that there is always a moral satisfaction...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, after having said all this if he feels that the tapes are genuine, his moral conviction is to be kept in a museum. After all this, how can he say this?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You may have the tapes kept in a museum or refer to a technical institute in the United States or in any western country I am prepared to accept this challenge.

*AN HON MEMBER : He is casting an aspersion on the Commission.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : Do you think with me. I think we are all enjoying this talk. It is a very interesting matter. Because I may not have another opportunity to talk to you so frankly, that is why Reddy Ji I am telling you something. There is always a moral appreciation or conviction. The courts do not accept, the people do not accept because our morals differ. That is the difficulty. The only thing in which people have faith is the judiciary and the judiciary of Karnataka, I know, is one of the best judiciaries in the country...(*Interruptions*). I tell you it was the Chief Minister who suggested this name to

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us. We did not appoint him. And if he had any grievance...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, on a point of clarification. I did not mean to cast any aspersion. I don't yield my palms to Mr...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Leave it.

SHRI H.R. BHADWAJ : Do you think we have any sort of a personal grudge against this? We have certainly not. We are debating an issue of national importance and this is not an issue which was raised by us. It was raised by your party and it is an offshoot of that discussion that we want to correct the records because if these issues are not corrected, if a debate of 1983 is not corrected properly, then it will go down, because this Desai Commission cannot form part of these proceedings. So, I must correct that your grievance is that the tapes were not correctly decoded or translated or whatever it is. It is your positive case. You want to reach the evidence that we had a correct transcription of these tapes and there is no doubt about the voice of the person concerned. This was the universal appreciation of the tapes. It was your Chief Minister who was projecting to the people that this is the voice of Mr. Moily and this is the voice of so and so. If you were so keen to prove this, I think Mr. Hegde is not that negligent that he will leave this part unattended by the Commission of Inquiry. He is a very very old politician and his life started much more before me in politics. He has seen this world much clearer than what we have seen and he has seen many weathers. He will not leave anything. When Commission of Inquiry is appointed. When Commission of Inquiry is appointed, the notice goes to the State, to the Advocate General and whosoever is appointed by the State, and when the issues are to be proved, when the issues are framed, the burden of proof lies on the person who asserts a particular thing. When it is your positive case that this is the voice of Moily, then it is you who was to prove that this is voice of Moily, not for Mr. Moily that this is not his voice. If the burden is on you to prove and you do not prove, then you cannot raise this issue in the House that

this voice was not correctly appreciated by the Commission. The presumption would be that you had no evidence and you levelled these charges without evidence. This is my submission that these are the issues which must be correctly appreciated in the light of these two discussions which have been held. You want me to amend the election laws. Election laws will be amended but this problem of blackmailing or character assassination has nothing to do with the election process. The people of India, when they join election process, decide issues very clearly. But when you are the ruling party, you are doing something which is unheard of to a leader of Opposition, and if you are not prepared to look into this grievance of ours in Karnataka, then I am sorry, you are not appreciating your role as a ruling party. That is my precise submission and if this is your attitude to the finding of the Commission of Inquiry, I think Reddy Ji, perhaps you from the Janata Party, you could tell Mr. Hegde to reject this opinion of the judge. What is the purpose of appointing a commission of inquiry. Commission of inquiry is always appointed on an issue of public importance to instruct the mind of the Government to take steps to rectify certain wrong things. If the Commission of Inquiry has given a finding the Government could say "No; we will still get it verified through the C.I.D. or other investigating agency whether this voice is that of Moily and satisfy ourselves". But mind you, you have not availed of this opportunity; you have not assisted the commission to the extent what you are saying today. Who is to be blamed for this? We have judgement of a court; we have finding of a Commission of Inquiry; we have not one judgement but we have several judgements where the credibility is not that as I want you to say. That is the difficulty. And mind you, I am not imputing any motives to anybody. But it is a sequence of events in Karnataka that will tell you that how many leaders of Opposition have suffered in Karnataka. You were just now referring to another leader of Karnataka, Mr. Bangarappa; you were referring to another name, Shri Nanje Gowda. He is now Member of our Parliament here. He is another sufferer. You kindly do something *(Interruptions)* I am telling you this perhaps

you know that we have past and past is common in Congress. You know that very well, in 1969 and onwards. So, the question is that you have a road-rolling majority in Karnataka House and therefore it becomes your duty that the leader of the Opposition has no grievance against you. That is what he expects from you and if we try to do the same thing and if there is any aberrations or complaint on this, we will welcome. Do you say so on the floor of the House that we have no complaint against your man? That is our grievance and I have absolutely no grievance. He has always published, he has spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees for taking in the press and these booklets are not printed without cost. This is the money of the people of Karnataka such costly books defending him. Kindly see what are the headings given (*Interruptions*). These are very well known to every M.P. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is discussing the State Government concerned.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I am replying to you. I am only telling you the thing. Please listen to me. I hope that even now some correction can be made. That is what I am saying. This is perhaps the motive in bringing all this that we are all politicians people expect decency from us, people expect decency in our behaviour, morality. But there should be no double standards. We are all intelligent and we are all Members of parliament and MLAs and what ever. We are here to serve common cause. Why should we waste our time on character assassination or blackmailing or gagging the Opposition? This is my submission and that is why I say that this issue, when it was raised, was an issue of a very substantial importance. It was debated and today it was raised by Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad and when Mr. Veerendra Patil spoke, when Mr. Gadgil spoke, when Prof. Madhu Dandavate spoke and when others spoke, I personally felt the concern that we should not depend on 'A' or 'B' or say against 'A' or 'B'. The concern was: Are we prepared to accept that we must do something on this issue that we must not do or say something unless we are thoroughly convinced of what we say on the floor of this

House? This is a precise issue and since it was relating to the Election Department, the responsibility to reply came to me. That was forget and forgive unless a new challenge comes.

Therefore, I personally feel that on this issue the whole debate of 1983 was very relevant that in a democratic set up if it is found that 'A' Legislator has bribed 'B' Legislator and if it is found that he is guilty of it, he should have no place in the politics of this country. This is what we believe. But equally it should apply to however superior the man may be and however necessary he may be for your party or our party, if it is found and found by a judicial court or a judge that the boot is on the other leg we must decide what the punishment should be.

I leave it to the wisdom of the Janata Party what they have got to do with this gentleman, whoever he is, whether he is Byre Gowda who, I am told, is a Minister now.

AN HON. MEMBER : He was a Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : He was or he is, I do not know because I have not travelled after that incident with him. I personally feel that the ball is now in your court. Now, you kindly sit and decide amongst yourselves...(*Interruptions*). No, we will not have any grievance provided the wisdom of the Janata Party finds that 'here is the decision of a Judge of then own High Court and here is what was done to a Leader of the Opposition, still we are holding on to the man and saying very good, the most efficient man in the country, very good, nothing has happened. Now, if nothing has happened, why was there a hue and cry? I found that Professor Sahib wanted on adjournment motion on that issue. Why no adjournment motion there now? (*Interruptions*). Yes, but it is their forum. I have no disciplinary control over it or the leaders of your Party. Now I invite you to kindly consider this in an appropriate forum of your party as to what is the punishment. My man could go to jail—I mean, my legislator—because if he had been

[Shri H.R. Bhardwaj] :
found by the Commission that he did attempt it, there was a door open for you, but which door is open to the other gentleman who calls the press? I know he has an advantage...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: A point of clarification. If Mr. Byre Gowda is aggrieved by the finding of the Commission rightly or wrongly—I am not a student of Law, you are one of our legal luminaries—what is the remedy for Byre Gowda?

AN HON. MEMBER : You must pay the fees.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is the remedy for Mr. Byre Gowda because there is no appeal for a Commission finding.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE:
(Akola) The Janata Government in Karnataka should resign.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is the appeal for the finding of the Commission?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : What is your point of order?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Not point of order. Since you are a good lawyer I want to seek enlightenment from you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : His status seems to be only that of a witness and not a Party.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : No, no. I would satisfy myself. I have a duty to you.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : The Minister is trying to clarify his point. I have also a right....

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I will satisfy you also, I will give an opportunity to you.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : No. I have got some suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give it, I will allow you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, if I had not formulated my point. I will do it again. If Mr. Byre Gowda who made the allegation is dissatisfied with the report of the Commission, what is the remedy that Mr. Byre Gowda has?

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES.(Udupi) : The remedy is given by Mr. Byre Gowda himself. He said, if it is not proved what he will do.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Reddy Ji, there should be no dispute on this. You see, when we go to a judicial Tribunal or a court, each one of us goes with the hope that we will be bound by the decision of the court. It is including the prosecution, the defendants and witnesses and everybody. Mr. Byre Gowda was, according to Mr. Ram Jethmalani—he was not a relevant person according to me also—Mr. Byre Gowda himself had nothing to do because he was an independent MLA and the allegation is either....

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Please read the terms of reference.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : No, kindly see. I am telling you, you kindly hear me. Mr. Byre Gowda or any person, whether it is Mr. Moul, Reddy or Byre Gowda of the State of Karnataka, all had assisted the Commission in whatever way they wanted, and once there is a verdict of a Commission there cannot be any appeal to that because, I told you, it is not a court of law, it is a judicial inquiry.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : That is exactly the problem. That is the problem, Mr. Bharadwaj.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : No, no, this is not the problem. The problem is that your State Government appointed a Commission and they have accepted a Commission of Inquiry. You every day asked us here what is the follow-up action taken and this is what is provided in the Act. Therefore, after the State of Karnataka accepted the Commission of Inquiry, whether they have taken any action against the other chap, viz., Mr. Byre Gowda or according to your own Counsel, Mr. Ram Jethmalani...*(Interruptions)*. Now, Reddiji, there is another thing. You ask Mr. Hedge as to who is Ram Jethmalani. He will tell you. I will not tell because he is not a Member here...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the hon. Minister clarify one point of mine? If Mr. Byre Gowda was found that he was a pawn in the political game of Mr. Hedge, is there any remedy? Let the Minister clarify.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Each member utilises the opportunity to cast reflections on Mr. Hedge who is nothing to do about the Commission's report.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Mr. Reddy, kindly bear with me. I have given full authority to you, through the Chair and kindly examine if I say anything, any imputations to Mr. Hedge. I will immediately withdraw, if there are any such things. But you should permit me to project my case and the issue before us. I am assisting the whole House. If there is some concern about these values...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : My point is that now Mr. Byre Gowda, in a public statement, has stated that he was aggrieved by the findings of the Commission. If somebody is aggrieved by a Bench Judgement of a High Court, there is appeal. There is no appeal for

a single-man's findings Commission. I would like the Law Minister of India to shed light on this aspect.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I tell you that a man with any scruples will not say a word when a Commission indicts him. This is a direct indictment...*(Interruptions)* No. Mr. Byre Gowda has been held untruthful by the Commission because he does not accept its verdict.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up. The time is now 7 of the Clock. How long it will go on like this? This is not the way raising questions. You are raising some questions. He is answering them. Please wind up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The allegations were not found to be true. That is all.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : What is the implication of the allegation in not being found true *(Interruptions)* I am not saying that there is any difficulty. But you are shouting at the top of your voice that this case has been found not true. This is the precise thing. Kindly see as to what extent you have travelled, forget about what they said. What was said was that very top people were involved in this. So many people were involved. What would have happened? Kindly see. This is the problem. I am not going into the issue of Byre Gowda. I am not going into the issue of Moily and I am not going into the question of the Chief Minister. I am not going into all these things. But this is what the people projected in this House: that the evidence is with us. Forget about the tape recording. Where are the finger-prints? Produce them. Who has said it? We have not said it that they have taken finger-prints.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The tapes are still there. They are under the custody of the Commission.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Finger-prints and everything had been belied...*(Interruptions)* I am making another humble submission to my friend Shri Jaipal Reddy to search his conscience on this issue and take his own decision. I am saying nothing beyond it. I am saying that there is a general concern in the House on certain values and more so when a Leader of the Opposition makes a grievance that he has been done such an harm, it becomes the duty of the ruling party to redress his grievance. If you do not accept this proposition, then it is up to you. But this is what I feel. Therefore when a commission of enquiry was instituted and findings have come, there is no room for anything more to say that this was not done, that was not done because when you go into the investigation before a Commission of enquiry, there is a notice to the public at large; there is notice to the relevant parties under section 8-B, 8-C. Whatever notice the Commission wants and whatever the other side wants, they can have it. But not later on after the finding is given and accepted. Therefore, I am not going into the personal credibility of persons. We are concerned with the credibility of the institutions. The Leader of the Opposition, according to me, is an institution which serves democracy in the way as we do, as the ruling party does. So, in Karnataka, to a Leader of the Opposition something wrong was done. This House has discussed it. I expect that after the Commission of enquiry, something should be done by the State of Karnataka where this same type of confidence, as we have across the table here, is restored in the legislature of Karnataka that they will not be blackmailed; they will not be harassed and they will not be gagged. That is my precise submission. We are prepared to sit with you to set up guidelines. This House can also sit in some forum to discuss and frame some guidelines about what should be done. It is for the other House in the State to decide their business, as we have framed rules on the Anti-Defection Law and other laws. This also can be done so that the opportunity never comes where wrong information is fed to their own leaders and their own leaders say something on the floor of the House. And it is debated generating so much heat. I was not present here in those days, but when

I read the entire debate, I found that the heat generated was unprecedented—even in the papers when I read them even in the midnight. So, I feel that such occasions should not be allowed, because they are a colossal waste of national time, money and other resources of the country. That is where certain things are expected where there is a grievance and where there is a finding. Of course, this is the concern of the Party concerned whose leaders or whose legislators are involved. If something had happened, something had been given as wrong against Mr. Moily, then our credibility would have been completely smashed in Karnataka. Fortunately, that has not happened. But it should equally affect your credibility if it is found that what was said is wrong. Otherwise, there is no use having these investigations and Commissions of Inquiry. My humble submission is this. I have never seen such nice submissions before as were made in the House by Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Virendra Patil and the other speakers because they were all very objectively saying something which was the concern of the entire nation. Therefore, when Mr. Jaipal Reddy started speaking, I thought he would say something very nourishing to the House, but when I found that he was on the same pattern as his Party was in 1983, I was really disappointed. I expected that in his own individual right he would say something substantial to supplement our efforts in the direction in which the Motion was moved. I still hope and believe that we must try to correct wherever aberrations are taking place in democracy because democracy cannot survive, Mr. Reddy, if these things happen. If what has happened to Mr. Moily is correct, then it is really something...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What has happened to Mr. V.P. Singh?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : You have wasted the whole Session on that issue. Why are you talking about it again? Every Singh is with us. There is no Singh on your side. Do not bother. We are all Singhs. Do not bother about him.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am talking

of the problem posed by the Congress people...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I do not want to join issue with you. I can join issue with your friend in Karnataka because we are here concerned about values. Why should we say things which are not befitting our stature in Parliament? Kindly bear with me and appreciate. I am requesting you with folded hands. We want that this issue should go down correctly in the records of Parliament; this verdict of the commission of Inquiry must also be put in the chapters of these books so that the correct thing is before the people who read it subsequently after we are not here. That is why I was saying that this debate was very necessary.

I thank the Members who spoke objectively. So far as Members who spoke with Party-voice are concerned, I will still request them to come out with their morals or conscience, whatever it is, so that they can speak in their Party forum and correct it.

I would, of course, like to say that another friend of ours from Karnataka wants to say something.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Nanje Gowda. You wanted to say something. Please be very brief.

19.00 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY
MEMBER

[*English*]

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA (Hasan) : I should have initiated the discussion. Let me have the satisfaction of concluding the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not concluding. The Minister has concluded. You wanted to say something...

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : What else can I do? The Minister should have waited for my chance also and then replied.

SHRI JAIPAL REDDY : (Mahbubnagar) : He cannot make a speech now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister has already replied. As a special case, I am allowing him.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Unfortunately, my name has been dragged in certain allegations of currying favour from Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde, their Chief Minister in Karnataka. Whoever has said it, it has gone on record and that is why...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Not from Mr. Ramakrishna Reddy; from the Janata Government.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Allright, from Janata Government. They should know my relationship, the House should understand my relationship, with Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde, how nice it is, how wonderful it is. Because in 1983 he became the Chief Minister in August—he quoted September or October—in August itself I alleged about his favouring contractors, about his giving spirit to other States and at the same time indenting from the Government of India that there is shortage of spirit you please allot us spirit, and he sells away jolly well At Rs. 2.50 when the market rate was Rs. 30...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not allowing that thing.

[*Interruptions*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not allowing that thing. It will not go on record. (*Interruptions*) Personal allegations I do not allow.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : They have done everything to Moily except physically mauling on the Floor of the House. Not only they beseeched this sole line, they have printed it. The Minister also showed. I do

[Shri H.N. Nanje Gowda]
not know how the Minister is not aware of the law. I would like to bring to the notice the present registration of books in 1967. *(Interruptions)*.

Just listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please be brief. I cannot allow you to read the Act. If you have any personal explanation you give.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Then what is the use of my participation ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow that participation. Your time is over. You wanted to raise certain things.

I have only permitted you for that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Names of persons should not be dragged in.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Section 3 says that the particulars to be printed on books and papers...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I don't allow that thing. In what way it is related to you ?

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Because Minister referred to two books.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That Minister has already replied.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We do not know what two books have been referred to by the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mabelikara) : What clarification is the Member seeking?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He wants to give personal explanation.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : I would have finished by now. Every book and paper printed within India shall have the name of the printer and the place of printing.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please restrict it. You don't open the case once again.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : What is the punishment for printing such books.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tell me what you want.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : I am telling that the Government of India under this Act should take cognizance of the offence committed by the concerned people in printing these books. I can tell you that the Government of Karnataka have no drinking water, but they must have spent Rs. 15 crores on printing these books.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This should not go on record Sir. This cannot be allowed to go on record. I don't know what the issue is. But this should not be allowed...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The discussion is over. I don't want to drag it on...*(Interruptions)*. What is there ? Don't drag on the debate. I am telling that whatever you want to tell, you cannot tell. Already the Minister has replied. Please try to wind up.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA (Hasan) : There is some allegation made against me. Unfortunately the Hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee is not here. I would have appreciated his presence. He has said that I have used my political clout...*(Interruptions)*. He has quoted somebody telling like that. He has said that. I don't know

whether Mr. Srikantiah has alleged as it is reported in the Press. Anyway he has said. You might have heard "*Ashwatthama Hata Kunjra*." Dharmaraya was made to tell untruths. So also Prof. Dandavate was made to tell untruths on the floor of this House for which he had to regret later

Therefore, it may be part of the design of the Janata Party to make somebody to allege against me. It is all false, baseless and malicious. It is not a fact. If there are MPs who have not gone to the Janata Party Ministers' houses or offices to ask for any favour. I can claim to be one of them. My relationship is not good with them. In the opposition as they are doing here, there I am doing my duty to expose their commissions and omissions.

19.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Custom Act, 1962

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to lay

on the Table a copy of Notification No. 198/87-customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 130/86-Customs and 136/86-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986 so as to remove the specific levy of Rs. 3/- per kilogram in respect of both DMT and PTA and fix the total rate of import duty on PTA as 190 per cent *ad valorem* and on DMT as 190 per cent 180 per cent *ad valorem* (Preferential), under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4395-A/87].

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

19.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 8, 1987/Vaisakha 18, 1909 (Saka).
