

**Eighth Series, Vol. XIII, No. 5**

**Thursday, February 27, 1986**

**Phalguna 8, 1907 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Fifth Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



***(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

***Price : Rs. 4.00***

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# CONTENTS

*No. 5, February 27, 1986/Phalguna 8, 1907 (SAKA)*

	<b>COLUMNS</b>
<b>Oral Answers to Questions :</b>	... 2-31
*Starred Questions Nos. 61 to 63 and 66 to 70	
<b>Written Answers to Questions :</b>	... 32-254
Starred Questions Nos. 64, 65, 71 to 74 and 76 to 81	
Unstarred Questions Nos. 584 to 642, 644 to 687, 689 to 781 and 783 to 793	
<b>Papers laid on the Table</b>	... 263-273
<b>Estimates Committee</b>	
Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Seventh Reports	... 273
<b>Business Advisory Committee—</b>	
Nineteenth Report	... 274
<b>MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—</b>	... 274-278
(i) Need to give clearance to the Sidhmukh and Nauhar Canal Projects in Rajasthan.	
Shri Birbal	... 274
(ii) Need to give publicity to cases of fraud in banks and reveal the names of culprits and the nature of punishment given to them.	
Shri D.N. Reddy	... 275
(iii) Need to provide financial assistance to the farmers affected by hailstorm in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh.	
Shri Kammodilal Jatav	... 275

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

(iv) Need to set up a research Centre at Kasaragod in Kerala for conducting research on goat rearing.		
Shri I. Rama Rai	...	276
(v) Need for early completion of the on-going lift-canal irrigation projects in the hilly regions of the country.		
Shri M.L. Jhikram	...	276
(vi) Need to provide free railway passes and other amenities to all the freedom fighters in the country.		
Shri K.N. Pradhan	...	277
(vii) Need to grant relief to the victims of heavy snow-fall in Jammu and Kashmir State.		
PROF. Saifuddin Soz	...	277
Motion of thanks on the President's Address	...	278-409
Shri Dinesh Goswami	...	278
Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	...	287
Shri Jagannath Rao	...	294
Shri Narayan Choubey	...	296
Shri Mool Chand Daga	...	302
Shri J. Chokka Rao	...	307
Shrimati D.K. Bhandari	...	311
Shri Ramswaroop Ram	...	315
Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat	...	319
Prof. Saifuddin Soz	...	324
Shri Bipin Pal Das	...	330
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	...	335
Shri G.M. Banatwalla	...	340
Shri T. Basheer	...	346
Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan	...	350
Shri Banwari Lal Purohit	...	355
Shri D.N. Reddy	...	358



**COLUMNS**

<b>Kumari Mamata Banerjee</b>	...	<b>363</b>
<b>Shri Raj Kumar Rai</b>	...	<b>367</b>
<b>Shri Saleem I. Shervani</b>	...	<b>370</b>
<b>Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan</b>	...	<b>371</b>
<b>Shri G.S. Rajhans</b>	...	<b>373</b>
<b>Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal</b>	...	<b>374</b>
<b>Shri Rajiv Gandhi</b>	...	<b>381</b>
<b>Statement re : release of Additional Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees.</b>	...	<b>409-410</b>

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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1

LOK SABHA

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Thursday, February 27, 1986/  
Phalgun 8, 1907 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, one Minister has resigned...

MR. SPEAKER : What does it matter ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You should direct him to make a statement in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Can I direct him ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is a convention of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a democratic process. He is welcome.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He should make a statement. The house should know.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : More can make the statement, if more resign.

2

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. D.P. Yadava—Question 61.

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ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

High Level Bridge over River Ganga in Eastern Bihar

\*61. SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Bihar have demanded construction of a high level bridge over river Ganga in Eastern Bihar by the Union Government as a Central Sector project;

(b) whether they have submitted a technical report by Poona Hydraulic Research Institute in support of their claim ;

(c) if so, the salient features of the report of the Poona Institute ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Detailed survey and investigations were got done through Messrs RITES (Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd.) which also took the help of C.W.P.R.S. (Central Water and Power Research Station), Poona.

(c) Taking into account various factors, it has been considered by Consultants that Bhagalpur site is satisfactory from hydraulic considerations. Salient features of the Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) Report incorporating Poona Hydraulic Research Institute's recommendations are contained in the statement given below.

(d) As the bridge in question falls on a State road, the Government of Bihar are, therefore, primarily concerned with its construction. Further, because of the very high cost of the project, it is not possible for the Government of India to finance it under any of the Centrally sponsored schemes.

#### Statement

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (i) Overall length of the Bridge                                    | —2161.3 Metre.  |
| (ii) Road Width   | —7.5 M with<br>1.5 M footpath<br>on either side.  |
| (iii) Guide Bund on Left Approach                                   | —2443 M Long.   |
| (iv) Approach Road South Side                                       | —1835 M.  |
| Approach Road North Side  | —11,300 M connecting<br>NH—31 on North saving a distance of 225 Km. from Dhanbad and Saharsa. |
| (v) Approximate Cost of the project at September, 1983 price level. | —Rs. 48.80 crores.  |

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : I am happy that the Minister has answered my question in one respect. Anyway, before taking into consideration the Ganga bridge

nearabout Sultanganj, Bhagalpur and Monghyr, we have to consider the river's morphology. The Ganga river receives almost all the important tributaries of north and south in that area, like Sone, Gandak, Kiul etc; and the total discharge of the water during peak flood season is about 24 lakh cusecs, which causes a lot of damage to the area. This river, which is sacred no doubt, is also a curse to the area of Monghyr and Bhagalpur during the flood season. It causes maximum damage. In view of the damage caused by the river Ganga in this part of the country, will the Minister, taking into consideration the recommendations of the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas, consider constructing this bridge and bring it on the National Highway system, which will connect the main roads of West Bengal, Orissa, Himalayan lateral roads and the National Highway system Number 31? Economically, it will ameliorate the conditions of living of the poor people of the area, as recommended by that Commission.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all; no lecturing on this.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Will he bring it on the National Highway system?

MR. SPEAKER : The long bridge and the high level bridge should not be preceded by a long speech.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He is a highway robber, Sir.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I do not blame the hon. Member for giving a long speech, because it is a fact that this is the need of that area.

MR. SPEAKER : That need can be there. But I do not know how he has mixed it up with the flood control. How does it help?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : He has expressed his sentiments, because they have been trying to have this bridge for the last 15 to 16 years. I have gone through the case. It is a very important bridge, and I do

not deny that requirement. But it does not fall under certain rules and criteria which we have observed for such projects. We have requested the Bihar Government...

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Change the rules, if they don't allow it.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** When we change the rules, you make a joke that we are going to pass into the 21st century. I have requested the State Government to take this project under their scheme and under the World Bank scheme, there are some funds available. We will try to help them through that scheme.

**SHRI D.P. YADAVA :** The distance between Mokama and Farakka is about 275 kms., and provision of no bridge at such a long distance over the mighty river Ganga is causing us a great concern. In view of that, I shall appeal to the hon. Minister that instead of taking it under the road system of economic importance, please accept it as a road of national importance and put it on National High Way system like Garudpur, Wumka—Birpur N H. system.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** I shall help the member further. It is 280 kms and not 275 kms. It is a general request. But the point is that under E & I, we cannot take a project of Rs. 50 crores. By the time it comes up, it is going to touch Rs. 60 crores or so. With our resources, it is becoming difficult,

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** You have predicted a further price rise.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** If you see escalation and other things, it will further rise. I do feel, as I have said in my earlier statement, that if you get it taken up through the State Government, it will help you. Under the World Bank scheme we have cleared 8 such projects this time on the National High Way. We will certainly consider it under that scheme and try to help the State in that respect.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** Government

themselves have taken up the question of protection of people from natural disasters. This is one of the causes for the natural disasters. Is it not possible for the government to consider it as a matter of prevention of natural disaster also, and then on that ground, perhaps the Planning Commission as well as the World Bank may help you for fund.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** It is a bridge.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I do not know, Prof. Ranga how does it help to check natural disaster?

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next question.

**DR. G.S. RAJHANS :** One clarification!

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let me know what more can be got out of it. Can there be any more result out of this? I have to decide it.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have allowed three supplementaries and the scope of this is limited. Well; this is my judgement. This is all right.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAMSWROOP RAM :** Bihar is a backward State.....*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are quite right. Please sit down.

*[English]*

**Mankhurd—Belapur Rail Project**

+

'62, **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :**  
**SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :**

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a

decision to expedite the Mankhurd-Belapur rail project to improve the transport system of the metropolitan region of Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) Yes, sir.

(b) There was considerable resource constraint to progress the various metropolitan transport projects in different metropolitan cities. The total allocation in the 7th Plan for these projects is Rs. 400 crores because of which it was not possible to allocate sufficient money for Mankhurd-Belapur rail link. To tide over the financial resource constraint the Maharashtra State Government has agreed to bear the cost of execution of formation; track bridges and electrification for the construction of Mankhurd-Belapur rail link by raising debentures through the agency of City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Government. The cost of the balance work of the project would be met by the Railways from their own plan allocation.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : I am thankful to the Transport Minister firstly for giving this answer 'Yes, Sir.' as far as the first part of my question is concerned, namely, "whether government have taken a decision to expedite the Mankhurd-Belapur rail project to improve the transport system of the metropolitan region of Bombay." I also take this opportunity of thanking the Transport Minister for not raising the fare of the season ticket for the suburban trains in Bombay.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : And also for raising the fare of Mail and Express Trains.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : However, in the second part of the question, the answer given is : "To tide over the fina-

ncial resource constraint in Maharashtra State Government has agreed to bear the cost of execution of formation, track bridges and electrification for the construction of Mankhurd-Belapur rail link by raising debentures through the agency of City and Industrial Development Corporation." That means the rest of the things are to be done by the Central Government. You have provided in the Budget yesterday only Rs. 10 lakhs for this project, as I see it on page 29 of the Explanatory Memorandum of the Railway Budget.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know what are you doing ?

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : What is the amount which the Maharashtra Government is going to bear for this part of the project ? And what is the amount which the Union Government is going to bear for the rest of the part of the project ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I can only give the approximate figure. This project was initially calculated to cost about Rs. 120 crores. By the time it is completed, the cost will probably go up to Rs. 150 crores. So, the part to be financed by the debentures raised by CIDCO will be given to us, which will be about Rs. 110 crores and approximately again, the balance would of course be financed by us, that is Rs. 40 crores. The possible areas of responsibility have been worked out. So, really it depends on how much amount out of that cost would be on those areas of responsibility. For instance, the areas of responsibility of the Maharashtra Government are to bear the cost of execution of the formation of track, bridges and electrification and the rest like car sheds and rolling stock and all the other things are supposed to be borne by us. Ultimately, it will depend upon the final costs of these items and upon the areas of responsibility.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : In view of the fact that you have provided only Rs. 10 lakhs in this Budget; how long—approximately—will it take to complete this project ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Twenty-second century!

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Till the proper amount is provided.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I think the Railways are Working a little faster than they did in Prof. Madhu Dandavate's time. Therefore, I am in a position to assure the hon. Member that once the money is received by the Maharashtra Government we should take between four and a half to five years to complete the project. The main item of expenditure is a bridge across the Thane Creek which is estimated to cost about Rs. 20 crores earlier, and which is likely to cost Rs. 40 crores by the time it is completed. As far as the other item of expenditure go, the hon. Member need not worry—I do not think he should worry—about it. But initially the cost will be financing by the Maharashtra Government and I can assure the hon. Member that there will be no laxity on the part of the Railways to meet their responsibility in this particular case.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : I would like to first congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for announcing funds for this scheme and also the hon. Transport Minister and State Minister for expediting work.

In this connection I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the new line will be on A.C. system instead of the old D.C. system and, if so, due to change over to A.C. from D.C. lot of inconvenience like over-crowding etc., will be caused to commuters, because they will have to change trains at Mankhurd. And, what are the steps that are being taken to deal with the situation?

Secondly, while congratulating the hon. Minister for not levying any burden on the middle classes and lower middle class commuters, and especially the suburban services, I would like to draw his attention to the fact that a lot has to be done. I would also like to know what the hon. Minister has done for improving the services

on the Central Railway for suburban passengers.

MR. SPEAKER : This does not pertain to this question.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : It is really concerning this Question.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I am in a happy position to answer the second question also.

The matter raised by hon. Member is a technical matter and it is indeed a very relevant and important question. It is considered that in future, generally, the Railways should go in for AC systems for their suburban train services because AC systems are less capital intensive. A thinner copper wire is used and, because of that thinner copper wire, the sub-stations are that much less and they are at greater distances and also there is a less risk of a fire hazard in the sub-stations.

It also requires lesser maintenance and lesser operating cost. It is generally felt that we should try to go in for AC system. As far as the Mankhurd-Belapur link is concerned, though this matter is still under review, we envisage that we should go in for AC system for all future expansions.

I agree with the hon. Member that if the passengers have to change from AC to DC systems, there may be some inconvenience experienced by them. We are trying to overcome that by trying to see that we get the rolling stock and EMU coaches which would run on AC/DC systems so that no changeover is required. But the entire matter is under examination. The convenience of the Bombay suburban passengers is very very important to us. And all these minor inconveniences that may arise we are trying to overcome by bringing in AC/DC systems.

About the second part of his question since July and December, Central Railway has increased their daily suburban services from 830 to 913 which is 10 per cent more than what was earlier. In the new programme, 1986-87, we intend to bring in 13 more rakes for Central Railway

services and we hope to increase the service even further.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Raju, are you also concerned with Bombay?

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : Not Bombay but logical extension of Bombay.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : The logical extension is not 2000 miles eastward.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : India is a large country. So, it can be 2000 miles.

Yesterday, the Railway Budget was presented and not a single line or facility was created...

MR. SPEAKER : You can do it at the time of Railway Budget and not now. I will not allow this.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : Vijaywada is the link between north and south as far as the railways are concerned. It is a very important link. What has been done to increase the facilities at Vijaywada and in Andhra Pradesh? It is the logical extension of a link between north and south.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Regarding extending the Mankhurd—Belapur link to Vijaywada, we are not intending to do so.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : First would like to take note of the reply given to the first question asked by Mr. Dighe that the total cost of project would be Rs. 20 crores. Having full confidence on the inflationary pressure on the economy he says that it will go to Rs. 150 crores. He has suggested that through CIDCO Maharashtra Government would be able to provide Rs. 110 crores and only Rs. 40 crores would be provided by the Railways. I would like to ask a specific question in the light of an announcement made by the chairman of the Planning Commission and the Prime Minister of the country, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, on the floor of the House.

He has started that if the congestion in big metropolitan cities like Bombay, Delhi, etc. is to be avoided, then the counter-magnets beyond those cities should be created and communication and transport facilities should be made available and that Government would like to give priority to that in order to avoid congestion in cities like Bombay. Since Bombay is a fit case to fall into the norms given by the Prime Minister and since already a new Bombay has been constructed beyond Bombay and this particular route Mankhurd-Belapur is the link between old Bombay and new Bombay, will the Minister re-consider his outlook and give priority to this particular area in view of removing congestion and, therefore, instead of insisting that Maharashtra Government should give Rs. 110 crores out of Rs. 150 crores, will he change the balance and try to give more allocations from the railways as a special case?

MR. SPEAKER : Do you not realise that two minus make one plus.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Again I would like to emphasise... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you require time to think over, you can reply afterwards.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : No, I require no time. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MUDHU DANDAVATE : Because you have to consult the Prime Ministers also. He has made an announcement.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I would like to emphasise again that the estimates of Rs. 110 crores and Rs. 40 crores that I have given are the approximate estimates. The spheres of activity have been, more or less, apportioned between us and it will really depend on the cost of those spheres of activity. This I wanted to re-emphasise because you seem to lay stress again on the exact amounts. As far as further review of the spheres of responsibility of this particular construction work on this particular Railways is concerned, we would like to take on many more responsibilities. Prof. Dandavate

said that our view should be a very broad-minded one. I can assure him that this Government has a very broad-minded view but as far as the Railway Ministry is concerned, due to very poor planning between 1977 and 1979, our broad view has, perforce, become narrow. Today we are putting in the Depreciation Reserves Fund Rs. 1,250 crores and unfortunately the backlog that we have inherited from 1977-79, when only Rs. 140 crores was put into DRF, leaves us in the position where we have to fix priority for our aims. There are certain areas, certain backlogs which Prof. Dandavate knows very well, which we have inherited. Now we must try and see that we clear those backlogs.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next question. Shri Krishna Iyer.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** One minute, Sir. Every time there is reference to Janata Government. Once allow a No-Confidence Motion against the Janata Government with retrospective effect so that we will reply.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Professor Sahib must know that No-Confidence Motion will be passed.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** That is already passed.

**Introduction of a Direct Superfast Train between Bangalore and Howrah**

\*63 **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at Madras, the Bangalore passengers are finding it difficult to get accommodation in trains to Calcutta; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a direct superfast train between Bangalore and Howrah and to other cities in eastern India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :** (a) There is a small waiting list and to meet this, the

railways are proposing to increase reservation quotas for through passengers from Bangalore to Howrah.

(b) No, Sir.

**SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** I am really surprised that the hon. Minister says that the waiting list has been very small. I do not know on what basis he has arrived at that conclusion. I know the real facts in my constituency. Probably he depends upon the figures given by his office. But the fact is that many of the passengers who want to go to Calcutta, on being told that their position in the waiting list is so and so, go by the unreserved compartments. So, the figures given by the office are not correct. May I know the figures of the waiting list which he has collected. He has said that it is a very small waiting list. So, I would like to know the figures which is there in his file now.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Sir, according to the figures available with us, approximately 20 persons are wait-listed daily for reserved accommodation in the through second-class sleeper coach between Bangalore and Howrah, and the number of wait-listed passengers from Bangalore against the second-class quota by 4 Madras-Howrah Mail is approximately 5 per day.

**SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Because a number of persons have approached me, that is why I have put this question, and I should say that the information given by the hon. Minister is not correct. I would request the hon. Minister to have a physical check, both at the Bangalore station and the Madras station. The figures given by the hon. Minister are far from the truth. He knows what happens at the railway stations. Therefore, I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether, till such time a direct train is provided, he will at least increase the number of direct bogies from Bangalore to Calcutta.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Our capacity of coach is 72 and since the number of wait-listed passengers is approximately twenty—since the hon. Member wants us to verify this figure, we



will check up again—really there is no justification to bring in another coach.

But I am happy to inform the hon. Member that from the 1st of May, 1986, we intend to increase the quota for Bangalore passengers ex-Madras by two berths in upper class and four berths in second class by Madras-Howrah mail.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** The Railway Board is getting a very good revenue from the Southern Railway when compared with the Northern Railway and some others. This Southern Railway is giving a very good revenue for Railway Board. From Madras, whatever Express Trains may be there from Madras to Coimbatore, from Madras to Madurai, from Madras to Tirunelveli,—almost all these trains are full. There is already so much of congestion; there is already so much of over-crowding. So, in view of these reasons, may I know whether a new train will be introduced from Madras to Coimbatore, and Madras to Madurai in order to avoid the congestion?

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** I will have to be given a separate notice.

**SHRI C.P. THAKUR :** In the last session of Parliament we raised the issue that passengers coming from Madras to Patna have to face lot of difficulties and therefore to solve that, we requested that the Ganga-Cauvery Express which comes upto Banaras should be extended to Patna.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not pertinent. Irrelevant. Next question.

[*Translation*]

**Arrangement for safe Custody of Baggage of International Passengers at Delhi Airport**

\*66. **SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the arrangement made at Delhi Airport for safe custody of the baggage of passengers, especially of persons who are serving in Indian Embassies abroad

and who come to Delhi during holiday and what are the charges for this service;

(b) whether it is a fact that even the official passport hold are harassed by customs official on their return to Delhi on bringing thing of personal use and complaints made in this regard go unheeded; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps being taken by Government in the matter?

[*English*]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :** (a) A facility at international airport has been available to all passengers including persons serving in embassies abroad to enable them to keep their luggage safely at the airport for a short period of time. This facility is managed by a licensed contractor who accepts the luggage for safe custody against a fee of Rs. 2/- for small baggage and Rs. 4/- for bigger luggage every 24 hours or a part thereof. This facility has, however, been temporarily suspended in view of security reasons.

(b) and (c) : There are no different set of rules for official passport holders in so far as the custom clearance is concerned. Passengers are cleared on the basis of their declaration regarding the value and contents of their baggage. Passengers not carrying articles in excess of the duty-free allowance are permitted to walk through the green channel. The passenger clearance is supervised by an Assistant Collector of Customs whom the passengers can approach in the event of any harassment.

**SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :** Hon Speaker, Sir, as has been stated by the hon. Minister, earlier this facility was being managed by the licensed contractors but for the time being it has been stopped. I would like to ask whether Government propose to make some new arrangement in view of the inconvenience being caused to the passengers ?

[*English*]

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER :** Sir, be-

cause of the security reasons, as I had said, till March, 1986. This decision we had taken subject to clarification from the Home Ministry, and we shall be able to consider if we can start again.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:** Sir, the number of persons belonging to middle class and labour class going abroad has increased manifold now a days. We have seen that custom officials harass them a lot. As stated by the hon. Minister, custom duty is charged according to the standard price of their goods. But the position is not like that: The factual position is that the custom officials charge arbitrary rates of custom duty and do not exempt even the duty free goods. Thus, they are subjected to harassment there. I want to know whether Government have received any complaints in this regard and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

[*English*]

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Sir, since the customs department is in our building, if any complaint of this sort which has not been attended to is brought to my notice, then I will forward it to the Finance Ministry.

**SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD:** The Indians living abroad, when they come to visit India, are harassed by the customs at the airport and again for the same thing at the railway stations. That way they are made to pay twice. I would like to know whether any complaints have been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister and whether any action has been taken or any thought has been given to rectify this.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** This relates to the customs again, Sir. I had already answered it previously.

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:** Sir, the customs officials are requiring one day's notice for returning the articles which the foreign passengers want to take back. The foreign passengers find it difficult to give

one day's notice. Is there any rule which requires one day's notice for them to take back their articles? If they have deposited ornaments, they require one day's notice for returning them back.

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE:** For not returning they don't need it.

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:** Is there any rule which requires the customs officials to insist upon one day's notice?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** As far as my knowledge is concerned, there is no rule. They ask them...

**MR. SPEAKER:** You look into it.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Yes.

**Steps to Improve Teaching of History**

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\*67. **SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK:**  
**SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor standard of teaching of History in schools and college in the country which is responsible for ignorance of youth of our ancient heritage;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the general decline of the standards in Indological research and teaching in the country;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the remedial steps being taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) to (d) University Grants Commission and NCERT have taken measures to raise the standard of teaching of History and promotion of knowledge and understanding of India's

heritage and culture. By associating distinguished historians, NCERT has prepared syllabi and textbooks of quality. In order to encourage pursuit of excellence in the study of History and promotion of research, the UGC has set up a Centre of Advanced Study in History in AMU and the Departments of Special Assistance in History in the Universities of Allahabad, Calcutta, M.S. University of Baroda, Patna and Mysore. Outside the formal university and school system, a number of organisations are being supported and strengthened for the promotion of research and teaching in Indology.

**SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK:**

Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal of the Government to introduce History as a compulsory subject for all the students at University level and for other entrance and competitive examinations so that the students are attracted towards this subject?

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** No, Sir.

**SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK:**

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government wants to create Indian Education Service on the recommendations of the reports of the two national Commissions on teachers? If so, the time limit for the creation of this Service.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** It does not pertain to the question.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :**

Sir, this question as has been answered by the hon. Minister, to my observation, is out of the basic spirit of the Constitution. The question to which, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I draw your attention is about the steps to improve teaching in History. As you know education being in the Concurrent List, each State is entitled to prepare its syllabus at the primary level, secondary level and university and college levels.

The Minister is aware of the fact that in the post-graduate studies, history is divided into three distinct parts—Islamic history, ancient history and modern history.

History which is read in primary education and secondary education level is the most vital and important one.

Is the Minister aware of the fact that the history syllabus prepared by the Secondary Education Board in West Bengal was struck down by the Calcutta High Court since it was absolutely politically motivated to malign the concept of the national movement? If so, in view of the importance of national unity and national integration, will the Minister issue necessary instructions with regard to the history which is read at secondary and primary level? Categorical instructions should be there not to distort the history of the national struggle. In our State it has been done deliberately maligning Mahatma Gandhi to Netaji. It was struck down by the High Court.

Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will call a meeting of the State Education Ministers to precisely make guidelines so as to maintain the dignity and the spirit of national movement in this country.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Though the syllabus was struck down by the High Court, it has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Are you the Minister-in-charge?

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** The hon. Minister is replying, not you. When did you take the oath?

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Sir, there is no need for so much heat to be generated. The fact is that efforts have also been made to see that the teaching of history helps to promote India's culture and is not misused for promoting narrow sectarian biases. Evaluation of history text books has been undertaken throughout the country. With a view to ensuring that these text books do not contain anything which may be detrimental to the cause of national integration, attempts are being made increasingly to see that history cour-

ses reflect the advance in historical knowledge as well as new approaches to the study of history. So, the whole matter is constantly kept under review. If there is anything that is brought to my notice that there is any State which is violating the principles or guidelines, we will look into it. But there seems to be some controversy in regard to whether the High Court has struck it down or the Supreme Court has upheld it. I will look into it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am not raising any political controversy. I will ask a general question on the curriculum of history. (*Interruptions*) I have a straight question on the curriculum of history. The hon. Minister has said that something is being done by NCERT. But I want to ask a question. I think, the Minister must have known it that curriculum in history requires total overhaul or total review. I suggest one thing to him and I want his response. In history, throughout the country, the need is to have the core curriculum in which chapters like freedom struggle in India, was against imperialism must be taught in all schools of the country. Stories of national heroes should also be taught. As far as local cultures are concerned, local history is concerned all that can be woven into the curriculum.

For instance, in Maharashtra, they would like to read more about Shivaji; in Jammu & Kashmir, they would like to read about Sheik Mohammad Abdullah...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : That is national history. Shivaji is not a local history.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You have not heard me fully. I want to say one thing. Apart from core curriculum which should be necessary throughout the country, there has to be some portion of local history in the curriculum. Now, will the hon. Minister take steps to upgrade and review the curriculum of history throughout the country and make core curriculum compulsory throughout the country? That is my point.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Prof. Soz very well knows that not only in regard to history but in regard to all subject, a core curriculum has been prepared by the NCERT. History is no exception. They have paid special attention to history. I may inform the House that in the NCERT scheme, India's struggle for freedom is a glorious part of India's history. The broad framework and national objectives and policies which India has followed her Independence and the values which have inspired her are the result of this heritage.

All these things are finding a place in the curriculum. The core curriculum is at the national level.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Many States have not accepted that. That is my point.

#### Primary Health Centres During Seventh Plan

\*68. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres proposed to be set up in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government are aware that there will be shortage of doctors in the country to man these primary centres; and

(c) if so, what remedial steps are proposed to be taken by Government in consultation with the State Governments to meet the shortage of doctors in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) A total number of 12,377 Primary Health Centres are proposed to be set up in the country during the VII Five Year Plan.

(b) At present the country is producing about 12,000 doctors per year. As such, no shortage is anticipated.

(c) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are Primary Health Centres in a number of villages which do not have doctors even today. I am surprised at hearing that there are enough number of doctors and that no shortage of doctors is anticipated during the 7th Five Year Plan. I want to know how many doctors will be provided in the Primary Health Centres during the Seventh Plan. You are producing 12,000 doctors per year, but how many of them join Primary Health Centres? Will the Government consider handing over the Primary Health Centres to the voluntary organisations in the event of non-availability of doctors so that better health care is made available in the rural areas?

[*English*]

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** It is a composite question. Out of the 21,889 sanctioned posts of doctors in Primary Health Centres, only 2,249 posts are vacant. This is only 10.3% and it is not considered high as certain posts always remain vacant due to transfers, postings, promotions and retirements.

At the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, we will require 33,968 doctors and the additional requirement from now on to the end of the Seventh Plan is only 14,328 and every year, we are producing 12,000 doctors. It is in this context that we have said that we do not anticipate any shortage of doctors in our Primary Health Centres.

With reference to the second part of the question, the Government is aware of the difficulty of doctors not serving in the rural areas. Generally speaking, out of 2.7 lakhs allopathic medical practitioners in the country, only 20% are serving in the rural areas where 80% of our population live and the other 80% are concentrated and are practising in the urban areas. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have taken up the matter with the Finance Commission and the Finance

Commission has allocated Rs. 89 crores specially to the States to provide accommodation facilities, additional allowances etc to the doctors serving in the rural areas. Also, under the direction of the Prime Minister, we have prepared Action Plans in each of the States of the country, to ensure that at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, there is no single post vacant in any element of our rural health infrastructure. We are monitoring this Action Plan.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the programme given by the hon. Minister that the doctors in the Primary Health Centres would be provided with accommodation facilities is, no doubt, good. I want to know what was the ratio between the rural and urban population and the doctors available at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan? To what extent are Government going to reduce this ratio during the Seventh Five Year Plan and what concrete steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

[*English*]

About the ratio between the doctor and the population in urban and rural areas in the Sixth Five Year Plan and Seventh Five Year Plan, how will it be reduced and what programme are you going to follow?

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** I have already answered this question. The ratio is 1:16. 80% of the population is served by 20% of doctors and 20% of the people is served by 80% of the doctors. The general direction in which we are moving have already indicated in the first part of the answer.

[*Translation*]

**SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Hon. Speaker, Sir, besides doctors, medicines are also needed in the Primary Health Centres. As Government have decided to set up about 13,000 medical centres during the next five years, I would like to know the amount earmarked by Government for

medicines in these medical centres? So far as I know, this amount is Rs. 2,000 for a medical centre which caters to a population of at least one lakh. I am at a loss to understand how a medical centre can provide medical treatment to one lakh people within the limit of Rs. 2,000?

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :** Will all the one lakh people fall sick?

**SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** At least 40 to 50 persons might be visiting a health centre per day; how can they be treated within the limit of Rs. 2,000?

[*English*]

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** The information of the hon. Member is not correct. The State Government gives medicines at Rs. 12,000 per annum under the Minimum Needs Programme. The Union Health Ministry gives Rs. 600/- per annum under the Village Health Guides Scheme. This does not include medicines given for malaria, leprosy, TB, sterilisation, IUD, MTP, etc. In addition we give Rs. 2000 for every sub-centre and there are 16 sub-centres in each PHC catchment area. In addition we give Rs. 600 worth of medicines to every Village Health Guide.

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know ..

(*Interruptions*)

**KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE :** I come from West Bengal and I have every right to know what is happening there. Health is a Concurrent subject. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there are so many buildings but no activities are there in the Primary Health Centres and their condition is not that they are dying but they are dead. What steps have the Government taken to see that they work properly and they have all the medicines so that they can serve the rural people of West Bengal?

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** Health is a State subject and under the Central Government scheme certain inputs are

given to each of the Primary Health Centres including staff, medicines and other resources, but, basically, this has to be looked into by the State Government.

**KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :** But it is the concern of the Union Government to monitor their working.

**SHRI MANIK SANYAL :** May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that there is some amount of disinclination on the part of the doctors to join the Primary Health Centres and SHC in Village area because they will lose in their earnings and there is no association suitable to them? If so, what steps Govt. propose to take to ensure that doctors go to PHCs and SHC's?

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** I have already stated that reasons why the doctors are not willing to go to the rural areas. Some of them are : non-availability of residential accommodation, non-availability of educational facilities, decrease in the overall emoluments in some States, professional stagnation, lack of satisfaction due to absence of facilities, etc.

#### Incentives to Family Planning Workers

\*69. **SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to give more incentives to all categories of family planning workers to motivate people for adopting family planning methods;

(b) if so, what incentives are proposed to be given; and

(c) what other steps are proposed to be taken to achieve the targets set for family planning through various methods?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) :** (a) to (c) Government has prepared a well defined strategy to achieve the goals set under the Family Welfare Programme. The main features of the strategy are: increasing

demand for contraception through improved communication approaches, expanding and improving the quality of outreach services; promoting greater community participation intensifying population education; enhancing child survival rates; and reorganising programme structure and improving its management. Incentives to personnel engaged in the programme is also a part of the strategy and different States have instituted different systems in this regard.

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :** No answer has been given to the specific question raised by me as to what are the incentives given to the family planning workers. The only answer given is that incentives are being given to the family planning workers by different States. What is the responsibility of the Union Government in providing incentives to the family planning workers, especially the family planning workers in the rural areas and slum areas?

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** I have given the answer that certain incentives are given to the family planning workers...

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :** What are those incentives?

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** I am going to elaborate. The Government of India have sanctioned and made available a certain amount of money for each method under the family welfare programme. Under this, a certain amount is set apart for miscellaneous fund...

**AN HON. MEMBER :** How much?

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** This varies from State to State. There are 22 States. That is why I am not reading. From out of the Miscellaneous Fund the State gives some material incentives to workers. In addition, if any of the family planning workers himself motivates any eligible couple under a family planning method for which provision is available, then he is entitled to that motivator's money. There is no other material incentive given to any family planning worker. But we have under consideration several

non-material and material incentives to improve the general output in motivation and other types of family planning work.

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :** What is the financial assistance which the Union Government is giving to the States for providing incentives to family planning workers, especially in rural areas and slum areas?

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** I have answered that question. The States have to make money available from the Miscellaneous Fund. We have created a staff of one millions workers under the family welfare programme in the whole country. These workers are expected to do a minimum amount of work, and the staff is not fully utilised.

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :** What is the financial assistance given by the Union Government? Are they giving any financial assistance to the States or not? It is a simple question.

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** Financial assistance is given as a block grant for methods achieved to each State. From the Miscellaneous Fund component, each State gives different types of incentives. I have a long list. If the hon. Member wants, I can read out...

**MR. SPEAKER :** You may lay it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI K.S. RAO :** Will the hon. Minister act on the memorandum presented by the village health guides who are prepared to take specific responsibilities for spreading family planning by improving the remuneration being paid to them or by giving any other incentive?

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** The village health guides, in addition to being given training and a certain amount of medicines for use, are given an honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month. These village health guides have been created under the programme as voluntary part-time workers. I have already answered in this House that Government does not consider giving a government service connotation to this

village volunteer scheme in view of the financial constraints involved. We are already spending Rs. 60 crores a year for this scheme.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that an honorarium of Rs 50 and some medicines for use are given to the Village Health Guide. The Minimum Wages Act is in force in the country and the Government give this honorarium of Rs. 50 to them just to ward off that Act. I have a definite information that nobody wants to do any work in the village for this honorarium of Rs. 50; instead, he keeps the medicines with him. Accepting this information of mine as correct, will the hon. Minister get it examined that nobody works for this amount and this amount goes waste and that this does not benefit even the villagers?

[*English*]

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** I have already stated that the family planning programme has adequate number of peripheral workers on the Government roll and we don't want to add another four lakh village health guides under the Government roll. This scheme had been originally devised as a voluntary scheme and the financial constraints do not allow giving additional honorarium or out of pocket expenses to this category of peripheral workers. We have to decide how to use our staff resources in the most effective manner.

[*Translation*]

#### Proposal to Link Jhunjhunu with National Highway

\*70. **SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which Jhunjhunu, in Rajasthan is likely to be linked with National Highway;

(b) whether Government have a scheme to link Sikar with Delhi;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to have this scheme extended for linking Delhi-Sikar-Jhunjhunu; and

(d) if so, the time by which this work is likely to be done?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) :** (a) to (d) The question of declaring any State Road as a National Highway is governed by a number of factors such as (a) whether it fulfils the criteria for declaring it as National Highway, (b) the availability of adequate resources, and (c) inter-se priority attached to individual work. Owing to severe financial constraints in the current Plan, it is not possible to make any new additions to the existing National Highways system, at present including the road in question from Sikar to Delhi, via Jhunjhunu.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** We take exception to this.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN :** Hon. Speaker, Sir, as you are aware, the hon. Minister is an Ex-Serviceman and the most of the population of Jhunjhunu also consists of Ex-Serviceman and the serving army-personnel. Besides, the first person to join I.N.A., which got independence for the country, belonged to this area. The first 50 persons were from this area. Survey has been conducted twice to link Jhunjhunu and Sikar to the National Highway. I want to know whether the matter will be considered afresh in spite of the fact that survey has been held twice.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why do you not add that it is we who earn maximum foreign exchange for the country...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** When Sikar is linked with the question, we give it a careful consideration because...(*Interruptions*)



**MR. SPEAKER :** You have not considered it even once but how you give it a careful consideration.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** The hon. Member has very intelligently linked Sikar with the question although it is already linked with Delhi. Keeping in view the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member as also in view of the fact that there is large number of Ex-Servicemen there... *(Interruptions)*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :** Sikar or Speaker?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** Speaker. There is a large number of Ex-servicemen there and survey has also been conducted there. Although Government is facing a severe financial problem, the Government would certainly keep their sentiments in view.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** Hon. Speaker, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Yes, Vyasji

...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI GIRDHARILAL VYAS :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has, in reply to the question of Shri Ayub, spelt out the criteria on which a Highway can be declared a national highway. The hon. Member has raised a demand in respect of Jhunjhunu, but since the constituency of the hon. Speaker also falls in that area, you will surely accept that demand. But, at the same time, the road from Ajmer to Indore and upto Bombay is also very important one and the traffic on this particular road is the maximum. That road is State Highway No. 4. I want to know whether, in addition to linking Jhunjhunu with the National Highway, this road will also be converted into National Highway?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** I shall get it examined. We have conducted survey earlier also we have made a declaration in respect of those roads which come under these criteria. The Government cannot

take up additional work due to financial constraints.

...*(Interruptions)*...

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

### Shocking conditions in Delhi Hospitals

\*64. **SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the shocking exposure of conditions in hospitals in the Capital and other important cities in "Sach.Ki Par-chhayan" telecast in the month of January this year; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps are being taken by Government with regard to improvements in Central Government hospitals in Delhi?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI) :** (a) and (b) The question of improving the conditions and the delivery of services in government hospitals in Delhi has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time. Measures to rationalise the staffing pattern and to bring in improvements in the administration and management have already initiated. However the problems also get aggravated because of the congestion and over-crowding in such hospitals. Long-term measures to reduce congestion like establishing hospitals at the periphery of Delhi and strengthening the existing hospitals and dispensaries under Delhi Administration are also being taken so as to ensure this objective.

**Publicity re : advantages of breast feeding and setting up a National Institute of Child Health**

\*65. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIAK :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that mother's milk gives active protection to the infant against infection, besides having nutritional advantages for the normal and healthy growth of the baby and fights multiple bacteria and virus including polio;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken for adequate publicity in this regard in urban as well as rural areas in the country; and

(c) whether Government realise the need to set up a National Institute of Child Health as a centre of excellence for promoting and protecting the health of children?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI) : (a) Mother's milk protects infants against infection and provides necessary nutrients for their healthy growth.

(b) Education to the community on the importance of breast feeding is being provided through various channels such as Radio, Television, printed materials and inter-personal communication by medical, para-medical and other field functionaries.

(c) Government is aware of the need to set up a National Institute of Child Health and an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided in the 7th Plan for this purpose.

#### Infant Mortality

\*71 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI  
KHAN :

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

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government regarding children born under weight; if so, the percentage thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of children die every year; if so, the percentage thereof; and

(c) the causes of high percentage of infant mortality in the country and the remedial measures being taken or proposed, including immunisation programmes and health care programmes for expectant mothers, to reduce it during the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The SRS estimates during the year 1982 placed the number of deaths among children below 5 years at 39.1 per thousand population in the same age group. No precise estimates of low birthweights are available. However, some limited surveys show that about 30% of the children born in India have a weight less than 2,500 grams. The main causes of infant mortality are prematurity, disorders of respiratory system, diarrhoea, tetanus, birth injuries and malnutrition. Measures to improve and strengthen the Maternal and Child Health Care Programme during the 7th Plan include expansion of the existing Health infrastructure, training of manpower, health education, adoption of risk approach, universal immunisation of children, control of diarrhoeal diseases, prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia and supplementary nutrition under the I.C.D.S. Scheme.

#### Additional Air India Flights for Foreign Tourists to Srinagar

\*72. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sizable number of tourists want to visit Kashmir and other places for skiing and other sports; and

(b) if so, whether Air India has responded to the situation by providing additional flights to the countries wherefrom tourists want to come to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Kashmir has a considerable potential of tourist traffic. However, part of the traffic is seasonal in nature.

Indian Airlines provides sufficient capacity to facilitate tourist movement for Srinagar from/to Delhi, wherefrom flights are available to various directions. Air India has got adequate capacity to bring tourist traffic to India from points abroad.

#### Urine Cure for eye Infection

\*73. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new 'Urine Cure' for eye infection has been discovered by the Institute of Indigenous System of Medicine and Treatment and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether controlled extensive field trials of this treatment have been done or are proposed throughout the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there have been any similar public claims of urine therapy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (e) The Government's attention has been drawn to a claim appearing in Times of India of 19th January, 1986 on Urine Cure for Eye Infection by an Agency called the Institute of Indian System of Medicine and Treatment. Government has so far not conducted any such trials.

[*Translation*]

#### Reservation quota for Faizabad and Ayodhya in Express Trains

\*74. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the reservation quota of Faizabad and Ayodhya Stations for First class and Second class on express trains;

(b) if so, the names of trains on which reservation quota is proposed to be increased as well as the extent of increase ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) It is proposed to enhance the quota of berths at Faizabad by 2 berths each in second class by 10 Dn Dehradun-Howrah Express, 52 Dn. Jammu Tawi Sealdah Express and 83 Up Varanasi-Delhi Ganga Yamuna Express. The quotas in First class are adequate.

Quotas allotted to Ayodhya station are not being fully utilised and therefore these are not being increased.

[*English*]

#### World Bank Assistance for Irrigation Systems in Punjab

\*76. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Bank team recently visited India to provide financial assistance of Rs. 300 crore for a scheme to modernise irrigation system in Punjab;

(b) if so, whether necessary funds will be allocated to the State of Punjab ; and

(c) whether similar talks were also held in respect of irrigation schemes in Andhra Pradesh ; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The World Bank credit for Phase I of the Punjab Irrigation Project is closing shortly. Recently a World Bank Supervision Mission visited the State and held discussions with the State Government officials for preparation of the Punjab Irrigation (Phase II) Project for getting World Bank assistance.

(b) Funding arrangements for the Punjab Irrigation Project Phase II will have to be ensured by the Government of Punjab in the State Plan.

(c) Yes, Sir. Negotiations were held with World Bank in January 1986 for possible assistance to the Andhra Pradesh Composite Irrigation Project. However, the details will be known only after the project is approved by the Bank and credit agreement is signed.

**Amendment of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act**

\*77. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to bring amendments in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what other steps Government have in view to make implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act more effective, purposeful and stricter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal aims at providing greater protection to the interests of consumers.

(c) periodical training programmes for Analysts/Inspectors/Senior Officers working in the States/UTs are being organised. Measures are being taken to create consumers awareness. The State and U.T. Governments have been urged repeatedly to strengthen the implementation machinery. Close Monitoring of action is being undertaken.

**Involvement of Women's Organisations in Protection of Women**

\*78. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government regarding

involvement of women's organisations in protecting women and making the laws more meaningful and their implementation easy;

(b) whether Government propose to make some amendment for releasing grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations without waiting for State Governments' recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Laws relating to women are kept under review in consultation with women's organisations.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to amend the Central Schemes to provide :

(i) that an advance copy will be furnished by the Voluntary Organisations to the Department and

(ii) if the opinion of the State Government is not received within three months, it will be presumed that the State Government has no objection to the grants being released and the Department may have enquiries made through its agencies and take a decision. Necessary amendments to the rules are being made and instructions along these lines will be issued shortly.

**New Education Policy**

\*79. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

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

(a) when is the new education policy going to be announced; and

(b) the date from which the same is going to be brought into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) The draft New Education Policy will be presented in Parliament during the current session. Some aspects of the new policy would be implemented with effect from 1986-1987.

[*Translation*]

Purchase of old Aeroplane by Air-India

\*80. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :  
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has recently signed an agreement for the purchase of some old aeroplanes;

(b) if so, the cost thereof and what would have been the cost of purchasing the new aeroplanes ;

(c) the reasons for purchasing old aeroplanes; and

(d) the time upto which the services of these old aeroplanes can be utilized?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Inquiry into the Crash of Air India's Jumbo Jet 'Kanishka'

\*81. SHRI D.N. REDDY :  
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether inquiry into the crash of Air India's Jumbo Jet "Kanishka" is not proceeding according to the time schedule and if so, when will it be completed ;

(b) how much expenditure has been incurred so far directly and indirectly by Air India, Government of India and other friendly countries including on photography and search and retrieval of bodies and crash material of Kanishka, including cost for replacement of Kanishka ; and

(c) how much compensation has been paid so far to victims including Air India staff by insurance companies and Government etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No, Sir. In fact the Court of Inquiry has already submitted its report on the 26th February, 1986.

(b) and (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

(b)	(i) Expenditure incurred by Air India	— Rs. 2,73,78,068/-
	(ii) Expenditure incurred by Government of India.	— Nil.
	(iii) Expenditure incurred by other countries.	— Neither Govt. of India nor Air India have received any bills in this regard.

No decision has been taken by the Government on replacement of Kanishka.

- (c) (i) Amount paid in India — Rs. 2,24,09,560/-
- (ii) Amount paid in Canada — Rs. 9,37,500/- (taking  
1 US \$ = Rs. 12.50)
- (iii) Amount paid to Air India crew — Rs. 76,26,000/-  
Compensation paid to crew members will be absorbed by Air India while compensation paid to passengers is to be recovered from General Insurance Corporation of India.

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Total : Rs. 3,09,73,060

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Demand for escalation of prices on steel fabrications of Second Hooghly Bridge

584. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :  
SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :  
SHRI MATILAL HANSDA :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Company instead of negotiating with Union Government for further escalation of prices on steel fabrications of the Second Hooghly Bridge, is demanding the same from the State Government;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have given any such directives to the said undertaking to that effect; and

(c) if not, whether the management of the undertaking working on their own so that the project is delayed further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No, Sir. The question of negotiating with the

Central Government does not arise as it is a State project.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Second Hooghly Bridge, under construction, falls on a State Road and as such West Bengal Government is primarily concerned with all matters pertaining to this project. The Government of India is only providing loan, as a special case, amounting to Rs. 150 crores. The execution of the project continues to be by the State Government Agency viz, the Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners, Calcutta. Because of various reason, Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Company has asked the Hooghly River Bridge Commissioners to pay higher rates for fabricated components of the Bridge,

**Proposal for involvement of medical profession in National Family Planning Programme**

585. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal of Delhi Medical Association for the involvement of

Medical Profession in the National Family Planning Programme has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals made by the Association; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Delhi Medical Association has proposed that the services of their members be utilised for furtherance of the Family Welfare Programme and the doctors as well the acceptors be given all incentives as per Government of India orders.

A scheme to involve private medical practitioners in the programme is already in operation. Under the scheme, a private medical practitioner gets Rs. 50/- for every Tubectomy/Vasectomy performed and Rs. 5/- for every IUD inserted. The acceptors utilising the services of these private practitioners for Family Welfare purposes are also entitled to compensation at the prescribed rates subject to the conditions laid down in the relevant Government orders.

News-item captioned "A 'Killer Home' next door"

586. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn in to the news-item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 20th January, 1986, with the caption "A 'Killer Home' next door" wherein it is stated that the private nursing homes in Delhi being in residential colonies tend to spread infection which may be a cause for slow deaths; and

(b) whether any survey of such Nursing Homes is proposed to be made for planning suitable steps to control the adverse effects of infection spreading in residential colonies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the Delhi Administration has informed that no complaint of spread of infection by Nursing Homes in residential areas has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

#### State Health Ministers' Conference on Family Planning

587. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state : what suggestion has been made in the State Health Ministers, Conference held in New Delhi recently to fully implement the family planning programme in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : The measures suggested in the State Health Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on 23rd-24th December, 1985 for better implementation of the programme relate to strengthening of rural and urban infrastructure under the programme to increase its outreach, improving technical quality of services, improving programme management, providing greater flexibility to the States for implementation of the programme, greater involvement of private medical practitioners and voluntary organisations, improved communication approaches and greater coverage under the universal immunisation scheme.

#### Indira Gandhi Canal Project

588. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :  
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state ;

(a) the total estimated cost of Indira Gandhi Canal Project;

(b) the total outlay approved in 1985-86 for executing the said project;

(c) whether the allocation for the above project in Seventh Plan has been finalised;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the above Project is expected to be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** (a) The latest estimated cost of Indira Gandhi Canal Project is Rs. 1,189.24 crores.

(b) The approved outlay for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 50 crores.

(c) and (d) For the Seventh Plan, the State Government has provided an outlay of Rs. 262.5 crores (Rs. 12.5 crores for Stage-I and Rs. 250 crores for Stage-II).

(e) Stage-I of the project is almost complete and as per Project Report of 1984, Stage-II is proposed to be completed in 1994-95.

**Problem of securing work in Cochin Shipyard**

**589. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cochin Shipyard is facing the problem of "securing work";

(b) whether even the Shipping Corporation of India is interested with foreign firms for their new ships and repair of old ships;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government of Kerala have taken any action to realise the Sales Tax arrears to the tune of Rs. 2.9 crores from Cochin Shipyard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) :** (a) The hull shop of the Shipyard does not have adequate work at present.

(b) and (c) All efforts are made to tie-up the utilisation of indigenous facilities before placing orders on foreign shipyard for acquisition of ships or repair of their vessels. Sometimes repair of ships in foreign yards has to be carried out by SCI when their ships are on cross trading and are not likely to touch India or which require emergency repair/dry docking.

(d) & (e) The Govt. of Kerala have issued demand notices on Cochin Shipyard from time to time for payment of Sales Tax on ships constructed and delivered. Total outstanding claim of Sales Tax to Kerala Govt., at the downward revised rate of Sales Tax, is Rs. 2.79 crores. The State revenue authorities have also threatened institutions by way of revenue recovery proceedings in case of default and have claimed Rs. 15 lakhs by way of penal interest. However, no concrete steps in this direction have been taken by them so far presumably on account of representation made by CSL to the State Government as also the Govt. of India's intervention in this regard keeping in view the shipyard's critical financial position.

**Incidents of strayed off flights by Air India**

**590. SHRI ANIL BASU :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of incidents have occurred wherein Air India flights have strayed off their intended flight path and as a result have also flown over prohibited airspace;

(b) whether these incidents have been reported by Air India to the Director General, Civil Aviation;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) what action has Air India taken in order to prevent recurrence of such serious incidents?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :** (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Air India has intimated that in 1985 they reported two incidents to



Director General, Civil Aviation about their flights straying off from their intended flight-path into prohibited air space. One of these related to passenger aircraft and the other to cargo aircraft.

(d) Air India have issued instructions to all their pilots to ensure strict adherence to established ATS routes.

#### Funds spent for Telugu Ganga Project

591. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are not providing sufficient funds for completing the Telugu Ganga Project; and

(b) how much funds the Union Government have spent for the project so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Since irrigation projects are funded and implemented by the State Governments, there is no question of providing any fund by the Central Government.

[*Translation*]

#### Trains running between Mansi and Forbesganj

592. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of trains running between Mansi and Forbesganj in Bihar is inadequate keeping in view the existing passenger traffic on this line;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that coaches provided in these trains are old and devoid of provision for light, windows, drinking water etc.;

(d) the reasons therefor and also the reasons for not attaching first class bogies to these trains; and

(e) whether Government propose to

take concrete steps to remedy the situation in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir. (b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) All possible efforts are to effect improvement in the condition of Coaches. A drive has been launched on Samastipur Division to improve the condition of coaches. Till date 224 coaches have been uprated and efforts are still on. However, sometimes the coaches are subjected to miscreant activities/vandalism theft and pilferage of amenity fittings and at times the shortages out number the available supply. In such cases the coaches have inevitably to go in the same condition till the spares required for replacement become available and fitted.

Normally, Ist class coaches are not run on branch line passenger trains. However, Ist-cum-Second class coaches are running on 407/402 Saharsa-Forbesganj Passenger and 17/18 Kosi Express trains.

[*English*]

#### Development of Anti-Hepatitis Vaccine

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

(a) whether any action has been taken so far to develop effective and without adverse side effects anti-hepatitis vaccine in the country and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether any programme for anti-hepatitis vaccination throughout the country has been chalked out;

(c) if so, its broad outlines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Indian Council of Medical Research, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, have developed plans for producing recombinant vaccine and even future versions of vaccinia virus based vaccine.

A Sero response study to the imported Hepatitis B Vaccine (Hepatavax B) was conducted by National Institute of Virology in 112 medical and para-medical staff from Ahmedabad after giving one or two doses of the vaccine was found to be highly effective. This is the first report of a large scale use of hepatitis B Vaccine in India.

(b) to (d) As far as the Government is aware, there is no known vaccine available in the world for Hep. A and Non A and Non B Hepatitis. But for Hepatitis B the vaccine is available which is presently manufactured only by few developed countries. No successful trial has been achieved to develop effective and without any adverse side effects ante Hep. B Vaccine in the country. Under the programme of surveillance of viral Hepatitis, the high risk individuals working in the laboratory of all the 10 regional centres are given Hep. B vaccine and no side effects are noticed. At present there is no programme for anti Hepatitis Vaccination in the country.

#### National Water Development Agency's Plan for Transfer of Surplus Water

594. DR. B.L. SHAILESH  
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Perspective Plan envisaged the preliminary feasibility reports on 12 of the transfer links in the peninsular region being finalised by the National Water Development Agency during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the surplus water transfer plan; and

(c) the progress made so far in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :  
(a) Preliminary feasibility studies of 12 transfer links envisaged in the peninsular component of the National Perspective have been taken up and are expected to be completed during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) The Peninsular Component of the National Perspective, which envisages surplus water transfer, comprises four parts, viz. (i) Inter-linking of the Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery; (ii) inter-linking of the West flowing rivers north of Bombay and South of Tapi, (iii) inter-linking of Ken with Chambal and (iv) diversion of waters of the west flowing rivers to the east.

(c) Collection of data for 69 sub-basins, hydrological and water balance studies of 5 sub-basins, and studies/investigations of 8 reservoirs have been completed.

#### Introduction of Personal Promotion Scheme in various Universities

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

whether Government are aware of the introduction of Personal Promotion Scheme in the Departments of various Universities of the country during the sixth and earlier Five Year Plans;

(b) if so, the names of the Universities in which the scheme has been introduced till date and whether the scheme is also intended to be introduced in the constituent/affiliated Colleges of the respective Universities as per the policy of the University Grants Commission for parity on pay scales between the teachers of Universities and Colleges;

(c) if so, the likely date by which the scheme would be introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND

**CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) :** (a) to (d) The University Grants Commission had introduced a scheme of "Personal Merit Promotion" to be implemented with effect from January 1, 1983, in the State Universities and colleges affiliated to them, in accordance with the guidelines formulated by the Commission. According to information available, several universities have implemented the UGC scheme. However, the detailed information about the implementation of the UGC scheme by the various universities is not available. It has come to the notice of the Commission that certain universities have implemented 'Personal Promotion Scheme' in accordance with their own guidelines.

#### **Resettlement of People Occupying Calcutta Metro Railway Land**

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

(a) whether Department of Railways has agreed to meet a part of the cost needed for resettlement of people who are now occupying railway land near Calcutta's circular Railway Project and if so, to what extent ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) After eviction the responsibility for resettlement of people occupying railway land unauthorisedly does not rest with the Railways.

#### **Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Patients**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the leprosy cured patients are not being treated at par with other persons after cure; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to rehabilitate them ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) :** (a) and (b) With the repeal of Lepers Act, 1898, Leprosy patients are to be treated *at par* with general public regarding employment, educational facilities and social acceptance. To enable the Leprosy patients to adapt themselves back into socially and economically productive life, the Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme. Facilities are also provided by the Government and voluntary organisations for vocational training of disabled patients in selected institutions.

#### **Indo-Pak Cultural Agreement**

**598. SHRI SOMNAHH RATH :** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE, DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Indo-Pak Cultural agreement has been signed in the 1st week of February, 1986; and

(b) If so, what are the main features of the agreement ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) :** (a) and (b) No Cultural Co-operation Agreement has been signed with Pakistan so far.

[*Translation*]

#### **Modernisation and Replacement of Cargo Handling Equipments**

**599. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that cargo handling equipments at ports are old and out of date;

(b) if so, whether there is a need to replace these out of date equipments with the modern machinery and equipments with a view to make the country's exports competitive in the international market; and

(c) if so, the time by which these old equipments are proposed to be replaced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) No. All cargo equipments are not old or out of date. By and large they are in good and satisfactory condition except in certain ports.

(c) The VII Five Year Plan aims at planned modernisation of port facilities and use of updated technology. Provision has been made for replacement of cargo handling equipments in some of the major ports. Replacement of cargo handling equipments, wherever they have outlived their life, is a continuous process and is being done in a phased manner keeping in view availability of funds.

[English]

#### Talcher Sambalpur Railway Line

600. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) when the work on Talcher-Sambalpur Railway line was started;

(b) what is the progress made so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that the progress is very slow; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to complete this line within this limit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) September, 1984.

(b) 3%.

(c) and (d) The construction of the line is being progressed according to availability of resources which have been under severe strain. Further progress will depend upon availability of funds for New lines.

#### Excess of Fluoride in Drinking Water Causing Fluorosis

601. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the Statesman dated 4 November, 1985 that excess of fluoride in drinking water causes fluorosis which physically disables the patients and that 209 cases out of the total number of 211 throughout the World were reported from India;

(b) whether National Environmental Engineering Research Institute in Nagpur has developed defluoridation technique which can be easily adopted at villages/community levels; and

(c) areas prone to fluorosis and names of projects started in these areas to adopt the Nagpur technique along with details of funds provided and actually spent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the report in question.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Certain pockets in Rajasthan; Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are prone to fluorosis. The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute have set up a defluoridation plant at Kadiri in Andhra Pradesh. The Public Health Department in Rajasthan has undertaken the responsibility of providing safe drinking water and has till 1982 covered 864 fluoride affected villages in seven districts viz. Jaipur, Nagpur, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Alwar and Bhilwara.

#### Diversion of Flight AI/109 to Montreal

602. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 19 April, 1985 flight AI/109 diverted from New York to Montreal and thereafter to Toronto instead of Montreal resulting in

landing with little or no fuel; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Air India conducted any indepth technical enquiry into this incident; if so, on which date and whether report has been submitted by the enquiry panel to the Director General of Civil Aviation;

(c) if so, what were the findings of the enquiry Committee;

(d) the action taken against the pilot-in-command to ensure that such incidents do not occur in future; and

(e) what are the recommendations made by Director General of Civil Aviation on the above incident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) Yes, Sir. Due to rapid deterioration of weather during the final approach at New York, the aircraft carried out a missed approach. Subsequently the New York Airport was closed. The Commander of AI-109 then decided to divert to the designated alternate airfield Montreal. While the aircraft was on course to Montreal for about 20 minutes the Air India flight despatch advised the Captain to proceed to Toronto instead of Montreal. At the time of landing the quantity of fuel was less than the laid down requirement. Low fuel state at the time of landing at Toronto was as a result of excessive fuel consumption as the aircraft had to fly at low levels as per ATC requirements.

(b) Yes, Sir. Air India had forwarded the enquiry report dated 27th July, 1985 to the erstwhile Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. The report was received on 29th July, 1985. A copy was sent to Director General of Civil Aviation.

(c) The low fuel condition resulted due to series of radar-vectors by ATC New York at low altitudes during diversion. Vectoring at low levels was due to air traffic congestion.

(d) The Commander of the involved aircraft has been given training and route refresher on London-

New York sector. He was also cautioned to be more careful in future.

(e) It has been emphasized that if need arises, landing at enroute airfield should also be considered.

#### Work to Rule Strike by Air India Employees

603. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the causes for the work to rule strike launched by the Air India employees from 3 February, 1986;

(b) how many unions and what percentage of employees are participating in the strike; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Air India Employees' Guild, which launched a Work-to-Rule agitation on 3rd February, 1986, had put forward the following demands:—

(1) Abolition of Contract System;

(2) Abolition of Qualifications and age requirement in respect of internal candidates for appointment as Assistant Flight Pursers and Traffic Assistants; and

(3) Representational status of Air India Employees' Guild to be determined by secret ballot.

(b) Some employees of Air India, owing allegiance to the Air India Employees' Guild only, participated in the agitation, which was called off on 5th February, 1986.

(c) The Ministry of Labour has been requested to conduct a secret ballot to decide the representational status of the Guild and other unions. On other demands, Air India Management is taking further action.

[*Translation*]

**Urdu Teachers in Central Schools**

604. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Urdu teacher in any of the Central Schools in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Members of Parliament, M.L.As. of Bihar and President of Indian Urdu Newspapers Federation (Urdu Samachar Patra Sangh) have given a memorandum in this regard;

(c) whether Government intend to appoint Urdu teachers; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SMT. SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A representation has been received from a Member of Parliament asking for teaching of Urdu in Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools). A Memorandum has been received from the President, Bazme-Faiz (Bihar) for introduction of Urdu as a subject in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Refinery Township, Distt. Begusarai (Bihar).

(c) and (d) Arrangements exist for instruction of Urdu if 20 or more students in a school are willing to study that language.

[*English*]

**Cochin-Madurai Railway Line**

605. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey for Cochin-Madurai railway line has been completed;

(b) whether its economic viability has been established;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to start construction this year itself; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be taken up for construction?

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

(b) As per Project Report, the investment on this line will be financially unremunerative.

(c) and (d) Due to severe constraints of resources and heavy commitments on hand, the project being unremunerative, it is not proposed to take up construction of this line for the present.

**Demand for Increase in Passenger Capacity in Trains on Delhi Palwal Route**

606. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for increased passenger accommodation in trains on Palwal-Delhi route;

(b) the present capacity on the above route;

(c) whether commuters on the route held up trains on 8 January, 1986 in support of their demand; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the passenger capacity on the route ?

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

(b) 3 E.M.U. trains, and 5 other conventional trains cater to about 1500 passengers per day. Besides, there are other long distance trains stopping at Palwal which can also be availed of.

(c) Yes, Sir. They wanted reintroduction of conventional trains with more catering accommodation, which has been done.

(d) Not at present.

**Diversion of Cargo to Beypore-Calicut Ports**

607. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not diverting the cargo ships to Beypore-Calicut ports for the last one year especially when they were unable to find a berth in the Cochin port;

(b) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to ensure a steady flow of cargo ships to the Beypore-Calicut ports, which will provide employment to otherwise stagnated workers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) diversion of cargo ships to other ports when berths are not available or for other reasons is done as per the option of the charter lines/agents/charterers etc. The Government has no control over such diversions. The available capacity of Cochin Port is adequate to meet the present level of traffic projected to be handled there and any deliberate diversion of traffic to other ports such as Beypore-Calicut will not affect utilisation of the built up facilities at the port and add to the shipping costs.

**Professors, Readers and Lecturers in N.C.E.R.T.**

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

(a) the total number of Professors, Readers and Lecturers in National Council of Education Research and Training in its branches;

(b) the total salary paid to the members of teaching faculty annually; and

(c) the number of persons being trained by NCERT in various camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) There are 44 posts of Professors, 188 of Readers and 335 of Lecturers in the National Council of Educational Research and Training and its branches.

(b) The total salary paid annually to the members of teaching faculty is Rs. 197.51 lakhs (approx).

(c) NCERT has so far trained 3,500 teachers throughout the country in 62 camps under the programme of community singing.

**Rail-Road-Bridge on River Great Gandak**

609. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have expressed their willingness to contribute their share of contributions for the construction of a Rail-Road-Bridge on River Great Gandak on the borders of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

(b) if so, when will the project be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Government of U.P. and Bihar had earlier paid Rs. 3 crores and Rs. 2 crores respectively as their share of cost. They have since been advised to communicate their agreement to bear increased cost as assessed in 1983 with further escalation. They have not communicated their acceptance to this so far.

(b) It will depend on provision of increased funds by U.P. and Bihar Governments as also on availability of resources in Railway Sector, which are under severe strain at present.

**United Nations International Children's  
Emergency Fund Report on Status of  
Children**

610. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund Report on the status of children in India presents a rather dismal picture; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken/proposed to check specially malnutrition, blindness, beggary, child labour and physical handicaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) UNICEF (UNITED Nations Children's Fund) has brought out 'An Analysis of the Situation of Children in India'. The Analysis indicates that less than half of India's children have access to an essential minimum of nutrition, health care and learning opportunities.

(b) Several programmes have been started to check malnutrition, blindness, beggary, child labour and physical handicaps. The major programme are:—

- (1) For checking malnutrition : Special Nutrition Programme; Integrated Child Development Services; Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia; National Goitre Control Programme; Balwadi Nutrition Programme; Centrally sponsored Wheat-Based Supplementary Nutrition Programme for young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers.
- (2) For checking Blindness : Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vit. A deficiency.
- (3) For checking Beggary: Anti-beggary law; care, protection and rehabilitation of children rescued from beggary.
- (4) For Child labour: Legislation, assistance to voluntary organisa-

tions for welfare services of working children.

- (5) For checking handicaps: Expand Programme of Immunization Nutrition Programmes; Activities for early detection and prevention handicaps.

**Kuttippuram-Guruvayoor Railway Line**

611. SHRI K. MOHAN DAS : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kuttippuram-Guruvayoor railway lines was proposed to be taken up for construction a few years ago ;

(b) whether the survey was completed

(c) the reasons why construction has not been started so far; and

(d) whether construction of this line will be taken up during the Seventh plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Only a survey for this line was carried out.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Constraint of resources.

(d) With the reduced allocation for New Lines and heavy commitments already on hand, it is not considered possible at present to take up its construction in the Seventh Plan.

**Research Schemes of NCERT**

612. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount provided and spent under various heads particularly in the research schemes of the National Council of Educational Research and Training during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROY TGD) : A Statement is attached.



## Statement

## Provision and Expenditure in NCERT

UNDER VARIOUS HEADS : (Plan Outlay only)

(figures in lakhs)

Head of Account	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86 (upto Dec. '85)	
	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	R.E.	Actual Expenditure
Pay of Officers	5.55	4.88	8.75	5.46	1.00	0.29
Pay of Establishment	5.40	3.87	7.00	4.97	1.00	0.34
Allowances & Honorarium	15.40	11.83	22.00	17.63	3.00	1.21
Travelling Allowances	0.65	0.55	1.70	0.46	0.40	...
Other Charges	6.00	6.38	9.00	7.81	4.00	0.63
Scholarship/Fellowship	4.45	4.39	5.55	4.81	5.50	1.96
Programmes	123.00	82.63	113.00	76.45	95.00	68.71
Miscellaneous Payment	0.10	0.40	1.00	0.54	0.10	0.01
Equipment & Furniture	33.00	20.29	40.00	41.84	40.00	2.79
Land & Building	116.00	172.34	122.00	101.65	100.00	2.24
Total	309.55	307.56	330.00	261.62	250.00	78.18

**2. NON PLAN**

Head of Account	(figures in lakhs)					
	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86 (upto December 1985)	
	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	R.E.	Actual Expenditure
Pay of Office	108.20	105.34	120.00	119.95	130.00	99.49
Pay of Establishment	105.08	92.55	100.00	92.74	105.00	79.56
Allowances Honorarium	256.22	236.85	310.00	304.98	380.00	298.68
Travelling Allowance	11.19	10.56	12.00	7.04	10.00	6.21
Other Charges	125.25	127.64	140.00	129.52	165.00	104.79
Scholarship/Fellowship Programme	8.00	7.24	10.00	7.16	10.00	3.43
Miscellaneous	528.50	534.29	459.00	482.31	450.00	214.07
Equipment & Furniture	41.00	52.49	65.00	57.61	65.00	29.86
Land & Building	5.56	5.83	10.00	10.95	25.00	4.28
	28.00	31.92	65.50	64.49	60.00	19.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,217.00</b>	<b>1,204.71</b>	<b>1,291.50</b>	<b>1,276.75</b>	<b>1,400.00</b>	<b>860.06</b>
<b>III.</b>						
Research Project Schemes	12.60	6.17	11.50	6.30	12.72	7.98
						(As on 19.2.1986 Both Plan & Non-Plan)

**Development of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy**

613. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the lack of development of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy the people are deprived of medical treatment at cheaper rates as compared to Allopathy; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures are being contemplated in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The Government is committed to develop Ayurveda and Homoeopathy to provide curative, promotive and preventive health care to our people within the overall cost effective health care delivery system.

During the Sixth Plan Rs. 18 crores were allocated for Ayurveda and Homoeopathy. This amount is proposed to be raised to Rs. 30 crores during the Seventh Plan. In order to ensure that each system develops fully and according to its genius, separate Research Councils for Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, among others, were set up in 1978.

The Central Council for Indian Medicine and Central Council for Homoeopathy regulate standards of education and practice of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy respectively.

National Institute of Ayurveda at Jaipur and National Institute of Homoeopathy, Calcutta provides centres of excellence for advanced education in Ayurveda and Homoeopathy.

In order to bring out quality in drugs, two formularies have been brought out in Ayurveda and four volumes of Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia have been brought out. The Pharmacopoeia of single drugs of Ayurveda covering 80 drugs have been finalised.

Two Pharmacopoeial Laboratories have been established in Ghaziabad to determine standards for homoeopathic and ISM medicines.

During the Sixth Plan, 9 post-graduate Departments were established in Ayurveda.

There are 95 colleges, 1,452 Hospitals and 11,103 Dispensaries of Ayurveda and 112 colleges, 2,163 Dispensaries and 121 Hospitals of Homoeopathy, functioning all over the country.

**Increase in Luggage Charges**

614. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have increased the charges for luggage carried by passengers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for this increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The basic rate for accompanied luggage has not been raised. However, with effect from 1.2.1986, the penalty charges and minimum charges of unbooked or partially booked luggage have been increased as under :

(1) When a passenger is detected with unbooked or partially booked luggage more than the free allowance, but within the marginal allowance, he will be charged for the weight in excess of the free allowance subject to a minimum of Rs. 50.

(2) When a passenger is detected with unbooked or partially booked luggage more than the free allowance and exceeding the marginal allowance, the penalty charge will be six times the normal tariff rate subject to a minimum of Rs. 50.

- (3) When a passenger is detected with unbooked or partially booked luggage more than the maximum quantity of luggage that can be carried inside the compartment, the penalty charges will be six times the normal tariff rate subject to a minimum of Rs. 50.

#### **Doubling of Surat-Bhusawal Railway Line**

615. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to double the Surat-Bhusawal railway line during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government to minimise the rush on this Railway line

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. While there is no proposal to double the section, works connected with augmentation of line capacity on the Jalgaon-Udhna section have been approved in the 1985-86 Budget.

#### **Untrained family welfare workers and other functionaries at Primary Health Centers**

616. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a recent survey conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research has revealed that family planning workers and other functionaries at various Primary Health Centres were not fully trained, were not working properly and were also charging for providing services; and

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated these charges and taken suitable action against the erring officials of these Health Centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) A draft copy of the survey conducted by operational Research Group, Baroda, under Indian Council of Medical Research Task Force study has been received. Government is awaiting the final report which will be discussed with the State Governments for taking suitable corrective measures.

[*Translation*]

#### **Raising of level of Platform of Khetri Railway Station (District Faizabad)**

617. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the local people for raising the level of the platform of Khetri Railways Station (District Faizabad) and also to provide other facilities at this railway station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Ministry on the demands relating to public welfare; and if no action is being taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is no station by the name of Khetri in the district of Faizabad on the Northern Railway. Hon'ble Member's reference seems to be regarding Katahari on Ayodhya—Akbarpur Section in Faizabad. No memorandum has been received from the local people for raising the level of the platform and for provision of other facilities at Katahari.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The station is provided with two low level platforms, one hand pump and six benches. Two more hand pumps are being provided. These facilities are considered adequate for the present.

**Hike in DTC Bus Fare**

618. SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI  
NAVAL PRABHAKAR :  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGAR-  
WAL :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reconsider the recent hike in Delhi Transport Corporation bus fares keeping in view the reaction of the Computers;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government are aware of the newspaper reports that there is a large scope for decreasing it by extending the distance of the first slab of 50 paise to 10 kilometers; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present. The present fare revision is based on the basis of cost of various inputs and even with this increase, the Corporation is likely to be still left with a working deficit to the extent of Rs. 45/- crores per annum. The Government are aware of newspaper reports in this regard but the suggestions have not been found feasible of acceptance.

**Completion of SYL Canal**

619. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:  
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sutlej Yamuna Link canal project is likely to be completed by 15 August, 1986 as announced by Government;

(b) if so, whether Punjab Government has released an amount of rupees four cro-

res which was allocated earlier to speed up the pace of this project;

(c) the main difficulties being experienced in this work and the steps taken by Government to remove them; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the amount allocated earlier for this canal is not sufficient and whether more amount will be released by other State Governments therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) & (c) As per Memorandum of Settlement of Punjab, the SYL Canal is to be completed by 15th August, 1986. The progress has slowed down because of the agitation of the farmers who want change in the alignment of the Canal. The State Government has been requested to settle the issue early.

(b) & (d) During the year 1985-86 Rs. 78 crores (Rs. 65 crores from Haryana including advance Central assistance of Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 13 crores from Punjab) have already been released to the project against an allocation of Rs. 84 crores, presently there is no shortage of funds.

[English]

**Air Services between India and other Countries**

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

(a) what are the provisions regarding weekly flights from and to India with U.K., USA, USSR, France Germany and Japan;

(b) how many flights are allowed in respect of each of these countries (air service from to India) and how many services are allowed to India to and from these countries;

(c) out of the flights allowed under the agreement how many are operating and what are the cities in India which they touch; and

(d) whether, there are any provisions in the agreement in any country which allows India to pick up or set down passengers in two cities of the same country, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER); (a) to (d) Statement giving the requisite information is attached.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) Statement on entitlements in terms of the provisions of bilateral air agreement with United Kingdom, United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, France, Germany and Japan.

#### (i) AIR SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND UNITED KINGDOM

The agreement governs the operation of services between India and United Kingdom under the provisions relating to Route I while air services between India and Hongkong are governed by the provisions relating to Route II.

#### (a) ROUTE I—INDIA/UNITED KINGDOM/INDIA

The designated carrier of India, viz. Air India and the designated carrier of United Kingdom on Route I viz. British Airways, are each entitled to operate upto a total of 14 services per week with aircraft of any capacity, out of which not more than 7 can be transit services, not more than 7 can be transit services and not more than 2 can be all cargo services.

#### (b) ROUTE II—INDIA/HONGKONG/INDIA

The designated carrier of India, viz. Air India, and the

designated carrier of United Kingdom on Route II, viz. Cathay Pacific, may each operate upto 4 services per week with aircraft of any capacity out of which only one services may be an all cargo service.

Additionally, Air India may operate one terminator service at Hongkong with aircraft of any capacity or 2 B707 services terminating in Hongkong. Cathay Pacific additionally may operate two additional services per week via Delhi with aircraft of any capacity, provided that these services transit India, that no 5th freedom traffic rights are exercised and subject to the terms of a 3rd/4th freedom commercial agreement between the two airlines.

#### (c) ROUTE I and ROUTE II

The designated carriers of United Kingdom, viz. British Airways and Cathay Pacific together may not operate more than 8 services per week with traffic rights between India and points in the United Arab Emirates.

#### (ii) AIR SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND U.S.A.

Under the existing Air Services Agreement, the capacity/frequency entitlements of the designated carrier of India, viz. Air India, and the designated carriers of U.S.A., viz. Panam and TWA, are governed in accordance with Bermuda principles.

Accordingly the airlines are permitted to individually determine the frequency requirements and implement their plans, which are subject to ex post-facto review at request of either Government.

#### (iii) AIR SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND U.S.S.R.

Under the agreement the designated carrier of India, viz. Air India, and the designated carrier of U.S.S.R. viz. Aeroflot, are each entitled to operate upto 5 services per week with any aircraft of B707/IL62 capacity.

However, under an agreement concluded recently by the two airlines (which has since been approved by the two Governments) Aeroflot have been permitted to operate upto two of its frequencies with the larger capacity wide-body IL-86 aircraft with Air India being reciprocally entitled to operate wide-body aircraft such as the A310/B747 etc.

**(iv) AIR SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND FRANCE**

The designated carrier of India, viz. Air India, is entitled to operate upto 7 frequencies per week with aircraft of B747 capacity of which not more than 3 services can be operated as terminators.

The designated carrier of France viz. Air France may operate services with aircraft upto B747 capacity upto 6 services per week if even one terminator is operated to India, or upto 7 services per week if all services transit India. Air France may not operate more than 4 frequencies per week to/through Delhi and not more than 3 frequencies per week to/through Bombay.

In addition to the above entitlements, the two designated carriers are each entitled to operate one frequency per week with all cargo aircraft (including the B747F).

**(v) AIR SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND GERMANY**

Under the agreement, the designated carrier of India, viz. Air

India, and the designated carrier of Federal Republic of Germany viz. Lufthansa, are each entitled to operate upto 8 services per week with aircraft not exceeding B747 aircraft capacity.

**(vi) AIR SERVICES AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND JAPAN**

The designated carrier of India, viz. Air India and the designated carrier of Japan, viz. Japan Airlines, are each entitled to operate upto 8 frequencies per week with aircraft of choice. However if any aircraft other than DC8 or B707 is utilised, a proper co efficient is required to be applied for computing frequency entitlements. It has been agreed that one B-747 frequency would be counted as 2DC8/B707 frequencies.

Also Air India may not operate more than 2 services per week through Osaka and Japan Airlines may not operate more than 4 services per week to/through Bombay.

**(c) Statement of Actual operations.**

*Route I*

AIR INDIA is currently operating to/through London as follows:—

- 2 B747 terminators.
- 7 B747 transits.
- 1 DC8-63F terminator.

BRITISH AIRWAYS is operating through Delhi and Bombay as follows:—

<i>Delhi</i>	<i>Bombay</i>
2 B747 terminators	6 B747 transits
3 L1011 terminators	1 B747 transit in East-bound direction only.

2 B747 transits

1 B747 transit in Westbound direction only.

However, compared to the 9 transit services per week being operated by British Airways, they are entitled to exercise beyond 5th freedom rights only 7 of these services.

#### *Route II*

Air India is operating to Hongkong with 3 B747 transits in each direction and 1 DC8-63F in Westbound direction only. Cathay Pacific is operating 1 L1011 terminator at Bombay and 3 L1011 transits through Bombay.

#### (ii) INDIA/U.S.A./INDIA

Air India — 7 B747 services per week terminating at New York.

Panam — 3 B747 services per week terminating at Bombay and 4 B747 services terminating at Delhi.

Trans-World Airlines — 3 B747 terminators at Bombay.

#### (iii) INDIA/UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC/INDIA

Air India — 2 B707 terminators at Moscow

Aeroflot — 1 IL86 terminator at Delhi 3 IL62 transits via Delhi and 1 IL62 terminator at Calcutta.

#### (iv) INDIA/FRANCE/INDIA

Air India — 3 B747 termina-

tors at Paris and 1 DC8-63F through Paris in Eastbound direction only.

Air France — 3 B747 transits through Delhi.  
3 B747 transits through Bombay.  
1 B747 freighter terminating at Delhi.

#### (v) INDIA/GERMANY/INDIA

Air India — 1 B747 terminator at Frankfurt  
3 B747 transits  
1 DC8-63F terminator  
2 DC8-73F transits

Lufthansa — 4 B747 transits through Delhi  
4 DC10 transits through Bombay

#### (vi) INDIA/JAPAN/INDIA

Air India — 3 B747 terminators at Tokyo (one of which transits Osaka to Tokyo).  
1 DC8-63F terminator at Tokyo.

Japan Airlines — 1 DC10 terminator at Delhi  
2 DC10 transits through Delhi.

(d) Air India has got the rights for uplift/discharge of traffic in more than one city of a country as per details given below:—

Country	Points
1. United Kingdom	London Birmingham Hongkong



- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 2. U.S.S.R.                     | Moscow<br>Tashkent                           |
| 3. France                       | Paris<br>Nice                                |
| 4. Federal Republic of Germany. | Frankfurt and another of Air India's choice. |
| 5. Japan                        | Tokyo<br>Osaka                               |
| 6. Canada                       | Montreal<br>Toronto                          |
| 7. Australia                    | Perth<br>Sydney                              |

2. Excepting 5, 6 and 7, Air India is not entitled to serve both the points in the other country on the same service even without traffic rights.

3. In case of Japan, Tokyo and Osaka may be served on the same service but without local or even stopover traffic rights.

4. In case of Canada, Air India has got the rights to operate both the points on the same service but cannot exercise traffic rights between Montreal and Toronto and vice versa.

5. In case of Australia, Air India is entitled to carry international stopover traffic on the Perth/Sydney sector.

[*Translation*]

#### Development of Civil Aviation

621. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :  
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR  
TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are formulating a five year programme for the development of Civil Aviation in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to

link religious and tourist places by air service;

(c) if so, the names of the places likely to be covered; and

(d) the names of places in Uttar Pradesh where air services will be introduced under this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Development of Civil Aviation in the country is a continuing exercise. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to make concerted and coordinated efforts to bring qualitative and quantitative improvement in Civil Aviation activities.

(b) Airlinking of the new stations is not decided only on the basis of religious and tourist importance but after taking into account various factors, the most important of which are commercial availability of operations and availability of airfield and other infrastructure.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

#### Suspected Case of Aids Admitted in Trivandrum Hospital

622. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :  
SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :  
SHRI SURESH KURUP :

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

(a) whether AIDS was detected anywhere in the country so far;

(b) whether Government are aware that a suspected case of AIDS was admitted in Trivandrum Medical College Hospital;

(c) whether sufficient tests have been conducted to know the actual disease of the patient; and

(d) whether there are sufficient facilities in the country to diagnose the AIDS ?

THE MINISTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d) No positive case of AIDS has been detected in India so far. A suspected case of AIDS was admitted in Trivandrum Medical College Hospital and after conducting several tests in the patient to know the actual disease, the patient was found to be negative.

The country has almost all the facilities to disgnose the case of AIDS. Indian Council of Medical Research has established two reference laboratories at the National Institute of Virology, Pune and the Christian Medical College, Vellore for diagnosis of the cases of AIDS.

A Surveillance Cell has also been established at NICD, Delhi.

#### Development of Chengail Station

623. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Mjnistar of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposals for the improvement of the platform and link roads etc. at Chengail Station, South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what steps have been taken in this regard; and

(d) when these works will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposals for improvements of platform and link road at Chengail Railway Station have been received from the public and Chairman, Uluberia Municipality.

(c) and (d) Minor repairs to the road have already been done. Major repairs of road and repairs to platform surface are targeted for completion during 1986-87.

#### New Delhi-Palwal Electrical Multiple Unit Services

624. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the

Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Northern Railway have discontinued the services of Electrical Multiple Unit (EMU) between Palwal and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Memorandum from All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association

625. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) wether Government have received any representation from the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association demanding dejure recognition of their Association, revision of pay-scales, grant of time bound selection grade to all categories of teachers, increase in internal promotion quota to 5 per cent etc; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government on the above demands and whether Government propose to consider these demands sympathetically ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMASI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of grant of *de-jure* recognition to this Association is at present *sub-judice*. However, consideration of demands of the employees is a continuous process in every organisation. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has also been considering various demands of its employees and accepting them to the extent feasible.

#### Growth Rate of Traffic of Air India

626. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) what was the targeted growth rate for the traffic of Air India during the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether the same has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same;

(d) what is the growth rate target of Air India for the Seventh Plan; and

(e) steps being taken to increase the tourist traffic of Air India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) During the mid term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year plan in May, 1982, Air India projected an average annual growth of traffic at 9.8%, but this level could not be achieved mainly due to increase in fuel prices,

(d) Air India had initially projected an average traffic growth of 8% during Seventh Five Year plan period. Modified projections of traffic vary between 4% to 6%.

(e) In order to increase the tourist traffic to India, Air India, has *inter-alia*, taken the following steps :—

(i) introduction of special excursion fares both for individual and group traffic.

(ii) persuading other airlines and various hotels to file lower "off peak" fares and tariffs,

(iii) organising familiarisation tours for travel agents and tour operators,

(iv) organising annual tours for travel writers, journalists and other media personnel to various tourist centres in India in collaboration with Government of India Tourist offices.

(v) sponsoring T.V. Teams and Film Companies from various countries to film selected tourist centres with a view to projecting various

aspects such as hotel facilities, tourist infrastructure etc.

(vi) participating in organising Tourism Seminars and Food Festivals abroad in collaboration with leading hotels.

(vii) organising Tourism Seminars in India and bringing Tour Operators to destinations such as Goa, Kashmir, Ladakh and South India with a view to generating traffic to these areas.

(viii) promoting low cost stopover tours in collaboration with ITDC (India Tourism Development Corporation) and HCI (Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.) to attract tourists who would otherwise overfly India, and

(ix) organising special events such as the Himalayan mountaineering and car rally, hang gliding and river running.

#### Construction of Silchar-Jiribam Railway Line

627- SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) progress made in the construction of the Silchar-Jiribam Railway line;

(b) whether Government had indicated earlier that the line would be commissioned in 1986; and

(c) if so, reasons for the delay in the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) the progress of construction upto January, 1986 is 33%.

(b) The tentative target for completion of the project was indicated as 1986, subject to availability of full land by December '83 and adequate availability of funds.

(c) The progress of construction has been affected by delay in handing over of land to the Railway and also by the constraint of resources. Only about 50% land was made available by March '84 and the balance in 1984-85.

#### Fund allocation to combat blindness

628. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the amount proposed to be spent for improving availability vitamin 'A' and other dietary deficiencies etc. to combat blindness?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : Vitamin 'A' deficiency among children can lead to blindness. A prophylaxis programme to prevent blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency is being implemented. Supplementary feeding programme for pre-school children is aimed at improving dietary status of children. During 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 140 lakhs is proposed to be spent on the prophylaxis programme to prevent blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency.

#### Computer education in schools

629. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

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

(a) whether the scheme for introduction of computers in schools during Seventh Plan period has been finalised;

(b) if so, main features thereof; and

(c) whether schemes have been launched to manufacture software for educational programmes and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b) Although the Ministry of Human Resource Development would like to cover a large number of secondary/higher secondary schools under the computer project, since no outlay has been earmarked for this project in VII plan allocations, the exact number will be decided on year-to-year basis depending upon the availability of funds and as a result of the evaluation of the pilot project.

(c) A frame-work for the development of software for the Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) Project has been developed by NCERT along with specification for software programming and documentation. Ten software packages have been developed indigenously for use in participating schools.

#### Improvement in DTC bus services matching fare hike

630. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Delhi Transport Corporation to bring about improvement in its bus service matching the recent fare hike;

(b) whether there is any proposal for introduction of pass system on the pattern of Railways to regular office goers on concessional rates; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is the constant endeavour of the Corporation to make overall improvement in its city bus services.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration at present. However, the DTC has its own system of issuing concessional passes to various categories of commuters, and it issues the following types of passes :—

1. Destination monthly passes to the residents of resettlement colonies.	Rs. 15/- Rs. 25/-	upto 20 kms. oves 20 kms.
2. Destination monthly passer for general public	40 Single fares	With two single journeys daily between two points.
3. All route monthly passes	Rs. 100/-	Allowed unrestricated journeys.
4. Police All Route monthly passes	Rs. 50/-	„ „
5. Press All Route monthly passes	Rs. 70/-	„ „
6. Students destination monthly passes	30 single fares subject to maximum limit of Rs. 12.50	
7. Student All Route monthly passes	Rs. 12.50	Allowed unrestricted no. of journeys.

Besides, the DTC is also providing free all route travel passes to the following categories of commuters for use on city buses :—

i) The blind	Categories for which reservation for employment has been made by the Government.
ii) The deaf	
iii) Orthopaedically handicapped persons	
iv) Members of Metropolitan Council, MCD & NDMC	

From the above it is obvious that the DTC is providing a large number of concessional passes to the public at large. Any further concessions are likely to affect its revenue earnings.

#### New steps to cure leprosy patients

631. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that every year the number of leprosy patients is increasing;

(b) whetcer Government have taken any remedial steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, details thereof and to what extent the new steps taken will cure the leprosy patients?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELEARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) There is no evidence to show that the number of leprosy patients are increasing every year.

Due to extension of programme activities into newer areas, more cases are being detected and treated.

(b) National Leprosy Eradication Programme aims to arrest the disease activity in all known cases by 2000 A.D. Early case detection and regular treatment, extension of Multi-drug treatment in phased manner; health education of patients and rehabilitation cured patients are the strategies adopted under the programme.

(c) To provide these services 403 leprosy control units, 661 Urban Leprosy Centres, and 6985 SET Centres, 7 Leprosy rehabilitation promotion Units are functioning in State/U.Ts. Voluntary organisations are providing these services through SET units for which 100% assistance is given under the Programme.

**Decline in cargo handling at Calcutta**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcutta Port can no more take in big ships as navigability of the river Hooghly is fast declining;

(b) the draught needed to accommodate 15/20 thousand ton ships in a port and what is the draught at Calcutta Port at present;

(c) the quantity of cargo handled at Calcutta Port in 1947-48 and what was its percentage to the total foreign trade;

(d) the quantity of cargo handled at Calcutta Port in 1984-85 and the total quantity of cargo handled by all ports during the year and the percentage of Calcutta Port excluding Haldia; and

(e) the major reasons for decline of Calcutta Port and steps Government propose to take to save Calcutta as an eminent port;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Due to the draught limitations in the River Hooghly, sharp bends in the upper reaches of River Hooghly and fixed dimension of the lock system, the size of ships calling at Calcutta port, their length and beam are restricted.

(b) The ships with cargo of 15,000 MT and 20,000 MT require a draught of about 9 Mts. and 10 Mts. respectively. Since it is a tidal port the maximum and minimum draughts available at Calcutta in February, 1986 were 6.8 Metres and 4.8 Metres respectively.

(c) In 1947-48, Calcutta Port handled 70.59 lakh tonnes of cargo, which was 43.2% of total foreign trade handled by all major ports.

(d) In 1984-85, Calcutta Port excluding Haldia Dock System handled 39.88 lakh tonnes, whereas all major ports in the

country handled 1067.36 lakh tonnes. The percentage of traffic handled by Calcutta excluding Haldia to the total traffic handled by all major ports is 3.7%.

(e) The main reasons for decline of Calcutta Port is the limitation of draught in the River Hooghly which is mainly attributable to extensive siltation and inadequate upland discharge. A comprehensive scheme for improvement of draught in the Hooghly Estuary was sanctioned in August, 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.50 crores, and is under execution. The project, when completed, aims at achieving 10.67 Mtrs. draught for 300 days in a year at Haldia and 7.9 Mtrs. draught for 200 days in a year for Calcutta. If the channel becomes responsive, it would be possible to improve the drafts further by dredging.

**Taking over of Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare**

633: SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation dated 22 November, 1985 from Members of Parliament for taking over the Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare, Ambathurai, Anna District of Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government on the said representation and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Government has received representation from Shri Basudev Acharaya M.P. and others on November 22nd, 1985 to take over Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare on the grounds of mismanagement and for providing job security to the staff. There is no proposal to take over the Institute.

[*Translation*]

**Reports of National Commissions on Teachers**

634. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the dates on which Government received the reports of two National Commissions on teachers teaching in schools and higher secondary schools;

(b) the details of recommendations contained therein; and

(c) the reasons for appointing those Commissions indicating their terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The reports of the National Commissions on Teachers—one for the teachers at schools stage and other for the teachers at the higher education level were received by Government on 26.3.1985.

(b) The main recommendations of the two Commissions on Teachers are summarised in the attached statement—I.

(c) The Commissions were set up to advise the Government on various aspects relevant to teaching community as specified in terms of reference given in Statement—II.

**Statement—I**

**Main recommendations of the National Commission on Teachers—I**

1. The role of the teacher should be to promote national goals; particularly :—

- i) United India;
- ii) Process of modernisation;
- iii) Productivity;
- iv) Humane and caring society.

It is underscored, however, that the primary task of the teacher is concerned with man-making, namely the making of the Indian of tomorrow.

2. The following welfare measures should be initiated :—

- (a) Creation of a Housing Fund for teachers to facilitate easy and soft loans for house building;
- (b) Promoting house building societies for teachers;
- (c) Provision of holiday homes for teachers in major cities;
- (d) Medical allowance at the rate of 7.5% of the basic pay, and reimbursement of the entire cost of treatment and medical expenses in maternity and serious illness;
- (e) Provision of first aid facilities in the school.

3. Facilities for health and medical care should continue to be available to teachers and their family members after retirement.

4. The Commission recommends that in the Seventh Plan there should be a provision for construction of one lakh quarters for women teachers in rural areas. In our opinion it should be possible to construct a modest residential unit at a cost of Rs. 25,000/-.

5. The activities of National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare should diversified to include schemes for housing, medical assistance, publication of books, education loans, teachers guest houses etc.

6. The Central and State Government should seriously explore the possibility of replacing the plethora of salary scales for teachers and educational administrators in each State by a single running scale. This should be seen as a first step towards a composite national pay scale for all categories of teachers and educational administrators in the country.

7. As a result of the new pay fixation policy advocated by the Commission, it is expected that on an average each secondary teacher in a State will get a benefit of not less than Rs. 100/- per month while in the case of a primary teacher the benefit will not be less than Rs. 150/- per month.

8. The Commission recommends that a composite running scale proposed, should provide for an Efficiency Bar after 5 years from an entry point, and every 10 years thereafter. This has been done to link salary to performance. The Commission suggests that every point where an Efficiency Bar occurs should be seen by the head of the institution as an occasion to review the performance of the concerned teacher in the preceding years. In order that such an assessment is made objectively, it is recommended that whenever necessary, the head of another institution or an Inspector with a reputation for honesty and impartiality may be associated with such a review:

9. The Central Government should, if necessary, make good the deficit of a State Government during the first five years of the implementation of the composite running scale.

10. The number of senior positions in primary as well as secondary schools should be substantially increased by creating additional posts of Vice-Principal/first teacher. The number of posts at different levels should broadly conform to the distribution; assistant teacher (60%), senior teacher (25%), Vice-Principal (10%), and Principal/Headmaster (5%).

11. There should be no discrimination in the matter of salary and other conditions of work against teacher of physical education, Indian Languages, music, drawing, etc.

12. The Commission recommends that each state should make a beginning during the 7th Plan period by starting at least one four-year integrated college of education.

13. For elementary teachers it is desirable to have a two year training course

after class XII. Efforts may be made to have this pattern established as the normal pattern of training for elementary teachers as early as possible.

14. A suggestion which has been commended favourably is that in future teacher training should be limited only to teachers who have been recruited already or selected for recruitment.

15. Every in-service training course should normally be in the nature of a workshop, offering opportunities for real practical work including the preparation of instructional materials which the participating teachers could take back with them for use in their schools.

16. A code of conduct for teachers should be...formulated at the national level in consultation with teachers' organisations.

17. Another important step will be the easy natural recognition of the meritorious and disciplining of the non-performing and the inefficient. The conduct of disciplinary proceeding has to be made quicker and more efficient.

18. In view of the critical importance of the role of the headmaster in the work of his selection must always be on the basis of merit-cum-seniority and not on seniority cum-fitness.

19. A National Organisation for improvement of standards in school education should be established forthwith.

20. The National Council of Teacher Education should be vested with statutory powers.

21. The revival of Indian Education Service to enhance the status of the teaching profession, to promote national integration and to accelerate the pace of educational development in the country is strongly recommended.

#### **Main Recommendations of the National Commission on Teachers-II**

1. Education as a man-making end



society making activity must be the focus of attention. The teacher's role should be looked upon as an agent of change, as a procurer of knowledge, and as an agent of cooperation with community. In the context of explosion of knowledge, teachers will have to remain up-to-date and will need to learn continuously. The lecture system will no more suffice and a number of devices such as field work, projects, seminars, simulatory exercises, problem-solving issues, tutorials and other dynamic methods of teaching-learning will have to be employed. This is particularly necessary because of the special need to encourage the development of attitudes, character, values and social and developmental concerns.

2. Living and working conditions of teachers throughout the country should be improved. To compensate for the late start in career, advance increments should be sanctioned. At least 25% teachers should be provided with housing facility of a functional kind; a revolving fund of Rs. 250 crores should be set for giving loans to institutions at lower rates of interest. Teachers should also be sanctioned house building advance.

3. Teachers should be sanctioned loans for purchase of conveyance.

4. At least 25% of teachers in colleges should have a cubicle each with lockers. Rs. 150 crores should be provided for this purpose.

5. A medical allowance of Rs. 50 per month should be given to all teachers with a provision to meet full cost where hospitalisation is involved.

6. Retirement benefits like provident fund, gratuity, pension, and group insurance should be available to all teachers in addition to leave and travel facilities.

7. High priority in admissions should be given to teachers' children in the schools to be set up by Central Government in every district.

8. 25% of appointments of teachers should be from outside the State.

9. It is extremely important to make a rigorous merit-based selection for the entry level of the teaching profession. There should be an all-India Test and only those who have obtained Grade 8 plus in such a Test should be eligible for consideration. The other qualifications prescribed by the U.G.C. should continue.

All appointments at higher levels such as those of Readers and Professors should be by open selection on a genuinely all-India basis. For the higher grade of professor, there should be a national selection.

10. Teachers should receive systematic but short courses of training and refreshing of their knowledge every five years. Teachers can be given some training at the pre-induction stage itself. Besides, acquiring their M. Phil/Ph.D., prospective teachers could also take up some specialised courses directly oriented towards teaching. Again, immediately after a person is inducted into the teaching profession, facilities should be provided for the teacher to undergo a training course relating to a proper orientation towards the profession and its values, skills in pedagogy, curriculum construction, use of audio-visual aids, communication skills educational psychology and evaluation methods. Facility should be provided for retraining of teachers periodically throughout their career. Advanced Centres and/or departments should be set up at state/regional levels for such training programmes. Every teacher should be linked to one such Centre/Department and participate in its programmes from time to time, say, once every five years. The performance of the teacher in such programmes should be rigorously evaluated and should be taken into account in the context of career development.

11. Each of the categories of lecturers, readers and professors should have a number of clear grades. A person of average performance after he has completed 8 years of service should be evaluated and if found fit, he may enter the next grade.

This has been called the average path. This mechanism, if well implemented, would make a teacher have several promotions in his service, reaching 75% of the highest salary that any one can get. A bright teacher should be entitled to provide his bio-data and achievement for special evaluation when he has put in 6 years in a particular stage, and if found fit by the statutory selection committee, he may enter, next higher grade of the same denomination or title.

12. Grades of Readers should be instituted in colleges with the possibility of introducing Professors' Grade in post-graduate colleges. Teachers should be able to carry their service benefits from one university/college to another. Women teachers should be given special facilities like part-time work, when their family conditions so demand, and creches should be set up by institutions.

13. Teachers should accept greater res-

ponsibility in running and managing activities. The governing bodies of institutions should be accountable. Teachers' Associations should play a significant role in ensuring the professional performance of their member Teachers should agree to a clear definition of their roles and responsibilities. There should be mechanism for prompt redressal of their grievances.

14. No profession and no service can survive without do's and don't's. It is undesirable for the teacher to avoid academic duties such as lectures, demonstration, assessment, guidance, invigilation, etc. There should be no partiality in assessment of students. He should never incite students against other student or teachers. He should not refuse to carry out decisions of the appropriate administrative and academic bodies. Such and similar elements in codes or conducts are not novel. The teaching community should apply worthy criteria of performance to itself so it earns the most honourable place in our society.

#### Statement—II

The terms of reference for the Commissions are :

- (1) Lay down clear objectives for the teaching profession with reference to the search for excellence, breadth or vision and cultivation of values in keeping with the country's heritage and ideals of democracy, secularism and social justice ;
- (2) Identify steps to be taken to give an appropriate status to members of the profession ;
- (3) Suggest measures for fostering dynamism in the profession and responsiveness to developments elsewhere in the world ;
- (4) Recommend measures needed for attracting and retaining talented persons in the teaching profession and widening the base for recruitment particularly, of women ;
- (5) Review the existing arrangements for pre-service and in-service training/orientation for teachers and to recommend improvements ;
- (6) Review and recommend the application of improved methods and technology for teaching ;
- (7) Recommend measures to enhance the role of teachers in facilitating motivating and inspiring students in the acquisition of knowledge, skills and values, and promoting through them the spread of the scientific temper, secular outlook, environmental consciousness and civic responsibility ;

- (8) Identify the role of teachers in integrating education with development work in the community and home ;
- (9) Study the special requirements of teachers in the field of non-formal and continuing education and to suggest ways and means by which these requirements can be met ;
- (10) Identify the role of teachers, organisations in professional growth and professional consciousness,
- (11) Look into the feasibility of evolving an acceptable and implementable code of conduct for teachers ; and
- (12) Assess the adequacy of arrangements for promotion of teachers' welfare with special reference to the National Foundation of Teachers' Welfare and to suggest modifications where necessary.

[English]

#### Circulation of fake drugs

635. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports about the marketing of several fake drugs throughout the country; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to seize such drugs and arrest the activities of persons indulging in the production and sale of such fake drugs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made thereunder, control over the manufacture and sale of drugs is exercised by the State Drug Control Authorities. Action to detect the production and distribution of spurious (Fake) and adulterated drugs has therefore mainly to be taken by them. If a case of manufacture or sale of spurious (Fake) drugs is detected the State Drug Authorities take action to seize the spurious drugs and launch prosecution against the involved persons.

(b) To tackle the problem of sub-standard drugs, the Government set up a Task Force which recommend that :

(1) every drug manufacturing unit should have minimum testing facilities.

(2) strict control over licensing of drug formulations.

(3) strengthening of Inspectorate staff in the States.

(4) establishment of a separate intelligence machinery to tackle the problem of manufacture and sale of spurious drugs.

(5) constitution of special courts to deal with the offences under Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

Its recommendations were communicated to the State Governments and the State Governments have been requested repeatedly to give effect to the recommendations. A pro-forma has been prescribed for monthly submission of reports by the State Drug Controllers and the State Governments have been requested to send monthly reports on drawal of samples and analysis of them. These reports are being consolidated and commented upon. Also a list of equipments necessary for drug testing laboratories has been communicated to the State Units and the State Governments have been requested to equip their laboratories accordingly. On 22nd February, 1986 a meeting of the State Health Ministers was held exclusively to discuss matters relating to implementation of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the

P.F.A. Act. At the meeting, the Health and Family Welfare Minister urged the State Health Ministers to strengthen the drug control machinery with the object of putting down production, distribution and sale of sub-standard and spurious drugs.

#### Utilisation of water going waste

636. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a National Water Commission in order to find out how much of water is going waste the sea every year;

(b) what is the quantum of water which is going waste; and

(c) how much of water is being utilised for irrigation purposes in the country?

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

(b) No estimate of the water flowing down to the sea is available.

(c) Owing to hydrological, topographic, environmental and other limitations and considerations, only a part of the total available water resources can be put to use. Out of the utilisable water resources, approximately half is being utilised for irrigation.

#### Setting up of cultural centres

637. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cultural centres planned to be set up in the country;

(b) names of places where these will be located;

(c) other places where such centres will be opened and when;

(d) funds set apart for the cultural centres during the Seventh Plan; and

(e) what will be the activities of these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c) Seven Cultural Centres are being set up. These will be located at Patiala (North Zone), Santiniketan, (East Zone), Thanjavur (South Zone), Udaipur (West Zone), Allahabad (North Central Zone), Dimapur (North East Zone) and Nagpur (South Central Zone).

(d) The Central Government will provide Rs. 5 crores per Centre in the Seventh Plan.

(e) The Centres have been envisaged to provide facilities for the creative development and revival of various art forms laying special emphasis in its activities on the linkages among various areas and enriching consciousness of the people about their cultural heritage. Institutionally, it is proposed to set up a complex which will include galleries for exhibition, sculptural parks, facilities for musical archives/library, production of audio-visual and video-taps programmes, etc.

#### Indian participation in Frankfurt fair

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

(a) Whether India propose to participate in the forthcoming Frankfurt Book Fair in West Germany;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of African publishing firms etc. are participating in the same Book Fair; and

(c) if so, whether India's participation alongwith the South African firms will not be contrary to our stand on South Africa?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The Frankfurt Book Fair is an annual feature in which more than 100 countries including African countries participate.

(c) No, Sir. India shall have no direct communication with the participants from South Africa.

**Amount earmarked for Buckingham and Krishna Canal Project**

639. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have earmarked any amount for the Buckingham Canal and the Krishna Canal Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress of the actual work in this regard?

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

(b) In the Seventh Five-Year Plan, funds have been provided amounting to Rs. 2.00 crores for improvement of North-Buckingham Canal stretch between Ennore to Andhra Pradesh border in Tamil Nadu and Rs. 3.00 crores for improvement of Buckingham Canal in Andhra Pradesh alongwith improvement of Krishna & Godavari Canal systems namely, Commamur, Eluru Canal and Kakinada Canal. A comprehensive feasibility Study for inter-linking of the Canal system (Buckingham Canal—Commamur Canal—Eluru Canal—Kakinada Canal) for navigation between Madras and Kakinada Ports is proposed to be undertaken under the technical assistance programme of Federal Republic of Germany. An FRG Expert has already visited the Canal system with a view to formulate terms of reference of the above Study. A Team of Experts propose to study the proposal.

(c) After knowing and analysing the results of the Feasibility Study, the

development works will be taken up for implementation.

[*Translation*]

**Shuttle train between Agra and Jhansi**

640. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a shuttle train between Agra and Jhansi;

(b) if so, from which date;

(c) whether Government also propose to lay a broad or metre gauge line between Gwalior and Sawai Madhopur via Sabalgarh, Sheopurkalana during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(d) if so, whether survey for this line is likely to be taken up during 1986-87; and

(e) whether Government have received any proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Requests for this line have received from various sources.

[*English*]

**Governing Council of Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage**

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

(a) the composition of the Governing Council of the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage;

(b) the grants-in-aid sanctioned/disbursed by the Government to the Trust since its inception and the terms thereof;

(c) the loans sanctioned/disbursed by the Government to the Trust since its inception and the terms thereof;

(d) the contracts, if any awarded to the Trust by any Government Department or agency with brief particulars and values thereof; and

(e) the major achievements of the Trust since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT—2080/86]

#### Open University at Hyderabad

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

(a) whether at the education Ministers Conference held in January, 1986, the Andhra Pradesh Government pressed their demand for getting the University Grants Commission recognition to Open University at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Union Government to that demand?

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

(b) According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Andhra Pradesh Open University, Hyderabad, has been declared fit to receive Central assistance in terms of the rules framed under Section 12 B of UGC Act subject to the amendment of the Act of the University and receipt of an assurance from the University that it would use the balance amount of Rs. 87.84 lakhs on studies, library and academic buildings so

that the University has total permanent assets worth Rs. 2 crores.

#### Derailement of Goods Train on New Over-bridge on Krishna in Andhra Pradesh

644. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :  
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether derailment of a goods train took place on 13 January, 1986 on the new overbridge on Krishna river in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the derailment caused heavy damage to the railway track and the bridge on the river Krishna, if so the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry had been conducted into the cause of the accident and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) what action has been taken to check such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The derailment occurred at 1.30 hrs. on 14th January, 1986, on the new bridge across the Krishna river near Vijayawada.

(b) Yes, Sir. The derailment caused heavy damage to railway track and the bridge. The cost of damage to track and the bridge is estimated to be Rs. 18,600/- and Rs. 2.45 lakhs respectively.

(c) An inter-departmental enquiry has been conducted into the accident. The cause of the accident has been determined by the Inquiry Committee as combination of wagon and track defects.

(d) (i) Intensification of train examination,

(ii) Improvement in maintenance of track including use of ultrasonic testing devices for detection of rail fractures,

- (iii) Provision of automatic re-railing devices at the approaches of important bridges,
- (iv) Amendment to the Subsidiary Rules requiring exchange of "all right" signals between Guards and Drivers at the approaches of important bridges, and
- (v) Intensive inspection by inspectors and officers to detect irregularities and shortcomings.

#### Hijacking of IA Flights

645. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and particulars of hijacking cases of Indian Airlines flights during the last three years ;

(b) the number of cases registered against the hijackers in those incidents ; and

(c) the punishment awarded to the hijackers and the amount of fines imposed in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) During 1983, 1984 and 1985, two cases of hijacking of Indian Airlines aircraft were reported. In the first case reported on 5th July, '84 Indian Airlines flight IC-405 (Airbus 300) on its scheduled flight from Srinagar to Bombay via Delhi was hijacked soon after it took off from Srinagar. In the second case reported on 24th August, 1984, Indian Airlines flights IC-421 (Boeing-737) on its scheduled flight from Delhi to Srinagar via Chandigarh and Jammu was hijacked after it took off from Chandigarh.

(b) & (c) Two cases were registered against the hijackers. As per available information in the first incident, nine hijackers were tried by a Special Court in Lahore in Pakistan. The court pronounced

death sentence for three and life imprisonment for two hijackers. Besides, each of them was also sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000/- and in default of payment to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months. The remaining four hijackers were acquitted.

In the second incident, the case is pending trial in the Court of Additional Special Judge at Ajmer.

#### Immunisation Against Measles

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

(a) the total number of deaths in the country during the last three years on account of measles ;

(b) what is the percentage of immunisation of people in the country during the last three years ; and

(c) whether any efforts are being made to cover the entire population for immunisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Vaccine immunization against measles has been initiated during the current year i.e. 1985-86 only. Considering the infrastructure, resources and supply position of vaccine, Measles immunization will be expanded in a phased manner during the 7th Five Year Plan period, from 2.3 million (10%) infants in 1985-86 to 18.3 million (85%) in 1989-90.

As per reports received from various states, total number of deaths due to measles during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Deaths
1983	290
1984	472
1985	483 (Provisional)

**People Suffering from Sexually Transmitted Diseases**

647. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in the country suffering from sexually transmitted diseases (STD) ;

(b) whether the incidence of STD shows a declining trend; and

(c) what effective steps are taken for the prevention and treatment of STD cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Nearly 919,085 people are estimated to be suffering from Sexually Transmitted Diseases in the country. According to the figures available the trend of the incidence is not on the decline.

Government has taken the following preventive measures:—

- (i) There are more than 250 STD clinics functioning in the country. These clinics are mostly located at the District Hospitals but in some of the States at the sub-district level also.
- (ii) The Central Government is providing teaching and training to the in-service Medical Officers, laboratory technicians, Public health nurses and health educationists at the Institute for the study of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Madras Medical College, Madras and STD Training and Demonstration Centre, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.
- (iii) A survey-cum-Mobile Unit is also functioning at the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.
- (iv) The Central Government with the help of UNICEF is supplying equi-

ipments like Shaker, water bath and hot air even to the Primary Health Centres so that pregnant women can be subjected to V.D. R.L. testing.

(v) During sixth Five Year Plan the Government of India established:-

(a) Regional Training Centres at Nagpur, Calcutta and Hyderabad in addition to the existing centres.

(b) Regional STD Reference Laboratories at Nagpur, Calcutta, Delhi and Hyderabad in addition to the existing are at Madras.

(c) Regional survey-cum-Mobile STD Units to go into the epidemiological aspects of the disease.

**Security Arrangements at International Airports**

648. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the month of January all the five international airports in the country have been placed under tight security and entry of visitors to all airports banned;

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

(c) upto what time the tightening of security at the airports will continue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Security at international airports was tightened during January '86 and entry of visitors to all airports was banned, after receipt of information about the possibilities of renewed attempts at unlawful interference with civil aviation by extremists.

(c) The order to stop entry of visitors to airports was withdrawn with effect



from the mid-night of 31st January, 1986.

**Examination Reforms Considered at State Education Ministers Conference**

649. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

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

(a) the various proposals considered at the State Education Ministers' Conference held in January, 1986 on the question of examination reforms;

(b) what were the views expressed on the question of changing the present examination system; and

(c) whether any other issues to the new education policy were discussed at the conference, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) The Conference of Education Ministers of all States and Union Territories which was held on 23-24 January 1986, at New Delhi discussed, inter-alia, the question of the reliability of examination system and recommended the following measures of examination reforms:—

(a) Internal evaluation, both formal and non-formal on a regular basis by the faculty responsible for teaching.

(b) Integration of evaluation of students' performance with the teaching-learning processes.

(c) Establishment of a national testing service to bring about comparability of standards in attainment. These tests may be optional and should also include an element of testing of personality.

(d) Delinking of university degree with

jobs which do not require specialised knowledge of a particular subject. At the same time, efforts should be made to create increasing job opportunities in all the sectors of economy.

The other issues which were discussed by the Conference include the following:—

- (1) Creation of a national system of education.
- (2) Universalisation of elementary education including non-formal education.
- (3) Secondary education and vocationalisation.
- (4) Adult Education and continuing education.
- (5) Access to Higher Education. design and structure of courses; Research, Role of UGC and the Central Government etc.
- (6) Teacher Training leading to improvement in teacher performance.
- (7) Language Policy.
- (8) Education of girls and women.
- (9) Sports and Physical Education.
- (10) Educational Planning and Management.
- (11) Changing role of technical education.
- (12) Mobilization of Resources for education.
- (13) Culture & Cultural content in education.

**Hosting of 1992 Olympic Games by  
India**

650. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :  
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI .  
SHRI K. PRADHANI :  
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

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

(a) whether Government have taken decision to host the 1982 Olympic games, in New Delhi;

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof;

(c) the likely estimated expenditure to be incurred in regard to various aspects in conducting the Olympic games in New Delhi in 1992; and

(d) the likely estimated income from various sources in connection with the games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :  
(a) to (d) The matter is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

**Railway Accidents**

651. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of railway accidents occurred during the past two months;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured therein;

(c) the causes of these accidents;

(d) whether Government propose to take concrete steps to check the occurrence of such accidents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) During December, 1985 and January 1986, 102 consequential train accidents occurred on Indian Railways.

(b) In these accidents, 16 persons lost their lives and 85 were injured.

(c) Collisions 9, Derailments 82, Accidents at level crossings 8 and Fire in trains 3.

(d) & (e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to check the occurrence of train accidents:—

(i) Introduction of modern technological aids like ultrasonic testing of rails and rolling stock axles, provision of track circuiting, axle-counters, panel and route-relay interlocking, auxiliary warning system etc.

(ii) programmed rehabilitation of rolling stock, track, signal gears, bridges and other assets.

(iii) Programmed provision of road overbridges, besides interlocking and communication facilities at level crossings.

(iv) Educative publicity through posters and other media on the hazards of carrying inflammable articles in compartments, and caution to be exercised by road-users while negotiating level crossings.

(v) Patrolling of track to detect rail fractures and adoption of anti-sabotage measures.

(vi) Emphasis on intensive inspections by supervisory staff and officers.

(vii) 4 high level multi-disciplinary Safety Task Force Teams were constituted in June 1985 to conduct detailed inspections on the various Zonal Railways with a

view to identifying unsafe working practices and weaknesses in the system. On the basis of their reports, a number of directions and guidelines on Safety were issued to the Zonal Railways.

[English]

**Steps to prevent Multinational Companies from Supplying Risky Preparations**

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

(a) whether the study conducted by the Canada based International Development Research Centre has revealed that 90 per cent of the production of trade in pharmaceuticals in less developed countries including India is controlled by Multinational Drug companies;

(b) whether it is a fact that staff opposition from these multinational companies compelled the Government to dilute the national drug policy based on the World Health Organisation's concept of essential drugs; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to prevent the multinational companies from supplying and promoting ineffective, inappropriate and even risky preparations besides adopting arbitrary pricing policies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) This Ministry has no information on the study conducted by the Canada based International Development Research Centre.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Pricing Policy is based on the 1978 Drug Policy.

**Abolition of National Transport permit quota**

653. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :  
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :  
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to abolish state-wise National Transport permit quota in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOI) : (a) to (c) Restriction on the number of permits to be issued by the State Transport Authorities under Section 63 (11) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 have been removed through the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (No. 4 of 1986) on 28th January, 1986.

**Compensation to victims of loop users**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the loop which had been used as a family limiting method, has been found to have caused severe damage to the users in the United States and the company making the loop has been ordered to pay heavy compensation; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider getting compensation for the Indian victims of the loop?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) According to information available with the Government an intra-uterine device called Dalkon Shield was being used

in USA and countries till other mid-1970s. The device was being distributed by the M/s A.H. Robins Company. In 1980 the Company recommended its removal from those women still using it on the basis of medical opinion that its continued use may pose a serious personal health hazard. In 1983, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration made a similar recommendation. Although this device has not been used under the Family Welfare Programme in India, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare advised all the States and the Union Territories that if any case of a woman wearing the said device comes to notice, she may be advised to have it removed. No such case has been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

[*Translation*]

**Proposal to operate Airbus on Delhi-Lucknow Sector**

655. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether number of persons travelling by air has been constantly increasing on Lucknow Delhi sector;

(b) if so, whether any proposal for operating Delhi-Lucknow-Delhi airbus for the convenience of the travellers in this sector and for the expansion of Lucknow airport is under consideration; and

(c) if so, the time by which this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYLER) : (a) to (c) The average number of passengers per day travelling between Lucknow and Delhi from July to December, 1985, on the four Boeing-737 daily flights has never exceeded 220. The existing traffic as such, does not justify introduction of Airbus services to Lucknow at present. Subject, however, to the increase in traffic demand, Indian Airlines may operate Airbus service to Lucknow during the year, 1990, by which time it is proposed to develop the airport to receive Airbus aircraft.

[*English*]

**Shifting of New Guwahati Railway Goods Station**

656. SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether the Northeast Frontier Railway proposes to relieve extreme road traffic congestion on the only narrow road running east and west at Guwahati by shifting the present New Guwahati Railway Goods Station to somewhere near Maligaon, the present Northeast Frontier Railway Headquarters and by shifting the broad and metre gauge railway lines to the above-mentioned location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) At present there are no such plans.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of regional cultural centres**

657. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of regional cultural centres being set up in the country, the expenditure to be incurred on them during Seventh Five Year Plan and the steps to be taken to preserve literature, art and culture;

(b) whether Western Regional Cultural Centre in Rajasthan is being set up at Udaipur and if so, the ratio in which Centre and State will bear the expenditure to be incurred on regional centre; and

(c) whether some sub-centres will also be set up by this centre to preserve the cultural heritage and if so, whether such a sub-centre will be set up at Chittorgarh fort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) & (b) Seven Zonal Cultural

Centres are being set up. These include the West Zone Cultural Centre at Udaipur. The Central Government will provide Rs. 5 crores per Centre while the participating States/Union Territories are expected to contribute Rs. 1 crore each in the Seventh Plan. In addition, the State where the Centre is located will provide land free of cost.

The Centres have been envisaged to provide facilities for the creative development of performing arts, graphic arts as also for literary work and other art forms and will deal with the entire spectrum of creativity from the ancient time to the present particularly with reference to traditions of folk and tribal arts and to the revival of rare art forms. Institutionally, the Centre will have a complex which will include galleries for exhibition, open-air theatre, sculptural parks, facilities for musical archives/library, production of audio-visual and video-tape programmes, hostel facilities, etc.

(c) The Memorandum of Association of the West Zone Cultural Centre provides for setting up of sub-Centres within the Zone as in the case of other Centres. No proposal for setting up a sub-Centre at Chittorgarh Fort is under consideration.

[*English*]

#### Shortage of life saving drugs in Government Hospitals

658. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that life saving drugs are not available in sufficient quantities when these are needed urgently in emergency cases in the Central Government hospitals in Delhi and in the hospitals in the Union Territories; and

(b) whether the patients are required to arrange for these drugs for their treatment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Use of audio/visual aids to improve awareness about public highway

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to use audio/visual aids in Primary Health Centres to improve public awareness of the need for public hygiene, safe drinking water, timely vaccination and proper antenatal and postnatal care of children;

(b) if so details thereof; and

(c) whether such awareness is to be created when several PHCs do not even have primary facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Education kits, posters and flip books on various aspects of family planning and health are provided to the Primary Health Centres (Rural Family Welfare Centres), besides tape players etc. in a phased manner. These aids are used to educate people on various aspects of family welfare including health. Possibility of use of other educational aids is constantly kept in view.

(c) Awareness regarding family planning and health is considered important even while facilities for primary health care are being strengthened.

[*Translation*]

#### Amount Allocated and Spent on Irrigation in Bihar

660. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for irrigation to Bihar during the Sixth Plan and the amount actually spent.

(b) whether any major irrigation pro-

ject for Bihar during the Seventh Plan is under consideration of Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) An outlay of Rs. 1018.70 crores for major, medium and minor irrigation schemes was provided during the Sixth Plan period against which the expenditure is Rs. 913.14 crores.

(b) & (c) The State Government have proposed five new schemes in the Seventh Plan. Out of these, one project has been approved, two are under examination and project reports for two are awaited.

[English]

**Proposal to Extend Metro Railway Calcutta to Garia**

661. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a proposal to extend Metro Railway in Calcutta to Garia;

(b) if so, whether any estimate has been worked out; and

(c) whether Government propose to revise the present fare structure of Metro Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Metropolitan

Transport Project (Railways), Calcutta had carried out a survey in 1975-76 for extension of line from Tollyganj to Garia (North-South corridor) as phase II of the project. Phase I of the project comprises building of Rapid Transit System (RTS) from Dum Dum to Tollyganj which is currently in progress.

(b) The cost of the project at 1974-75 price level was assessed at Rs. 63.9 crores.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

**Increase in DTC Bus Fares**

662. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :  
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation has recently increased the bus fares;

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

(c) to what extent the losses incurred by the DTC are likely to be reduced by the recent increase in fares ?

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

(b) The details of the fares upto 7.2.1986 and from 8.2.1986 are given hereunder :—

Distance (in Kms.)	Fares (in paise) upto 7.2.1986	Distance (in Kms.)	Fares (in paise) from 8.2.1986
0—4	30	0—6	50
4—16	40	6—16	100
16—20	50	16+	150
20+	75		

(c) DTC has been incurring losses since its inception and was operating on a static, uneconomic and low fare structure. DTC has been charging more or less the same fares over the last 35 years except with slight adjustments for conversion into decimal, coinage, and rationalisation made in Feb. 1979.

On the other hand, the cost of inputs especially the material & labour inputs which are the 2 major components of cost, have been showing spiralling increases over the years. The working cost in 1971 was Rs. 1.58 per Km. whereas at end 1984-85, it is Rs. 5.21 per Km. recording an increase of 230% over 1970-71. In order to mobilise additional resources and to reduce the incidence of working losses, Government had approved implementation of the above revised fare structure effective from 8-2-1986. From the present level of traffic that is carried by DTC, it is anticipated that the additional revenue generation would be Rs. 44/45 crores per annum.

#### Civil Air Terminal Building at Leh

663. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state when the Leh Civil Air Terminal Building completed and how much expenditure was incurred for construction of the said building ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : The Terminal Building was completed in October, 1985 at a cost of Rs. 49.46 lakhs. Electricity and water supply are yet to be provided in the building, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.42 lakhs.

#### Multi-Purpose Development Scheme of Rivers

664, SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Water and Power Commission had considered a multi-purpose development scheme of the rivers to make vast stretches

navigable by linking them from coast to coast;

(b) if so, when was the scheme formulated and whether the same is being considered for implementation or is being dropped;

(c) what are the details of the scheme as it stood in original; and

(d) if it is likely to be implemented, by when ?

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

(a) to (d) Preliminary Office studies were conducted by the Central Water & Power Commission in the fifties to explore the possibilities of linking up of major rivers of the country and the possibilities of inland coastal waterway. The question of inter-linking of waterways was later examined by a Committee set up by the Ministry of Transport which concluded that the proposal should await consideration at the appropriate time when the need for provision of a continuous waterways is strongly felt and adequate data for preparation of projects is available.

#### Financial Allocation for Irrigation in Seventh Plan

665. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the quantum of financial allocation made for irrigation in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) what are the State-wise allocations made for irrigation projects;

(c) which of the irrigation projects have been cleared by the Planning Commission for the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(d) what is the order of priority fixed for such sanctioned projects in each State; and

(e) whether it is a fact that the States have been given a choice to fix up their own priority ?

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

(a) The approved outlays for major, medium and minor irrigation in the Seventh Plan is about Rs. 14,360 crores.

(b) The information is given in attached Statement.

(c) In addition to the ongoing projects which have spilled into the Seventh Plan, 21 major and 82 medium new projects are proposed by the State Governments for

inclusion in the Seventh Plan, implementation of which depends upon the allocations that would be made available by the State Governments. As far as minor irrigation schemes are concerned these are sanctioned and implemented by the State Governments themselves.

(d) and (e) The State Governments have been requested to give priority to completion of ongoing projects and the planning commission will be earmarking outlays for specific projects in consultation with the State Governments.

### Statement

#### *Statewise approved outlays for irrigation in the Seventh Plan*

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of State	Major/Medium	Minor	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1182.30	147.40	1329.70
2.	Assam	137.00	160.00	297.90
3.	Bihar	1285.00	260.00	1545.00
4.	Gujarat	1469.09	134.55	1003.64
5.	Haryana	418.50	14.17	432.67
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13.50	54.00	67.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	52.86	42.00	94.86
8.	Karnataka	523.00	151.00	674.00
9.	Kerala	280.00	50.00	330.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1375.92	433.60	1809.52
11.	Maharashtra	1320.60	250.00	1570.00
12.	Manipur	60.00	10.00	70.00
13.	Meghalaya	0.55	9.70	10.25
14.	Nagaland	...	15.00	15.00
15.	Orissa	550.00	110.00	660.00



127	Written Answers	FEBRUARY 27, 1986	Written Answers	128
16.	Punjab	270.78	46.22	317.00
17.	Rajasthan	635.46	47.88	683.34
18.	Sikkim	6.00	10.00	16.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	212.00	85.00	297.00
20.	Tripura	27.00	15.00	42.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1420.00	512.00	1932.00
22.	West Bengal	208.00	68.00	276.00
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>11445.96</b>	<b>2615.52</b>	<b>14061.48</b>
Sub-Total	U. Ts.	59.60	54.47	114.07
	Central Sector	50.00	135.00	185.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11555.56</b>	<b>2804.99</b>	<b>14360.55</b>

**Privately owned hospitals, nursing homes and intensive care units in Delhi**

666. SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of privately owned and run hospitals, nursing homes and intensive care units in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have set any standards of minimum competence in respect of them; and

(c) if so, how is adherence to such standards implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Delhi Administration have granted 110 licences to private Nursing Homes/Hospitals under the Delhi Nursing Home Registration Act/ Rules, 1953.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Before Registration and during renewal of licence; the nursing home is inspected to ensure fulfilment of the stipulations made under Act/Rules,

**Putting Sikkim on Air Map**

667. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Sikkim Government for putting the State on the air map of the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to this representation?

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

(b) Air services to Gangtok can be introduced only after an airport and other infrastructural facilities have been developed. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation has already inspected a site at Panthang which is, prima facie, considered suitable for the development of an airfield for STOL type operation. Vayudoot has plans to operate to Gangtok after the airfield is ready; subject to economic viability of operations and availability of capacity.

**Maharashtra's irrigation projects pending for clearance**

668. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes for irrigation projects from Maharashtra State which are pending with Government of India for clearance;

(b) the number of cases in which clarification and/or additional information was asked for from Government of Maharashtra and when;

(c) whether it is a fact that inspite of submission of clarification and/or additional information by Government of Maharashtra the projects have not been given clearance; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) Out of the 3 major and 20 medium irrigation projects sent by the Maharashtra Government which are under technical examination by Central Water Commission one major and 9 medium projects have been processed for clearance by the Planning Commission.

18 major and 16 medium projects, have been sent back to the State Government during the period November, 1982 to February, 1986 for clarifications on technical comments.

Construction of Autobhan expressway project linking Broada and Ahmedabad

669. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's first Autobhan expressway project linking Baroda and Ahmedabad to be constructed with the aid of World Bank has since been approved and finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the work is likely to be commence and when it is likely to be completed;

(d) other projects which have been finalised out of the World Bank loan; and

(e) the details thereof including the amount of loan approved?

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

(b) The length of Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway is 92.85 km and its estimated cost is Rs. 128.40 crores.

(c) The work is expected to commence during 1986-87 and likely to be completed in 1991-92.

(d) and (e) The World Bank has approved a loan of 200 million US Dollars for development of National Highways in the Country. The details of other projects approved under World Bank loan are indicated in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

**Details of projects**

S. No.	Name of work	Cost (Rs. in crores)
1.	Widening to four lanes Murthal-Karnal section of N.H.No. 1 in Haryana (80 ms)	42.5
2.	Widening to four lands of Sarhind-Jullundur section of National Highway No. 1 in Punjab (92.2 km)	66.0
3.	Widening to four-lanes / strengthening two lanes Madras-Viluppuram section of National Highway No. 45 in Tamil Nadu. (132.2 kms)	45.6

4. Varanasi Bypass and Bridge across Ganga on National Highway No. 2 in Uttar Pradesh (28.2 km road and 1.2 km Bridge) 41.6
5. Calcutta-Palsit section of Durgapur Expressway (two-lane at grade road) in West Bengal. (64.4 kms) 48.6

**Recommendations of U.N. Committee to Relieve Congestion on Roads**

670. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Committee on Shipping Transport and Communications have made certain recommendations to relieve congestion on roads at their Ninth Session held in Bangkok during last week of December, 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to improve facilities on roads and protect damage to life and vehicles in pursuance of the above recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No specific recommendations to relieve congestion on roads were made at the Ninth Session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific Committee on Shipping Transport and Communications held at Bangkok from 10th to 16th December, 1985.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Medical facilities in Government Health Centres**

671. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the total population of the country only 30 per cent people are getting medical facilities from the Government Health Centres and in this matter Bihar occupies the lowest place at the national level; and

(b) if so, the efforts Government propose to make in the Seventh Five Year Plan to cover the rest of the population, under health services so as to provide medical facilities to the people living below the poverty line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Health services facilities are provided to the total population through a network of Primary Health Centre and sub-centres and rural dispensaries.

A study conducted by operational Research group Baroda, has brought out that only 30 per cent of the population in Bihar are using medical help from the Government resources. The study covers the States of Kerala, Gujarat and Bihar, as such the study findings can not be applied to the whole country.

(b) One of the Major factor in utilization of Government Services is the distance, as one Primary Health Centre was covering the whole population of a Community Development Block. Now a decision has been taken to have a primary health centre for 30,000 population in general (20,000 in hilly and tribal areas), and a sub-centre at 5,000 population (3,000 in hilly and tribal areas) to bring the health facilities closer to the people.

[*English*]

**Goods trains carrying double load between Ghaziabad and Mughalsarai**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for starting goods trains carrying double load between Ghaziabad and Mughalsarai; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

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

(b) After completion of preliminary trials, extended trials with 9000-tonne trains hauled by 2 locos and aided by wireless Voice Communication equipment, to ply between Ghaziabad and Mughalsarai have been ordered with effect from 1.2.1986.

**Payment to Gujarat towards Sardar Sarovar Project**

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

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has not yet paid its last year's share of Rs. 10 crores being the expenditure on the construction of Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat ;

(b) the steps taken for early payment of its share to Gujarat Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) The Government of Rajasthan have so far not paid any amount to Gujarat towards their share cost of Sardar Sarovar Project. The Government of Gujarat have already taken up this matter with Rajasthan. Central Government has also urged the Rajasthan Government to make payment. Earmarking of outlays in the State's Plan is also proposed.

**Railway line between Ranchi and Korka**

674. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to construct a railway line between Ranchi and Korka;

(b) whether the proposal has been above included in Seventh Plan;

(c) if so, the estimated cost of that proposed line; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the above proposal?

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

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**Major railway projects for North-Eastern region**

675. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that major railway projects sanctioned during the last three years for North Eastern region have not yet been undertaken/completed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the progress of work on the construction of rail-cum-road bridge across river Brahmaputra; and

(d) details of progress in conversion of Guwahati-Dibrugarh metre gauge line into broad gauge line and a new broad gauge line from Jogighopa to Guwahati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) The major project approved for the North Eastern region during the last three years is the construction of a rail-cum-road bridge across river Brahmaputra, at Jogighopa, alongwith a BG railway line from Jogighopa to Gauhati. Preliminary investigations for the rail-cum-road bridge have been carried out. Detailed designs are, however, in progress. A final location survey for the railway line from Jogighopa to Gauhati is in progress. Within the limited availability of resources, construction of the railway line from Gauhati end has been taken up. The construction of

the bridge proper will be taken up after completing the detailed designs etc. subject to availability of resources.

For conversion of the Gauhati-Dibrugarh MG line into BG a Final Location survey is in progress. In the meantime; a Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic survey has recently been completed, sponsored by the North Eastern Council, for an alternative BG route from Gauhati to Dibrugarh connecting important towns of Assam viz. Nowgong, Jorhat, Sibsagar. A decision about extension of broad gauge line beyond Gauhati will be taken after Survey Report for conversion of existing MG line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh is also received and scrutinised, subject to availability of resources.

**Conversion of M.G. line from Katihar to Siliguri and Siliguri to Alipur Duar junction**

676. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that conversion of M.G. line from Katihar to Siliguri and Siliguri to Alipur Duar junction will be taken up soon; and

(b) if so, by which time it will be completed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Diesel Loco-workshop at Alipur Duar junction**

677. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a diesel Loco-workshop at Alipur Duar junction;

(b) if so, step taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Adequate capacity being available for day to day maintenance and periodical overhaul of Diesel locomotives working on the N.F. Railway, there is at present no proposal with the Government to set up a Diesel Loco Workshop at Alipur Duar Junction.

These facilities are at present available in the N.F. Railway at Siliguri, Malda and New Gauhati.

**Dilapidated condition of Raza Library, Rampur**

678. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rampur Raza Library, Rampur possesses rarest manuscripts enshrining India's rich traditions and culture;

(b) whether manuscripts and research library is closed to researchers; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Opening of Rural Sports Centres**

679. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Rural Sports Centres opened in different States so far;

(b) the amount of Central assistance

provided to different States for such Centres during the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to enhance Central assistance; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA):

(a) A total of 1698 Rural Sports Centres functioned during 1984-85,

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) The amount of assistance for establishment of new Centres has been enhanced from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 1350/- per Centre and that for maintenance of old Centres from Rs. 450/- to Rs. 900/- per Centre with effect from the 1st April, 1985.

## Statement

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of Centres			Amount of grant released (Rs)		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	290	—	—	65,250	—
2.	Haryana	300	300	300	67,500	1,35,000	67,500
3.	Himachal Pradesh	98*	152	152	—	63,390	30,400
4.	Karnataka	200	—	200	45,000	—	90,000
5.	Kerala	—	—	68	—	—	16,200
6.	Orissa	197	261	261	44,325	53,000	51,525
7.	Rajasthan	119*	165	178	—	58,960	40,050
8.	Tamil Nadu	181	450	—	88,425	1-11,450	—
9.	Tripura	—	—	150	—	—	45,000
10.	Uttar Pradesh	—	325	346	—	67,000	72,800
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	10	—	—	3,000
12.	Goa, Daman Diu	24*	38	33	—	26,630	7,425
		1119	1981	1698	2,45,250	5,72,680	4,23,900

\* Grants for these centres were released in the subsequent year.

[*Translation*]

**Survey Conducted by World Bank Re :  
Nutrition Programmes**

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

(a) whether the World Bank had carried out any survey in India regarding the nutrition programmes and if so, whether a report has been submitted in this regard ;

(b) the total amount being spent on nutrition programmes annually by the Union Government, World Bank, National and International agencies separately : and

(c) the amount provided to the Government of Maharashtra out of that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS & WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) to (c) The World Bank has not done any country wide survey on Nutrition Programme in India. However, a mid-term evaluation of the World Bank-assisted Tamil-Nadu Integrated Nutrition Project was carried out by the Department of Evaluation and Applied Research of the State Government.

This evaluation showed that the nutrition status of children improved in the pilot block of the project in comparison with the control block. World Bank disbursement for this project was US \$ 4.4 million in 1984-85.

Ministry of Human Resource Development spent in 1984-85 an amount of Rs. 246 lakhs on the Balwadi Nutrition Programme administered through five national organisations, Maharashtra had 698 balwadis and 43,669 beneficiaries under that programme.

Department of Food spent a total amount of Rs. 73.98 lakhs on their nutrition programmes in 1984-85. Special

Nutrition Programme/nutrition component of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme is in the State Plan/Non-Plan Sector.

External food assistance comes mainly from WFP (World Food Programme), CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere) and CRS (Catholic Relief Services). WFP, CARE and CRS food assistance for 1984-85 is shown in the tables below:

**Value of World Food Programme (WFP)  
Food Assistance for Supplementary  
Nutrition Programme for 1984-85.**

State	Amount (in Rs.)
India (as a whole)	85,670,576
Maharashtra	2,440,094

**Beneficiaries under Care Food Assistance  
for the Year 1984-85**

State	School Children	Pre-School Children & mothers
India (as a whole)	5,858,000	5,184,450
Maharashtra	—	500,000

(During 1984-85, Care Supplied 121229 MTs of Food Commodities for the Beneficiaries in India, Valued at Rs. 620 millions).

**CRS Food Assistance for Nutrition  
Programme (Fy 1984)**

States	Recipients	FY 1984 Quantity (kgs)	\$ Value
India (as a whole)	691,000	35,230,212	14,860,848
Mhara- shtra	20,700	976,692	415,404



[English]

**Rules Regarding Refund on Railway  
Fares**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules in regard to refund of railway fares have been simplified by Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The rules for refund on railway tickets were simplified for the convenience of the travelling public recently. With the introduction of the new rules regarding cancellation of tickets and refund of fares from 1.1.1986, maximum number of cases have now to be settled on-the-spot at the stations. The salient features of the new rules are given below:—

**UNRESERVED TICKETS**

If an unreserved ticket is presented for cancellation within three hours after the departure of the train, fare will be refunded after deducting rupee one per ticket for all classes of travel. This deduction is for recovering the clerkage charge.

**RESERVED TICKETS**

The following cancellation charges are levied on reserved tickets when presented for refund:

(1) More than two days in advance, excluding the date of journey	A.C. Class	Rs. 15.00
	I Clas/2-Tier AC/AC Chair	Rs. 10.00
	Car	
	II Class	Rs. 5.00

(2) Two days in advance, excluding the date of journey and—

(i) Within 3 hours after departure of the train	A.C. Class I Class/2-tier AC/ AC Chair Car	Rs. 60.00 Rs. 30.90
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when the tick- tes are for upto 500 kms.	II Class	Rs. 15.00
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(ii) within 20 hrs. after departure of the train when the tickets are for more than 500 kms.

The reservation charges are not refundable.

Clerkage charge will be levied on RAC (Reservation Against Cancellation) tickets if confirmed reservation has not been provided at the time of the cancellation of the ticket. If confirmed reservation at the time of cancellation of the ticket has been provided, the cancellation charge as indicated in earlier para, will be leviable.

**CHANGE OF RESERVATION**

Preponement and postponement of

journey is permitted without levying any cancellation charges if the change of reservation is sought at least 24 hours before the scheduled departure of the train by which reservation has already been made, provided reserved accommodation is available for the day and class for which change of reservation has been asked for.

#### PARTIALLY USED TICKETS

Refund of fare will be made by the Station Masters on partially used tickets which are for more than 300 kms and which are surrendered within 24 hours of arrival of the train, provided these have endorsement for break of journey by a railway employee. Refund will be made upto Rs. 200 in case of unreserved tickets, and upto any amount in case of reserved tickets, after deducting 10% of the balance amount.

The refund will be made without any cancellation charges when a connecting train is missed at junction stations due to late running of train or both reserved and unreserved tickets returned within three hours of the arrival of train by which the passenger has travelled.

#### DISLOCATION OF TRAIN SERVICES

In case of dislocation of train journey due to accidents, breaches, floods, etc. full fare for the entire booked journey will be refunded without any deduction for the travelled portion and cancellation charges—

- (i) if railway is unable to carry the passenger to his destination within a reasonable time by making alternative arrangements, and the journey has to be terminated en-route.
- (ii) if the passenger is injured and is not in a position to resume journey, or
- (iii) in case of deceased passenger, it will be made to the next of kith or kin.

- (iv) full refund of fare including reservation charges, will be made when a train is cancelled due to unforeseen circumstances at the starting station, and if the ticket is surrendered within 3 days after the scheduled date of departure of the train.

If a passenger is unwilling to avail of alternative arrangements made for his journey in case of accidents, etc. fare for the untravelled portion of the journey shall be refunded without any cancellation charges at the station where the journey has been terminated.

#### LOST TICKETS

No refund shall be granted for a lost or misplaced ticket. Railway administration, however, may issue duplicate paper ticket indicating number of original ticket and reservation ticket on payment of a sum equivalent of 25% of the fare in lieu of the lost, torn or mutilated reserved ticket. In case of party coach ticket or a special train ticket, the sum to be paid shall be 10% of the total fare including surcharge.

#### TRAVELLING IN LOWER CLASS

If a passenger holding higher class ticket is travelling in lower class due to non-availability of room in upper class, refund of difference between the fares shall be granted at the destination or the originating station, if a certificate to that effect is collected from the railway staff on duty, provided the ticket is presented within twenty-hours of the arrival of the train.

#### NON-FUNCTIONING OF AIR-CONDITIONING

Refund for non-working of air-conditioning apparatus will be regulated on the basis of difference in fare for the class for which the ticket is held and the next lower class. In case of ticket for I Class air-conditioned class, the difference between the air-conditioned class fare and first class fare will be...

conditioned ticket, the difference between second class sleeper Mail/Express fare and two-tier A.C. fare including surcharge will be paid. Similarly against the ticket for air-conditioned chair car, the difference between A.C. Chair Car fare and second class Mail and Express fare will be paid. The refund will be made for the portion journey during which the air-conditioning had not worked, on production of ticket within 20 hours of arrival of the train, alongwith a certificate from the conductor, guard, or the travelling ticket examiner, giving full particulars about the number of the coach, ticket number and the stations between which the air-conditioning had not worked.

#### RETURN JOURNEY TICKETS

No refund shall be granted on the unused portion of the concessional return tickets. When a return ticket is issued without any concession, it shall be treated as two single journey tickets and the refund shall be granted accordingly. The Station Masters of the stations from which the journey has to commence will also grant refund on reserved tickets issued by other stations. They have also been authorised to revalidate return journey reserved tickets by alternative trains.

#### REFUND IN OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES

Where the refund in respect of tickets is not admissible at the station, passengers can apply to the Chief Commercial Suptds. (Refund) of the Railway from which the ticket was purchased. They have to obtain a ticket deposit receipt from an authorised railway official for this purpose and send it along with their application for refund.

[*Translation*]

#### Conversion of Mansi Saharsa Metre Gauge Line into Broad Gauge Line

682. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

... propose to

convert Mansi-Saharsa metre gauge line into broad gauge line; and

(b) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In view of the severe constraint of resources and very heavy commitments on Gauge Conversion Projects already in hand, it is not possible to consider this section for taking up for gauge conversion.

[*English*]

#### Work Disruptions and Industrial Disputes in Paradip Port

683. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have lately been frequent work disruptions and industrial disputes in 20-year old Paradip port affecting its day-to-day effective functioning;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there does not exist any statutory Dock Labour Board (DLB) with power to regulate deploying and working conditions of clearing and forwarding workers at this port;

(d) if so, reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to tone up the working of this port particularly the efficient handling of the cargo traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) \* Since January, 1985, there have been stoppages of work on eight occasions by the clearing and forwarding work force in a private pool at Paradip Port for various reasons such as non-payment of wages, demand for parity with the listed workers

of Port Trust, demand for office and residential accommodation etc. The listed workers of Paradip Port Trust also went on strike from 2.1.1986 to 6-2-1986 against the decision of the Port Management for discontinuing the practice to book labour gangs for operations carried out by grabs where no gang is actually required.

(c) and (d) Paradip Port has no Dock Labour Board. The ship to shore and shore to ship operations are carried out by the Port's main listed workers under a Scheme framed under section 42 of the Major Port Trusts Act. The clearing and forwarding operations are outside the purview of the Scheme and are carried out by the clearing and forwarding workers in a private pool.

(e) The Settlement dated 5.2.1986 between the Paradip Port Trust and the unions, *inter alia*, provides that the existing clearing and forwarding workers would form a Labour Contract Cooperative Society to carry out clearing and forwarding operations in Paradip Port.

#### Review of MBBS Curriculum

684. SHRI BANSWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to review the MBBS curriculum in the country;

(b) if so, on what basis; and

(c) the purpose likely to be served after reviewing the MBBS curriculum ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Medical Council of India which has been statutorily charged with the responsibility of maintaining uniform minimum standard of medical education the country has been reviewing and revising the undergraduate curriculum from time to time so as to meet the needs of the country including the needs of people in rural areas. The Government of India had also set up a Medical Education Review Committee in

September, 1981 to review the present medical education system, in the context of the National commitment to attain the goal of Health for All by the year 2000 A.D. through the universal provision of Primary Health Care. On receipt of the report of the Review Committee, an Empowered Committee was appointed which has submitted its report to the Government. The report is being further processed.

#### Replacement of old pipeline and Drainage system of railway workshop, Jamalpur

685. SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been complaints regarding the manufacturing of sewage, sewerage and effluents discharge system of railway workshop Jamalpur;

(b) whether the 100-year old pipeline and drainage system has been overaged and needs complete change over; and

(c) if so, the status and condition of the present system and the contemplated action by Government ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Condition of pipeline and drainage system within Railway area is satisfactory. Outside drains are maintained by Jamalpur Municipality.

#### Behrampur (Nangaldam) Bilaspur Mandi/ Rampur B.G. Line Project

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

(a) whether the report of the Traffic-Survey conducted as deposit work on behalf of the Himachal Pradesh Government by Northern Railway for BEHRAMPUR (NANGALDAM) BILASPUR-MANDI/RAMPUR Broad Gauge Railway line has since been received and examined;

(b) if so, the contents of the report and the likely date of sanction of the project;

(c) if not, the dates on which the Survey was commenced, completed and the report submitted to the Railway Board; and

(d) the likely date by which the examination of the report would be completed and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) An Engineering cum-Traffic feasibility Study has recently been conducted for a new B.G. line from Bhanupali (on the Sirhind-Nangal Dam line) to Rampur Bushahr in Himichal Pradesh. The Project reports have been received.

The total length of this line is expected to be 182 Kms., and its anticipated cost is Rs. 510 crores. According to this Report the return on investment is negative.

In view of the severe constraint of resources and heavy commitments already in hand, there is no proposal to take up construction of this major project, at present.

**Merger of Heun Tsang Memorial Hall  
with Nava Nalanda Mahavihara**

687. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 310 on 24 July, 1985 regarding management of Heun Tsang Memorial at Nalanda and state :

(a) whether any decision regarding the merger of the Heun Tsang Memorial Hall with the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda and to establish an autonomous organisation has since been taken;

(b) if so, when and its details; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTGI) : (a) and (b) The proposal has been agreed to in principle by the Government of Bihar who are working out the modalities and the terms and conditions of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara to the autonomous organisation proposed to be established under the control of the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise.

**Erratic Ganga Threat to Calcutta and  
Haldia Ports**

689. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the erratic behaviour of the Ganga in South 24 Parganas, especially all along the long stretch between the coastal town of Diamond Harbour and the Sagar Island, seems to have endangered the safety of the Calcutta Port as well as the newly set up free trade centre at Falta;

(b) if so, whether any expert study has been appointed to suggest appropriate measures; and

(c) whether any scheme has been drawn up to save both the Calcutta and Haldia ports from the erratic Ganga threat and if so, its capital Outlay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) In some of the reaches between Diamond Harbour and Saugor Island, there is heavy erosion on the banks of Ganga, which are being controlled. The river has generally no draught problems in the navigation channel between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour. The newly set up free trade zone and Falta is at 20 KM upstream of Diamond Harbour and is not in any way affected by the stretch of the river between Diamond Harbour and Saugor Island. However, the left bank of the river at Falta free trade zone is experiencing erosion.

(b) and (c) A study of the problem has been completed and the remedial measures for bank protection are being suggested to the State Government. Since 1978, extensive prototype, hydraulic and mathematical model studies were also undertaken to improve the stretch between Diamond Harbour and Saugor Island. The results of this study were examined also by foreign experts. A comprehensive scheme for improvement of draught in the navigational channels leading to the Ports of Calcutta and Haldia had been sanctioned in August, 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.50 crores and is under execution.

**Action taken to Improve Efficiency and Effectiveness of the working of DTC**

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

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Delhi Transport Corporation on advertising its achievements in the local dailies;

(b) how far the claims made in the said advertisement 'DTC Changes Gear—And sets

new urban transportation in India' reconcile with its actual services;

(c) whether Government are aware of DTC's erratic and undependable services, heavy incidence of missing trips particularly on busy routes drivers not stopping buses at the stands misbehaviour of the crew with the passengers, running of buses even when passengers are in the process of getting in and getting down and its high rate of daily accidents; and

(d) the positive action being taken to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the working of the D.T.C. particularly in view of the expanding population of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Rs. 1.11 approximately.

(b) As a result of the efforts made during the last few months, the Corporation has brought about improvements in its over-all operations as could be seen from the following comparative data :—

Period	Buses on Road daily	Trips operated daily	Kms. operated daily in lakhs.	Passenger carried daily in lakhs.	Daily income Rs. in lakhs	Accident rate per one lakh Kms.
1982-83	3502	41832	7.74	34.37	15.37	2.08
1983-84	4101	47312	9.01	37.62	17.59	1.61
1984-85	4410	58960	9.47	39.15	18.50	1.47
1985-Dec.	4920	53467	10.57	46.46	21.39	1.37

Further, operational ratio (% of trips operated to trips scheduled) increased from 87.75% during December, 1980 to 89.64 during December, 1985. Fleet utilisation (percentage of buses on road) and vehicle utilisation (kms. per bus per day) which had gone down from 86.97% and 217 respectively in December, 1983 to 78.18

and 215 in December, 1984 has been checked and improved to 86.59% and 226 in December, 1985.

(c) and (d) With a view to further improve operational efficiency of the DTC, a detailed action Plan for the year 1986-87 has been drawn which includes the follow-

ing important features :—

- (i) Replacement of over-aged buses;
- (ii) Development of associated infra-structural facilities like depots and terminals;
- (iii) Laying down of norms and targets in respect of various performance para-meters;
- (iv) Decentralisation of the functioning by setting up of four regions under the charge of Deputy General Manager;
- (v) Development of computer based management information system;
- (vi) Route rationalisation;
- (vii) Instruction to the Officers for travel in cognito in the buses with a view to check crew behaviour;
- (viii) Deployment of traffic inspectors at various locations for speedy clearance of traffic.
- (ix) Setting up of mobile squads to check the crew behaviour.
- (x) Initiation of a number of welfare measures such as better canteen facilities, construction of dormitory accommodation, functioning of the grievances redressal system, with a view to create better industrial relations, setting up of Central Complaint Cell at Head-quarter and Regional Complaint Cells at various points for receiving public-complaints, even on telephone, round the clock.
- (xi) Re-organisation of the system of procurement, with a view to make available essential spare parts to expedite the repair and maintenance activities in the quickest possible time and control of inventory.

#### Cancer units in the country

691. SHRI CHINTAMNAI JENA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the dreadful disease cancer has been spreading in the country particularly amongst the poor people;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to detect and cure this disease;

(c) the number of cancer units functioning in the country and their location; and

(d) the number of cancer units likely to be opened during the Seventh Five Year Plan and their location?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA RUMAR) : (a) Cancer is a world wide disease and is prevalent in India also. No information is available whether it is spreading particularly amongst poor people. With industrialisation and changing life style its incidence can rise.

(b) The Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched the Cancer Research & Treatment Programme in 1975 and under this Programme Regional Cancer Centres have been set up at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Gauhati, Madras and Trivandrum and another Regional Centre is functioning at Bombay; which is supported by the Department of Atomic Energy Further Central assistance of Rs. 12.00 lacs/50.00 thousands is being given to State Government/Voluntary institutions for installation of a Cobalt Therapy unit/setting up of an early cancer detection centre.

(c) There are 10 Regional Cancer Centres; 43 Medical Colleges with radiotherapy facilities; 44, non-medical colleges, hospitals with Radiotherapy facilities; 28 early Cancer Detection Centres and 25 PAP Smear Centres functioning in the country. As regards their location etc., a list of all these centres is enclosed as in attached statement.

(d) At present there is no proposal to recognise any new Regional Cancer Centre in the 7th Five Year Plan.

#### Statement

#### REGIONAL CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CENTRES

1. Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute (M.P. Shah Cancer Hospital), Ahmedabad,
2. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.
3. Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay.
4. Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta.
5. Regional Cancer Centre, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.
6. Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati.
7. Cancer Hospital and Research Institute (Jan Vikas Nyas), Gwalior.
8. Cancer Institute (W.I.A.), Adyar, Madras.
9. Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
10. Regional Cancer Centre, Medical College, Campus, Trivandrum.

#### LIST OF INSTITUTIONS WITH RADIOTHERAPY FACILITIES

(OTHER THAN MEDICAL COLLEGES)

#### ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Bibi General Hospital and Cancer Institute, Hyderabad.
2. Govt. Hospital, Kakinada.

#### ASSAM

3. B.B. Cancer Institute, Gauhati,

#### BIHAR

4. Meherbai Tata Hospital, Jamshedpur.

#### CHANDIGARH

5. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh.

#### GOA

6. Goa Cancer Society, Panaji.

#### GUJARAT

7. Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad.
8. S.V.S. General Hospital, Ahmedabad.
9. N.P. Cancer Hospital, Rajkot.
10. Lion's Cancer Detection Centre, Surat.

#### JAMMU AND KASHMIR

11. Sher-e-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar.

#### KARNATAKA

12. Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.
13. Karnataka Cancer and Research Institute, Hubli.

#### KERALA

14. District Hospital, Ernakulam.
15. Amala Cancer Centre, Trichur.

#### MADHYA PRADESH

16. Cancer Hospital (Jan Vikas Nyas), Gwalior.
17. Cancer Hospital, Indore.
18. Padhar Hospital, Padhar (Betul).



**MAHARASHTRA**

19. Nanavati Hospital, Bombay.
20. Bombay Hospital, Bombay.
21. Jaslok Hospital, Bombay.
22. Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay.
23. Wanless Hospital, Miraj.
24. R.S.T. Cancer Hospital, Nagpur.
25. Ruby Hall Clinic, Pune.
26. Sidheswar Cancer Hospital, Solapur.

**PUNJAB**

27. Mohan Oswal Cancer Hospital, Ludhiana.
28. Thai Oswal Cancer Hospital, Ludhiana.

**TAMILNADU**

29. Christian Cancer Centre, Ambilikarai.
30. Arignar Anna Cancer Centre, Kanchipuram.
31. G.K. Naidu Memorial Hospital, Coimbatore.
32. Govt. Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.
33. Premier Radiological Institute, Madras.
34. Rai's Cancer Institute, Madras.
35. Cancer Institute (W.I.A.), Adyar, Madras.
36. International Cancer Centre, Neyyor.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

37. K.N.M. Hospital, Allahabad.

38. Poddar Cancer Hospital, Gorakhpur.
39. J.K. Institute of Radiology, Kanpur.

**TRIPURA**

40. Cancer Hospital, Agartala.

**WEST BENGAL**

41. Cancer Centre and Welfare Home, Calcutta.
42. Chittaranjan National Cancer Centre, Calcutta.
43. Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research (SSKM Hospital), Calcutta.

**LIST OF MEDICAL COLLEGES WITH RADIOTHERAPY FACILITIES****ANDHRA PRADESH**

1. M.N.J. Cancer Hospital, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.
2. K.G. Medical College, Vishakapatnam.

**ASSAM**

3. Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.

**BIHAR**

4. Medical College Hospital, Patna.

**GUJARAT**

5. Medical College Hospital, Vadodara.

**HARYANA**

6. Medical College Hospital, Rohtak.

**JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

7. Medical College Hospital, Srinagar.

**KARNATAKA**

8. Victoria Hospital, Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore.  
9. Kasturba Medical College Hospital, Manipal.

**KERALA**

10. Medical College Hospital, Kottayam.  
11. Medical College Hospital, Calicut.  
12. Medical College Hospital, Trivandrum.

**MADHYA PRADESH**

13. Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.  
14. Medical College Hospital, Jabalpur.  
15. Medical College Hospital, Raipur.

**MAHARASHTRA**

16. Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad.  
17. Armed Forces Command Hospital, Pune.

**DELHI**

18. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.  
19. Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan Hospital, New Delhi.  
20. Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

**ORISSA**

21. Medical College Hospital, Berhampur.

22. S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.

**PONDICHERRY**

23. Jawaharlal Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Pondicherry.

**PUNJAB**

24. B.J. Medical College, Amritsar.  
25. Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.  
26. Medical College Hospital, Patiala.

**RAJASTHAN**

27. S.P. Medical College, Bikaner.  
28. S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.  
29. Medical College Hospital, Jodhpur.  
30. R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur.

**TAMILNADU**

31. Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras Medical College, Madras.  
32. Stanley Medical College, Madras.  
33. Govt. Rajaji Hospital, Madurai Medical College, Madurai.  
34. Christian Medical College, Vellore.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

35. S.N. Medical College, Agra.  
36. Medical College Hospital, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.  
37. K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.  
38. Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

## WEST BENGAL

39. Medical College, Bankura.

40. Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

41. Nil Ratan Sarkar Medical College, Calcutta.

42. R.G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta.

## CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT PROGRAMME

## Grants for Setting up Early Cancer Detection Centres

Year	State/UT	Institution	Amount	Remarks	
1980-81 (8 Centres)	Orissa	1. S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.	0.5 lakhs		
		2. VSS Medical College Burla.	—do—		
		3. MKKGG Medical College, Berhampur.	—do—		
	Tripura	1. G.B. Hospital, Agartala	—do—		
	Sikkim	1. STMM Hospital Gangtok.	—do—		
	Andhra Pradesh	1. MNJ Cancer Hospital and Radium Institute, Hyderabad.	—do—		
	Karnataka	1. A.R. Hospital, Mysore	—do—		
		2. K.G. Hospital, Rubli.	—do—		
	1981-82 (6 Centres)	Kerala	1. Distt. Hospital, Palghat.	—do—	
			2. General Hospital Ernaculam.	—do—	
Gujarat		1. MP Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.	—do—		
		2. Medical College Hospital, Baroda.	—do—		
		3. Lion's Cancer Detection Centre Trust, Surat.	—do—		

1	2	3	4	5
	Maharashtra	1. Indian Cancer Society, Sholapur.	—do—	
1982-83 (2 Centres from Govt. Grant, 7 Centres from WHO grant).	Maharashtra	1. Medical College Hospital, Nagpur. 2. Medical College Hospital, Aurangabad.	—do— Govt. grant. —do— Govt. grant.	
	U.P.	1. S.N. Medical College, Agra. 2. BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur.	Equipments worth Rs. 1.00 lakhs (Approx) —do—	WHO Grant. —do—
	West Bengal	B.S. Medical College, Gorakhpur.	Equipment worth Rs. 1.00 lakhs (Approx.)	WHO grant
	Punjab	Govt. Medical College, Patiala.	—do—	—do—
	Rajasthan	S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.	—do—	—do—
	Assam	Assam Medical Collge, Dibrugarh	—do—	—do—
	Manipur	Regional Medical College, Imphal.	—do—	—do—
1983-84	Goa	Goa Medical College	0.5 lakhs	Govt. grant
1984-85	Assam	Medical College, Gauhati	—do—	—do—
	U.P.	Maharani Laxmi Bai Medical College, Jhansi.	—do—	—do—
	Tamilnadu	Village Vaniyachavadi Chinglepattu Distt. by Punjab Association	—do—	—do—
1985-86		St. Stephen Hospital, Tis Hazari, Delhi.	—do—	—do—

**Post Partum PAP Smear testing Units approved in various medical colleges  
running post-partum programmes :**

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh    | —1. Govt. Maternity Hospital,<br>Hyderabad.                              |
| 2. Assam             | —2. Medical College, Silchar.  |
| 3. Bihar             | —3. Medical College, Mujaffarpur.<br>—4. Medical College, Laheria Serai. |
| 4. Gujarat           | —5. Medical College, Surat.  |
| 5. Haryana           | —6. Medical College, Rohtak.   |
| 6. Himanchal Pradesh | —7. Medical College, Simla.  |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir   | —8. Medical College, Jammu.  |
| 8. Kerala            | —9. Medical College, Allappay.   |
| 9. Karnataka         | 10. Medical College, Bellacy.<br>11. Medical College, Mysore.            |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh   | 12. Medical College, Gwalior.  |
| 11. Maharashtra      | *13. Medical College, Nagpur.<br>*14. Medical College, Aurangabad.       |
| 12. Manipur          | *15. Regional Medical College, Imphal.                                   |
| 13. Orissa           | *16. Medical College, Berhampur.   |
| 14. Rajasthan        | 17. Medical College, Jodhpur.  |
| 15. Punjab           | *18. Medical College, Patiala.   |
| 16. Tamilnadu        | 19. Medical College, Chingliput.<br>20. Medical College, Madurai.        |
| 17. Uttar Pradesh    | *21. Medical College, Agra.<br>*22. Medical College, Gorakhpur.          |
| 18. West Bengal      | *23. Medical College, Bankura.<br>24. Medical College, Burdwan.          |
| 19. Delhi            | 25. Lady Hardinge Medical College<br>and Hospital, New Delhi.            |

\* These eight centres are combined units with Early Cancer Detection Centres set up from Govt. or WHO Grants:

**Financial Assistance to Orissa for Eradication of Leprosy**

692. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme of eradication of leprosy by the Orissa Government has suffered a major setback after the union Government decided against granting financial assistance for the programme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Centre had assured to give 100 per cent financial assistance for the programme;

(c) if so, the reasons for not releasing the aid; and

(d) whether the State Government has requested the Centre to release the assistance immediately so that the programme of eradication of leprosy may not suffer and if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d) Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme which is being implemented as 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme, grant-in-aid are sanctioned to the States including the Government of Orissa. The entire expenditure incurred by the States during Plan period is met under the programme. The Central assistance is released to the States on quarterly basis in accordance with the prescribed procedure. During 1985-86 against an allocation of Rs. 46 lakhs, Cash assistance of Rs. 34.50 lakhs has already been released in 3 quarterly instalments. Based upon their expenditure (both actual and anticipated) the final instalment will be released to Orissa State before the end of the Financial year 1985-86.

**Non-Utilisation of Train Rakes Due to Halts at terminals for Long Hours**

693. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passenger train rakes stand at terminals for very long hours;

(b) whether it is a fact that hours of terminal halts are generally less in the last decade's new train-pairs and more in previous passenger train-pairs;

(c) whether the new Gomti Express from Lucknow halts only for less than 3 hours in New Delhi while old Lucknow Mail rake halts for 14 hrs. in Delhi, resulting its non-utilisation for long hours; and

(d) whether rake link revision was ordered in 1984 to stop the waste of coaches and, if so, the reasons these orders were not followed for the last 2 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) Yes Sir; in some cases they do.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) More terminal time is provided at that station where a rake gets primary maintenance. Gomti Express has a lie over of less than 2 hours at New Delhi as its rake is maintained at Lucknow whereas Lucknow mail has a lie over of 13 hrs. 25 minutes because it gets maintenance at New Delhi and leaves at a time convenient to the passengers.

(d) Integration of rakes is a continuous process and the same has been done at the time of change of each time table, to varying degrees, during the last 4-5 years.

[*Translation*]

**Aid Given to Voluntary Organisations for Adult Education**

694. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the names of the voluntary organisations in each State/union territory to whom financial assistance has been given by Government for adult education during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the amount granted to each of these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROH-ATGI) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT—2081/86]

[*English*]

**Baghua Major Irrigation Project**

695. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed at the outset for the completion of Baghua Major Irrigation Project in Ganjam District of Orissa;

(b) when the work on this project started and when the project is going to be completed;

(c) the amount allocated for the project by the Central Government and the amount actually paid;

(d) whether World Bank is financing this project ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Stage—I of Baghua Project has since been completed during 1971-78. Preliminary works on Baghua Stage—II were taken up during the V Plan, but due to scarcity of resources, the Project estimated to cost about Rs. 8 crores, is expected to be completed in the VIII Plan.

(c) Central Government does not provide an funds for execution of irrigation projects.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Workshop on Child Survival and Development**

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

(a) whether a 3 day workshop on child survival and development was held in New Delhi under the aegis of United Nations International Child Emergency Fund and the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development in the first-second week of January this year;

(b) if so, whether a suggestion for a separate Ministry for Children was made therein;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) other suggestions made at the workshop with Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The workshop was on "Establishing a Monitoring System for Child Survival and Development in India."

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The workshop reached consensus on several important components of the child monitoring system : need for disaggregated data for geographic, socio-economic and cultural sub-groups; need for further work to identify a minimum set of core indicators; improvements in existing data system; use of various methodologies and categories of institutions; training of functionaries ; longitudinal data collection.

The workshop also recommended the setting up of a Working Group under the overall coordination of NIPCCD and UNICEF—

(i) to finalise a list of critical indicators of child survival and development which could be implemented in a phased manner ; and

(ii) to prepare a work plan specifying the scope and details of activities

in different stages with targetted outputs, participate agents (institutions and persons responsible), time frame for implementation, mid-course review and conclusion of each stage and budget requirements.

The Government has accepted the recommendation.

[*Translation*]

**Doubling of the Kiul-Bhagalpur Railway Track**

697. SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the position in regard to the doubling of the Kiul-Bhagalpur railway track in Eastern Railway;

(b) the time by which this work will be completed; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Present progress of approved work of patch doubling on Kiul-Jamalpur-Bhagalpur section is 25%.

(b) Its completion will depend on availability of funds in the coming years.

(c) The present sanctioned cost of the approved project is Rs. 16.80 crores.

[*English*]

**Development of Backward Areas in Chronically Flood Affected Areas**

698. SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state.

(a) whether a National Committee on the development of backward areas in rel-

ation to chronically flood affected areas has recommended any identification criteria ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has been taken to ameliorate the nature's direct havoc on the population of the chronically flooded areas such as Monghyr district of Bihar?

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

(a) and (b) The National Committee on the development of backward areas, in their report (November 1981) has recommended the following criteria for identification of the chronically flood prone areas:—

(i) Flood frequency of atleast once in three years.

(ii) Flood duration of atleast 7 days period at a stretch.

(iii) Flood depth of more than the standing paddy at that time ; and

(iv) Flash floods with strong current liable to uproot plants even if the duration is less than 7 days.

(c) For providing protection to areas seriously affected by floods, the State Government is taking up construction of embankments and anti-erosion works. For the diara lands of Monghyr district, the State Government have undertaken surveys and investigations, as recommended by the High Level Expert Committee which was constituted by the State and which submitted its Report in January 1985.

**Acquiring Airbuses by Air India**

699. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :  
SHRI YASWANT RAO GAD-  
AKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Air India in finalising the financial arrangements for



acquiring six Airbuses, has given a go-by to its earlier move to have a couple of aircraft on lease or buy them on instalment basis and has now opted for the outright purchase of the aircraft;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) details of financial arrangements made for purchase of aircrafts?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :** (a) and (b) The financial benefits accruing to Air India by lease/instalment sale on the basis of the offers received did not compare favourably with the conventional loan-purchase pattern. Moreover, the parties offering lease/instalment sale were not able to produce an acceptable methodology for the financing package.

(c) The financing package, totalling US\$ 443 million consists of : (i) Export Credit Equivalent to US\$ 220 million from a consortium of banks led by Barclays Bank, London.

(ii) A Euro dollar loan of US\$ 173 million from a consortium of banks led by Barclays Bank, London; and

(iii) Yen 10 billion (Equivalent to US dollar 50 million) from a consortium of banks led by Fuji, Tokai and Daichikangyo bank of Japan.

**Printing of Reservation/Cancellation Forms in Kannada by Southern Railway**

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

(a) whether the Reservation/Cancellation forms are printed in Kannada also by Southern Railway since Kannada is the regional language of Karnataka; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider printing the same in Kannada?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, the stock of forms in Kannada have got exhausted. Orders have, therefore, been given to print them again and supply them to reservation offices situated in Karnataka State early.

**Queue System for un-reserved Compartments at Bangalore City Railway Station**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that at Bangalore City Railway Station, in different trains, certain persons push genuine passengers out, enter the un-reserved compartments and occupy seats and vacate these by taking money; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to introduce queue system for un-reserved compartments in different trains at Bangalore City Railway Station ?

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

(b) Queue system has been introduced at Bangalore City for regulating entry into unreserved coaches of three B.G. trains at present. These trains are 40 Brindavan Express, 127 Karnataka Express and 130 Udyan Express.

**Medical Panel Scheme of DTC**

**702. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the multi-crore medical bill racket of Delhi Transport Corporation and any action taken against those involved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Medical Panel Scheme has been suspended and a new scheme has been worked out for giving medical assistance to its employees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) On the basis of cases of misuse detected by the DTC, 352 Doctors and 117 Chemists were depanelled, the services of one employee were terminated. A Committee has been constituted to enquire, among other things, whether adequate checks were exercised over the misuse of the facility. The DTC has also been asked to identify all cases of suspected misuse of benefits of the Medical Scheme and to entrust the same to CBI, who have been requested to investigate all such cases.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The revised Scheme is as follows:—

- (i) Definition of 'Family' in the existing scheme is modified to conform to the definition in the All India Service and Central (Civil) Services Medical Attendance Rules.
- (ii) The ceiling for reimbursement for medical expenses would be one month's salary (comprising basic pay plus DA) subject to a maximum of Rs. 1200/- per annum.
- (iii) The panel of Doctors/Specialists/Chemists drawn in accordance with the old scheme is dispensed with, with effect from 1-2-1986.
- (iv) The employees shall pay consultation fee and charges for medicines to the doctors and Chemists direct and claim reimbursement from DTC subject to the ceiling indicated at (ii) above.
- (v) Reimbursement of hospitalization charges would be restricted to the charges payable had the hospitalization been in Government/Muni-

cipal Hospital. These would however, exclude diet charges.

- (vi) Full reimbursement allowed for specialised treatment and check up in respect of T.B., Cancer, polio-myelitis and Mental diseases provided the treatment received is in a recognised hospital/institution for such diseases. Reimbursement allowed in this case will be over and above the ceiling fixed for reimbursement of medical expenses in ordinary cases.

#### Delhi University Teachers' Strike

703. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :  
 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :  
 SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :  
 SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :  
 DR. G.S. RAJHANS :  
 DR. B.L. SHAILESH :  
 SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :  
 SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA :  
 SYED SHAHABUDDIN :  
 PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :  
 SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) whether teaching and non-teaching staff of Delhi University have submitted their demands to the authorities concerned;

(b) whether teaching staff of Delhi University are on a prolonged strike; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c) The Delhi University Teachers' Association had gone on strike w.e.f. December 10, 1985, to press their demand. Their main demands were : (1) withdrawal of UGC's instructions regarding

the termination of the Merit Promotion Scheme ; (2) improvement of housing facilities ; (3) sanction of stagnation removal increments for selection grade lecturers in colleges; and (4) institution of Professor's Grade in Colleges. As a result of the efforts made by the Delhi University, the UGC and the Government, the DUTA has withdrawn the strike and teaching has been resumed in the University and the Colleges w.e.f. February 23, 1986.

The Delhi University and College Karamcharis Union has also submitted a representation to the Delhi University and the UGC demanding inter-alia revision of scales of pay of certain library and Laboratory staff. The representation is receiving attention of the U.G.C.

#### National Highway Projects

704. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHNAIK  
Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently approved certain projects relating to National Highways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the allocation of funds, Statewise, made the during current financial year?

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

(b) Details of 8 major projects, recently approved for Rs. 431.00 crores, are given in Statement—I. Besides, several hundred medium and minor works aggregating to about Rs. 95.00 crores have been sanctioned during 1985-86. The statement of Statewise funds allocated during current financial year is given in statement—II.

#### Statement—I

#### Details of Projects

S. No.	Name of Work	Cost (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Strengthening Hyderabad-Nagpur and Hyderabad-Bangalore Sections of National Highway No. 7 in Andhra Pradesh	29.3
2.	Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway in Gujarat.	128.4
3.	Widening to four lanes Murthal-Karnal Section of National Highway No. 1 in Haryana.	42.5
4.	Widening to four lanes of Sarhind-Jullundur Section of National Highway No. 1 in Punjab.	66.0
5.	Strengthening Thane-Nasik Section of National Highway No. 3 in Maharashtra.	29.0
6.	Widening to four-lanes/strengthening two lanes Madras-Villupuram Section of National Highway No. 45 in Tamil Nadu.	45.6

7. Varanasi Bypass and Bridge across Ganga on National Highway No. 2 in Uttar Pradesh.	41.6
8. Calcutta-Palsit Section of Durgapur Expressway (Two-lane at grade road) in West Bengal	48.6
TOTAL :	431.0

## Statement—II

*Statement Showing the Revised Allocation of Funds to the States for National Highway (Original) Works During 1985-86*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of States/U.Ts.	Allocation for 1985-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1600.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.00
3.	Assam	850.00
4.	Bihar	1300.00
5.	Chandigarh	5.00
6.	Delhi	200.00
7.	Goa, Daman & Diu	360.00
8.	Gujarat	1200.00
9.	Haryana	620.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	420.00
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	600.00
12.	Karnataka	1200.00
13.	Kerala	980.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1250.00
15.	Maharashtra	1225.00
16.	Manipur	185.00
17.	Meghalaya	450.00
18.	Nagaland	50.00

19. Orissa	820.00
20. Pondicherry	50.00
21. Punjab	850.00
22. Rajasthan	800.00
23. Tamil Nadu	1100.00
24. Uttar Pradesh	1950.00
25. West Bengal	830.00
26. C.R.R.I.	5.00
27. B.R.D.B.	1450.00
	TOTAL : 20400.00

*[Translation]***Non-acceptance of Research Papers in Hindi by I.I.T. Delhi**

705. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED :  
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :  
 DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR  
 TRIPATHI :  
 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :  
 SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has refused to accept Research Papers, like project papers etc., in Hindi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to give clear cut guidelines to the Institute to obviate any discrimination of this kind now or in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (c) The thesis, written in Hindi, by a student of Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, as part of the

requirements for award of M. Tech. degree, has been accepted by the IIT authorities, for assessment.

*[English]***New drug for cancer cure**

706. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED :  
 Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported research on a new drug for cancer cure by isolating a lectin from the seed of a jack fruit, conducted by certain biochemists of the Regional Cancer Centre at Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the possibilities of detection and treatment of the cancer; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any further steps in the matter?

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

(b) The report from the Regional

Cancer Centre, Trivandrum states that they are isolating and screening a number of plant lectins and testing for tissue specificity. So far, only the lectin from jack-fruit seeds proved to have specificity to tumour cells.

(c) The developments are still at an experimental stage.

**Ratio of patients and doctors in rural and urban areas**

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

(a) the present ratio of patients and doctors in the country in rural and urban areas for the present;

(b) whether some provision has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan to bring the ratio of patients and doctors at par in rural and urban areas; and

(c) in case sufficient qualified doctors are not available in the country, what remedial steps Government propose to take to bring down the ratio of patients and doctors to the barest minimum during the Seventh Plan Period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The information on ratio of patients to doctors is not collected. However, available figures indicate that there is one doctor for 2,500 people for the country as a whole. Figures are not available separately for rural and urban areas. There are 1,945 hospitals and 69,000 beds in rural areas and 5,424 hospitals and 4,46,000 beds in urban areas. The figures do indicate that urban areas have better medical facilities than rural areas. To remedy the situation, Government has proposed to open about 12,000 new PHCs and about 1,500 rural hospitals during the VII Five Year Plan.

There are 106 medical colleges in the country with an average annual admission

strength of 12,000 per year. It is considered that the present out turn of the medical colleges would be sufficient to meet the requirement of the country. However, Government have recommended to the State Governments various incentives for the Government doctors to serve in rural areas. In regard to private practitioners, nationalised banks offer loans at lower rate of interest and state governments have also their own scheme of incentives.

**Permission to voluntary organisations to start medical colleges**

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to start medical college in rural areas and giving permission to the voluntary institutions to start medical colleges in various States;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and particulars of voluntary institutions who have come forward for setting up such medical colleges in different States; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Sub-cultural centre in Srisailam (A.P.)**

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

(a) whether a sub-cultural Centre is proposed to be located at Srisailam in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be sanctioned for that purpose and the details of the likely activities of the sub-cultural Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b) Since the Memorandum of Association of the Zonal Cultural Centres provides for the establishment of sub-centres, the setting up of a sub-centre at Srisaigram is to be considered by the South Zone Cultural Centre. The details are to be worked out by the Governing Body of the Centre in consultation with the Andhra Pradesh Government.

#### Indira Gandhi Canal

710. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the time by which Indira Gandhi Canal Project will be completed and water made available in Jhunjhunu area in Rajasthan where people have to go on camels to fetch water from a distance of 8 to 10 kilometers?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : As per project Report of 1984, the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project is proposed to be completed by 1994-95. It is reported that the State Government has not yet finalised the proposal for supplying drinking water to Jhunjhunu town.

[*Translation*]

#### Coach repairing factory at Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)

711. SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government propose to establish a coach repairing factory in Jhunjhunu area of Rajasthan where sufficient vacant land and labour are available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Adequate capacity exists for repairs to the coaches working in the Rajasthan area. Therefore, there is no proposal with the Government to set up a coach repairing workshop at Jhunjhunu. These facilities in Rajasthan area are at present available at Ajmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur.

[*English*]

#### Performance of Orissa on family planning

712. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of State Government of Orissa on the family welfare front has not been satisfactory; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of State of Orissa and the factors responsible for the performance on this front?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) At the end of the Sixth Plan the estimated Couple Protection Rate in the state of Orissa was 31.0% as compared to All India level of 32.3%. Detailed guidelines have been issued to the States to step up performance by increasing demand for contraception through improved communication approaches, expanding and improving the quality of outreach services, promoting greater community participation, enhancing child survival rates; and re-organising programme structure and improving its management.

#### Contract for Catering at Srinagar Airport

713. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether tenders for contract for catering at Civil Aerodrome, Srinagar were called for in September, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the contract had been allotted to the highest bidder;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the amount of money received from the contractor per month and since when?

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

(b) to (d) The contract was awarded to the highest bidder in the tenders invited in September, 1982, but actual possession of the restaurant premises could not be given to the awardee as the ex-contractor did not vacate the premises and instead obtained a "stay order" in a suit filed before the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir. As the case is sub judice, no licence fee is being recovered from the ex-contractor and he continues to provide catering services at Srinagar airport.

**Reporting Incidence of Contagious, Infectious and Transmittive Diseases**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no accurate system of assessing incidence of various contagious, infectious and transmittive diseases in Delhi and elsewhere in the country;

(b) whether Government will introduce a simple system of reporting of all disease-wise cases registered by private and Government doctors in Delhi and elsewhere;

(c) whether Government would set up a Health Statistical Service to collect such information; and

(d) whether enactment of any law will be considered to compel doctors to provide such information ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India at present.

**Officer of Swedish aircraft firm for Commuter Airliner**

715. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the

Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Swedish aircraft firm has offered to sell commuter airliner for use in Vayudoot, Coast Guard and other organisations;

(b) if so, whether any evaluation at the aircraft has been made;

(c) what is the flight and fuel capacity, ascending and descending capacity and the likely cost of the aircraft;

(d) the number of such aircrafts to be purchased by India and when; and

(e) the extent to which these aircrafts will fulfil the requirements of Coast Guard Organisation particularly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) to (c) A Swedish Company undertook demonstration flights of their SAAB 8F 340 commuter aircraft in the last week of January, 1986. Since it was only a demonstration flight, no detailed evaluation of the aircraft, its operational capacity and cost was made.

(d) At present there is no proposal under consideration to acquire this aircraft.

(e) The aircraft demonstrated was only a commuter version and did not fulfil the requirements of the Coast Guard Organisation. The Coast Guard Organisation have communicated their requirements to the manufacturers of the aircraft and will make an assessment on receipt of information from the firm.

**Priority to Minor Irrigation Projects**

716. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is some proposal under consideration to give top priority to minor irrigation systems/projects in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan;



(b) if so, the details of such minor irrigation schemes in the States, Statewise with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) additional amount likely to be sanctioned to the State of Andhra Pradesh during the coming financial year and also during the Seventh Plan period; and

(d) the estimated land expected to be irrigated as a result thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** (a) The 7th Plan does not impose any restrictions on the taking up of new Minor Irrigation Scheme in the country and provides an outlay of Rs. 2805 crores for minor irrigation.

(b) Details of Minor Irrigation Schemes are not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) The approved outlay under Minor Irrigation for the Annual Plan 1986-87 is Rs. 37.02 crores and for the 7th Plan Rs. 147.40 crores and this is estimated to result in additional irrigation potential of 1.17 lakh ha., and 5.15 lakh ha., respectively. There is no proposal to sanction any additional amount to the State for Minor Irrigation.

**Amount Spent on National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune**

717. **SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of land and other facilities like hospital, college and technical people, available now to the National Institute of Naturopathy set up at Pune in 1983;

(b) whether an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs was allotted to the Institute during the last three years; and

(c) what was the amount spent during each financial year ever since its inception?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KURMAR) :** (a) A society for the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune has been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 at New Delhi on 27.9.84. The proposed institute has not started functioning.

Government has acquired property with built up structures at Pune for the purpose. The staff for the Institute is yet to be appointed.

(b) and (c) The following token budget provisions were made for the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, during the last three years :—

1983-84	—Rs. 3.00 lakhs
1984-85	—Rs. 3.00 lakhs
1985-86	—Rs. 10.00 lakhs

The provisions could not be utilised as the Institute has yet to start functioning.

**Supply of Sub-standard Food in Trains between Delhi and Nagpur**

718. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:**

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints regarding supply of sub-standard and stale food to the passengers in trains by the Railway Catering have come to the notice of Government during the last two months particularly in the trains running between Delhi and Nagpur;

(b) if so, action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the catering in trains ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) :** (a) Some complaints were received during the last two

months regarding quality of food supplied. However, a large number of appreciations have also been received in the same period about quality of food and service on trains between Delhi and Nagpur.

(b) and (c) Action taken/proposed to be taken to improve the quality of food include intensive inspection of catering establishments, penal action against the staff found responsible for poor service, action against contractors, provision of modern kitchen equipments, modernisation of base kitchens and induction of qualified cooks in catering department.

#### Daily Boeing flights to Nagpur

719. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received to start daily Boeing flights to and from Nagpur-Delhi;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on that representation; and

(c) by when the daily Boeing flights will start functioning between Nagpur and Delhi ?

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

(b) and (c) Indian Airlines is at present operating three Avro and four Boeing flights per week between Nagpur and Delhi. The number of passengers carried per flight during the period July-December, 1985, has never exceeded 44. The capacity provided as such, is considered adequate to meet the existing traffic demand.

#### Plan for Tapping Women Resources

720. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any specific plan for tapping women resources during the course of seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Scheme of the Government for women are intended to help women as well as to tap women resources for development. In the Seventh Plan the Government proposes to strengthen support to voluntary organisations working for women, set up Women's Development Corporations in States and Union Territories, and to harness the energy of women and girls by providing greater opportunities and incentives for higher education and training.

#### Mandovi Irrigation Project

721. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have requested the Union Government to re-consider the case of Mandovi Irrigation Project and sanction it; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have requested for reconsideration of the case of the project. The matter is under consideration of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Wild life.

#### Overhead bridges or underground tunnels at rail crossings

722. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether rail crossings in big cities such as the one near Okhla Industrial Estate in Delhi are causing serious inconvenience to public and delay in traffic

movement and if so, corrective steps proposed; and

(b) whether Government propose to ensure on all new rail lines, overhead bridges or underground tunnels at all rail crossings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Railway has a policy to replace busy level crossing by road over/under bridges jointly with State Government/Local Authorities on cost sharing basis. Already a proposal to replace level crossing near Okhla Industrial Estate has been sanctioned.

(b) No, Sir.

#### Metro System for Metropolitan Cities

723. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :  
SHRI SRIHARI RAO :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to have metro system for metropolitan cities where the traffic congestion is high; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which metro transport is likely to commence in Bombay ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### *Translation*]

#### Rehabilitation of Tribals Affected by Swarnrekha Project

724. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are preparing a master plan for rehabilitation of about one lakh tribal persons to be affected due to implementation

of 'Swarnrekha' Project and also formulating schemes for imparting training to the persons for providing employment to them in the construction works of the project and in the field of social forestry and other fields;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be spent by Central Government and State Governments, separately on these schemes and the time by which the affected tribal people will get the above mentioned facilities; and

(c) the difficulties being experienced in implementing this project and whether Government will take immediate action to eliminate delay in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Bihar Government has prepared plans to rehabilitate the affected people which includes imparting training for self-employment on the project works. The expenditure on rehabilitation measures is charged to the project costs and is borne by the State Governments. An amount of Rs. 1.98 crores has been provided in the project estimate of 1980, in addition to the compensation payable for land acquisition and buildings coming under submergence. The resettlement of the oustees are programmed to be completed by June 1988.

(c) Apart from the insufficient provision of funds by the States concerned in the Annual Plans, land acquisition and transfer of forest land are some of the difficulties causing delays in implementation of the project.

The execution of the project is being monitored at the State level and also by the Central Water Commission. Bottlenecks are identified and remedial action taken from time to time.

[*English*]

#### Protection of Khurda Fort as Historical Monument

725. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the historic fort at Khurda where the last freedom battle was fought against the Britishers in 1804, is now in ruins and as a historical monument it needs to be protected and declared as a prohibited area; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to protect this historic monument?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRMAJI SUSHILA ROH-ATGI): (a) Khurda Fort in District Puri, Orissa, is a monument protected by the State Government.

(b) Exploration and Survey has been taken up by the State Government which has been requested to take appropriate action for carrying out excavation and development of the area.

**Expenditure incurred on Bankura  
Damodar Railways**

726. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state the amount spent on Bankura Damodar Railways for improving tracks and coaches during the year 1984-85?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): During the year 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 6 lakhs was spent on improving coaches. No expenditure was incurred on improving track, but the tracks were reasonably maintained.

**Modernisation of Kansabati Project**

727. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has submitted any plan for modernisation of Kansabati project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) The West Bengal Government has submitted the Project report on Kanga-sabati Modernisation at an estimated cost of Rs. 311.38 crores. The project provides for

- (i) Construction of four small dams on rivers in the command area of the project for augmentation of surface water resources.
- (ii) Conjunctive use of ground water by providing 3400 tubewells in the command.
- (iii) Reducing the seepage losses by lining of the existing canal system upto water courses; and
- (iv) Construction of water courses and field channels upto 5 to 8 hectares blocks.

The Modernisation scheme will stabilise the existing irrigation potential of 2.58 lakh hectares besides creating new potential of 1.09 lakh hectares.

[Translation]

**Linking Ghazipur with Air**

728. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAO : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any scheme has been formulated to introduce air service to Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh immediately;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that land for air strip at Ghazipur has been levelled; and

(c) if so, the time by which the air service will commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) Ghazipur is one of the stations approved by the Government for airlinking with Vayudoot services. The concrete airstrip at Ghazipur belongs to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Subject to availability of

aircraft capacity and infrastructural facilities, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Ghazipur during the year 1987-88.

**Setting up of Medical Grants Commission and Health Science University in each State**

729. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :  
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Medical Association has urged Government to abolish the reservation policy of admission in Medical Colleges;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Medical Association has urged Government to set up a Medical Grants Commission and a Health Science University in every State; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Indian Medical Association has urged the Government of India to review the reservation policy and phase out the provisions of reservation for admission to medical colleges within the next 10 to 12 years with a view to ensuring that merit becomes the sole criteria for admission to the medical colleges. The Association has also urged to start a University of Health Sciences in each State/Region to which all medical colleges would be affiliated as well as for the establishment of a Medical Grants Commission on the pattern of the University Grants Commission for funding purposes of Universities and medical colleges.

The concept of social justice and equality of opportunity permits of taking special measures for promoting the social, economic and educational advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so as to bring them on par and level of

equality with the rest of the community. It is primarily on these premises that special safeguards have been provided in the Constitution for the social, educational and economic advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. The reservation for SC/ST is, therefore, a constitutional requirement. For the backward and other classes, reservation is made by the State Governments on a local or regional basis inter-alia taking into consideration other constitutional requirements.

With regard to the establishment of University of Health Sciences and the setting up of a Medical Grants Commission similar recommendations have also been made by the Medical Education Review Committee set up by the Government of India, which are under process.

**Daily Air Service to Varanasi and Gorakhpur**

730. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no daily flight for Gorakhpur;

(b) whether Government will consider introducing daily air service to Varanasi and Gorakhpur;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) While Varanasi is already having 25 Boeing-737, 3 Fokker and 3 Avro services per week, the traffic demand to and from Gorakhpur does not warrant any increase on the existing services per week.

[*English*]

**German Offer to Develop Paradip Port**

731. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether German Democratic Republic (GDR) has offered to develop Paradip Port;

(b) whether Government have accepted the offer; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No offer has been received by the Central Government from Democratic Republic (GDR) to develop Paradip Port.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

#### Archaeological Survey of Rann of Kutch

732. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Times of India dated 17 January, 1986 wherein it has been stated that a team of researchers has uncovered ostrich shells in the Rann of Kutch in the course of archaeological survey;

(b) whether similar shells were also found in Nagda, Chandrasal in Rajasthan and in Pune; and

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

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

(b) Similar finds have been discovered at Nagda (Madhya Pradesh), Chandresal (Rajasthan) and Patne (Maharashtra).

(c) Dr. V.S. Wakankar reported the discovery of these ostrich shells in Nagda,

Chandresal and Patne during 1982. From two samples of these ostrich shells from Chandresal, in Rajasthan, Radiocarbon dates have been obtained which range from 38,900%750 Before Present to 36,550%600 Before Present. These dates help in fixing the Chronology of Upper Palaeolithic culture in Rajasthan.

#### Thoubal Irrigation Project

733. SHRI N.\* TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the acute shortage of funds for the completion of the Thoubal Irrigation Project in Manipur;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the reasons for not providing the required funds and whether renewed survey on certain aspects is going on?

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

(a) to (c) During 1984, The Government of Manipur requested the Central Government to provide adequate funds for the Thoubal Project or to take it up under the Central Sector. Major and Medium irrigation projects are funded and implemented by the State Govt. The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 30 crores for this Project during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The State Government has not reported any renewed survey of the project works.

#### Removal of Wrecks of Grounded Dredgers at Paradip Port

734. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :  
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware

that the grounded dredgers Konark and MOT—3 are creating hindrances for free navigation to the Paradip Port and even medium size ships are not able to negotiate the port resulting in heavy loss ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for the removal of wrecks of the grounded dredgers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Proximity of wreck of MOT Dredger III to the Outer approach channel of the Port has not affected the draft in the channel. However, the wrecks have imposed some restrictions on the LOA of ships calling at the Port. At present, LOA is restricted to 230 Mts. as against the admissible LOA of 259 Mts. .

(b) The Paradip Port Trust had invited global tenders for removal of the wreck of both the dredgers and issued work order to a Singapore firm on 14.11.85. However, the firm did not commence work forcing the Port Trust to cancel work order and confiscate the firm's security deposit. Since the fair weather period for the current season is almost over, the work can only be taken up in the next season commencing from November, 1986. Other alternative proposals for removal of wrecks are being explored.

#### Vamsdhara Stage-II Project

735. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a broad agreement on all technical issues pertaining to Vamsdhara Stage-II Project was reached at a meeting of officials of both Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments in which Central Water Commission officials participated ;

(b) whether the Centre has since taken a decision to convene a joint meeting of the Chief Ministers of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) total area of land likely to be provided with irrigation facility under the project in each of the two States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Since broad agreements on technical issues have been arrived in the officers level meeting of the States in August, 1985, there has not been any need to convene a meeting of Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The Project will create an irrigation potential of 43410 hectares including stabilisation of certain existing layout under Stage-I project in Andhra Pradesh.

#### Telugu Ganga Project

736. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY :  
DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent their observations or comments to the Centre on the various objections raised by the Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka on the Telugu Ganga Project ;

(b) whether an Environmental appraisal Committee of the Centre received any information in the prescribed format on environment and ecology aspects of the said project;

(c) whether it could be cleared from that point of view ; and

(d) what is the amount so far spent by Government of Andhra Pradesh on this project and what is its present stage?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have sent their observations on some of the objections raised by the Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

(b) The Environmental Appraisal-

Committee are still awaiting from the Andhra Pradesh Government a composite map showing the Canal System alignment and the three proposed reservoir specifying the forest boundaries, and from Tamilnadu Government information on the re-location of a slaughter house proposed on the periphery of the Pondi Reservoir.

(c) Clearance from environmental angle and for release of forest area can be considered only after the information called for is received.

(d) Andhra Pradesh has reported that they have spent Rs. 51.79 crores upto March 1985 and the project is in its initial stage of execution.

#### **Construction of New Railway Lines Doubling of Lines and Conversion Projects During Seventh Plan**

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

(a) whether the Railway Board has accorded any priority to the on-going projects costing over Rs. ten crores for early completion in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of such new railway lines, conversion projects and doubling of existing lines which were started in

the Sixth Five Year Plan and are under construction, zone-wise alongwith other details like the estimated cost, length in kilometres and the targeted date for completion; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the strategy adopted by the Railway Board for ensuring the early completion of these on going projects in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Priority has been accorded to a few specified on-going projects on consideration of New Lines and Gauge Conversions needed for moving traffic relating to projects of national importance, or on strategic considerations and those in advanced stage of completion, so as to derive maximum benefit from the investments made and for Doubling Projects on the basis of requirement of traffic.

(b) and (c) A Statement of New Lines, Gauge Conversions and Doubling costing over Rs. 10 crores each started in Sixth Five Year Plan and are still in progress is attached. The target date have been indicated in respect of a few projects only, while in other cases it will depend on availability of resources in the coming years.

#### **Statement**

*Statement of New lines, Gauge Conversion and Doublings costing over Rs. 10 crores each and started during Sixth Five Year Plan*

S No.	Project	Length (kms)	Cost (ks. in Crores)	Target	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

#### **CENTRAL RAILWAY New Line**

1.	Mathura-Alwar	120	34.75	—	
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1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>DOUBLING</b>					
2.	Jukehi-Satna-Manikpur (Ph. II) alongwith Manikpur bye pass line.	29	12.32	3/86	16 kms. opened including bye pass line.
3.	Itarsi-Amla-Nagpur (ph. II)	39	21.00	—	
4.	Shahbad-Gulbarga	26	13.66	—	
<b>EASTERN RAILWAY New Line</b>					
5.	Budge Budge-Namkhana including Lakshmikantpur-Kulpi.	100	40.00	—	
<b>DOUBLING</b>					
6.	Kiul-Jamalpur-Bhagalpur (Patch)	75	16.80	—	
<b>NORTHERN RAILWAY New Line</b>					
7.	Nangal Dam-Talwara and taking over Mukerian-Talwara siding.	113	37.68	—	7 kms. ready for traffic.
8.	Jammu Tawi-Udhampur	53	68.68		
<b>GAUGE CONVERSION</b>					
11.	Suratgarh-Sarupsar-Aunparh	78	28.57		Opened
12.	Suratgarh-Bikaner	182	46.63	3/87	
<b>DOUBLINGS</b>					
13.	Panipat-Ambala (Ph. I)	61	26.00	12/86	54 kms. opened
14.	Rohtak-Jakhal (Ph. I)	76	24.49	—	
15.	Panipat-Ambala (Ph. II)	48	20.50	—	
<b>NORTHEAST FRONTIER RAILWAY New Lines</b>					
16.	Constn. of Rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa alongwith a BG line from Jogighopa-Gauhati.	143	87.73	—	
17.	Eklakhi-Balurghat	110	48.85	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>GAUGE CONVERSION</b>					
18.	Conversion between Gauhati-Dibrugarh	580	232.00	—	
<b>DOUBLING</b>					
19.	Malda-Kumedpur (Patch)	42	17.00	—	
<b>SOUTHERN RAILWAY New Lines</b>					
20.	Alleppey-Kayamkulam	43	16.00	—	
21.	Karur-Dindigul-Maniyachi-Tuticorin/Tirunelveli	324	95.90	—	53 kms. opened to goods traffic.
22.	Chitradurg-Rayadurg	100	20.20	—	
<b>SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY New Line</b>					
23.	Motumari-Jaggyapetta	32	18.36	3/87	
24.	Adilabad-Pimpalkutti	21	15.65	—	
<b>GAUGE CONVERSION</b>					
25.	Conversion from MG to BG Parbhani-Purna & Mudkehd Adilabad & Parallel BG line between Purna-Mudkhd.	246	80.49	—	
<b>DOUBLINGS</b>					
26.	Pembarti-Pindial	45	15.00	—	5 kms. opened.
27.	Manikgarh-Virur-Sirpur Town-Rechni Road.	64	26.83	—	Completed
28.	Telapur-Gullaguda	29	12.00	—	
29.	Wadi-Thangundi-Chegunta-Krishna.	39	12.96	—	
<b>SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY New Line</b>					
30.	Koraput-Rayagada	174	265.00	—	20 kms. ready for traffic.

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Telapur-Sambalpur	172	57.97	—	
32.	Tamluk-Digha	87	43.72	—	
	WESTERN RAILWAY New Line				
33.	Bhuj-Naliya	107	35.92	—	
34.	Kota-Chittorgarh- Neemach	222	97.87	—	
	DOUBLING				
35.	Phulera-Kishangarh	51	12.00	3/87	22 kms. opened.

Note: The targets for projects, where no specific dated has been indicated, will depend on availability of resources in coming years.

#### New policy on shipping

738. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :  
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a new policy on shipping in the near future;

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

(c) to what extent the new policy will help Indian shipping?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c) There is at present no proposal before Government to evolve a new Policy on shipping in the country. However Planning Commission have constituted a Planning Group on Shipping under the Chairmanship of the Chairman Shipping Corporation of India in connection with the formulation of a long term perspective plan for Transport Sector on an integrated basis. The main task of the Planning Group will be to prepare a long term plan for shipping for overseas as well as coastal trade based upon sound technical and economic considerations in the time perspective of year 2000 A.D.

#### Guidelines to States on family planning

739. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :  
SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN  
DEV :  
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that some States in the country are far behind in achieving the goal of family planning and their performance is very poor;

(b) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued by the Union Government to the State Governments for the effective implementation of the family planning programmes in their States during the last 3 months; and

(c) if so, details thereof and what other steps Union Government propose to take to implement effectively the family planning programmes in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Performance under the Family Welfare Programme varies from State to State. A well defined strategy has been prepared to step up programme performance. The major features of the strategy are :

increasing demand for contraception through improved communication approaches;

expanding and improving the quality of outreach services;

promoting greater community participation;

intensifying population education;

enhancing child survival rates; and

re-organising programme structure and improving its management. Appropriate guidelines were issued to the States to prepare three-monthly action plan for a more effective implementation of the programme within the framework of the guidelines.

#### Dislocation of train services on South-Eastern Railway

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

(a) the number of times train services were dislocated on South Eastern Railway during the months of December, 1985 and January, 1986;

(b) the reason-wise break up of such dislocations;

(c) the figures for the corresponding months of December, 1984 and January, 1985;

(d) the major reasons for derailments in recent period; and

(e) the remedial steps taken for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) In December, 1985 there was dislocation once. In January, 1986 twice there was dislocation of train services.

(b) In December, 1985 it was due to derailment of a goods train and in

January, 1986—once due to collision and another time due to public agitation.

(c) In December, 1984—twice. In January, 1985—once.

(d) The major causes for derailments during the last 3 months are (i) failure of rolling stock and (ii) defects in the permanent way.

(e) Some of the remedial steps which have been taken are detailed below :—

(i) To check the incidence of human failure, a 10 point Action Plan aimed at indepth field inspections at different level and special checks of important aspects of safety was launched last year.

(ii) To supplement human vigilance, more technological aids like route relay interlocking, track circuiting, automatic reversal of signals after passing of a train, panel interlocking, axle-counters etc. are being provided on the different Zonal Railways.

(iii) Stringent punitive action is being taken against the staff held responsible for train accidents.

(iv) To bring down the equipment failures, orders have been issued for intensive train examinations to be carried out at the terminals as well as enroute.

(v) Programmed rehabilitation of rolling stock, track, signal gear, bridges and other assets is being done within the availability of financial resources.

(vi) Anti sabotage measures like—

(a) burring of fish bolts whereby after the nuts are tightened on the bolts, the threads on the bolts are destroyed and the bolt cannot be removed without using chisel;

(b) reducing the number of fish-

plated joints by welding of rail joints;

(vii) Patrolling of track to detect rail fractures, buckling of track, breaches etc.

**Allocations for special nutrition programme in North Eastern Region**

Maghalaya	125	500
Nagaland	130	450
Tripura	580	2000
Arunachal Pradesh	50	200
Mizoram	50	150

**741. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) total amount allocated to different States of North Eastern Region for implementation of special nutrition programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan, (State-wise);

(b) total amount allocated for nutrition component of the Integrated Child Development Scheme programme and for Mid-day-Meal programme; and

(c) the allotment in Seventh Five Year Plan to the States of North Eastern Region in respect of those programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGRET ALVA : (a) to (c) The Nutrition Programme (Special Nutrition Programme and Mid-Day Meals Programme) was a state sector programme during Sixth Plan. The expenditure on the nutrition component of Integrated Child Development Services was also met by the States from the outlay for the Nutrition Programme in the Sixth Plan.

Outlays approved by the Planning Commission for Special Nutrition Programme and Mid-Day Meals Programme in North Eastern States/UTs are shown below :—

State/UT	Rs. in lakhs	
	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan
Assam	270	2000
Manipur	110	220

**Bed population ratio in hospitals of Metropolitan cities**

**742. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of beds in different hospitals of the Metropolitan cities in the country;

(b) what is the bed population ratio in the metropolitan cities; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to improve the present situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) There are 70,831 beds in the different Hospitals in the four Metropolitan cities.

(b) The beds per thousand of population ratio in the four metropolitan cities are as under :

Delhi	—	2.08
Greater Bombay	—	3.33
Madras	—	3.21
Calcutta	—	4.06

(c) Health being a State subject, the various State Governments have been taking necessary steps to improve the medical facilities in their respective metropolitan cities. In so far as Delhi is concerned an exercise has been initiated to tackle the problems of overcrowding and congestion in the existing hospitals by

establishing a chain of peripheral level hospitals around Delhi and by effecting system-improvements in the existing government hospitals.

**Flood control scheme under implementation**

743. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of flood control schemes, under implementation/approved but yet to be implemented and under investigation/consideration relating to the region lying between the Kosi and the Teesta, dominated by the Mahanadi and its tributaries;

(b) the estimated cost of the approved schemes;

(c) the time schedule for completion of such schemes; and

(d) the amount allotted for the purpose in the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) Apart from a number of smaller schemes, the Mahananda Flood Control embankment (latest estimated cost Rs. 22.35 crores) and Anti-erosion works in Mahananda Embankment (latest estimated cost—Rs. 20.00 crores), are under implementation. The Upper Mahananda Embankment Scheme and the Parman River Embankment Scheme are under consideration.

(c) and (d) The State has provided Rs. 1.00 crore and Rs. 10.00 crores in the Seventh Plan for these Schemes. They are likely to be completed in the Eighth Plan.

**Annual allocation for medicines in a Primary Health Centre or a Sub-Centre**

744. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual allocation for medicines

in a Primary Health Centre or a Sub-Centre under the Centre in the rural areas;

(b) whether the allocation varies from State to State;

(c) whether the Union Government has laid down any norms; and

(d) whether the current allocation is considered or found to be adequate to meet the demand generated by the population covered by a Centre or Sub-Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The following funds are provided per year for purchase of medicines. General medicine :

Rs. 12,000 per annum per PHC under Minimum Needs Programme provided by the States.

Rs. 6000/- under the Health Guides Scheme (provided by Central Government).

This does not include the cost of specific medicines for diseases like leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, anaemia, Vitamin A deficiency and vaccines for diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and polio. Government of India provides medicines for these diseases also to the States & UTs according to their requirements. Besides, this does not include the cost of medicines required for sterilisation operations and IUD acceptors. In addition, Rs. 2,000/- per annum is provided to each sub-centre.

(b) Yes, Sir. The amount varies in respect of the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu which are implementing the Health Guide Scheme. Besides, States can provide more funds than the minimum laid down.

(c) Yes, Sir. The above provision of medicines is as per norms laid down for PACs and sub-centres.

(d) The question of adequacy of funds

was considered by a Working Group for health care delivery in rural and urban areas during Seventh Plan, which recommended the revision of present norms of providing the medicines in rural areas but due to paucity of funds the recommendation has not yet been approved for implementation.

**Payment made to chemists by DTC for its employees**

745. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars and the number of chemists in the Capital who have been authorised by the Delhi Transport Corporation to get payment for the medicines supplied by them to the employees of the DTC; and

(b) the total payment made to each Chemist by DTC during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b) The Medical Scheme introduced on experimental basis, w.e.f. 1.5.84 was operative till 31.1.1986. A number of Chemists remained on panel during this period. A list of these Chemists, indicating the amount paid to each is laid on the Table of the House. [Pleased in Library. See. No. LT—2082/86].

**Train Accident at Railway Car Shed near Howrah Station**

746. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI MANIK REDDY :  
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :  
SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that five persons including the motor man of a local train were killed and at least 55 persons were injured in a train accident at the railway

car shed near Howrah Station on Eastern Railway on 28 January, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted in the matter; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Five persons, including the motorman of Howrah-Aarakeshwar EMU Local T-79 Up were killed and 44 persons were injured; including 20 with grievous and 24 with simple injuries.

(b) While an electric light engine coming from Howrah Car shed was waiting on the Howrah-Bardhaman Chord Line, the motorman of EMU Local T-79 disregarded the semi-automatic signal at danger, and collided with the light engine.

(c) and (d) The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle, has held an enquiry into this accident and as per his provisional findings, the collision was caused due to the Motorman of T-79 Up EMU Local disregarding the semi-automatic signal which was at danger.

**Steps to provide Anti-Leprosy Drugs to Bihar**

747. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

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

(a) whether there has been considerable increase in the cases of leprosy in the State of Bihar during the last one year;

(b) if so, the action which has since been taken to provide anti-leprosy drugs to the State; and

(c) funds allotted for the purpose?

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

is no evidence to show that there has been an increase in Leprosy cases in Bihar during the last year.

(b) Adequate quantity of anti-leprosy drugs have been supplied to Bihar.

(c) Under the leprosy programme, Government of Bihar have been allotted the following funds during 1985-86 :—

Kind —38.00 lakhs

Cash —26.00 lakhs

—————  
64.00 lakhs  
—————

**Import of Japanese Technology for Modernisation of Railways and Development of RDSO**

748. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for the railway modernisation Government propose to import Japanese technology;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the areas of Indo-Japanese Cooperation in the modernisation of Indian Railways;

(c) what are the spheres, if any, in which indigenous technology is proposed to be used by Government for the modernisation of the Indian Railways; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government for the development of Research, Design and Standards Organisation to improve the Indian Technology in various spheres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) In nonconnection with modernisation of Indian Railways it is planned to import technology in certain specific fields from some of the developed countries abroad.

Japanese technology shall also be

considered along with those from other developed countries.

(b) Specific areas of 'Cooperation' with Japan in this connection have not so far been finalized.

(c) Indigenous technology is proposed to be used in the modernisation of Indian Railways, wherever adequate modern technology exists in our country. For instance, indigenous technology has been used in preparation of software for computerisation of passenger reservation.

(d) Additional facilities are being progressively provided for improving the technology by the use of computers, test track, electronic instrumentation, etc. Close liaison is being maintained with various R & D institutions in India and abroad.

**Couple Protection Against Conception**

749. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the steps taken by Government to increase the rate of couple protection against conception and by what percentage the couple protection rate has increased during the last year;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of 120 million eligible couples only 40 million are protected against conception; and

(c) what are the plans of the Government to increase this couple protection rate to 80 million couples ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Couple protection rate for all India due to family planning methods has increased from 29.6% as on 31st March, 1984 to 32.3% as on 31st March, 1985. An estimated 40.7 million couples have been protected in the country by all methods of family planning out of estimated 126.1 million couples as on 31st March, 1985. The National Health Policy aims



at reaching Couple Protection Rate of 60% by 2000 A.D. which means protection of around 100 million couples. To achieve this goal, Government has prepared a well defined strategy to achieve the goals set under the Family Welfare Programme. The main features of the strategy are : increasing demand for contraception through improved communication approaches; expanding and improving the quality of outreach services; promoting greater community participation; intensifying population education; enhancing child survival rates; and re-organising programme structure and improving its management.

#### Incentives for adopting one-child Norm

750. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to start with the one-child norm to reduce birth rate;

(b) whether Government have decided to give higher incentives in the form of medical, schooling, employment and housing facilities to people who adopt the one-child norm and go in for family planning operations; and

(c) whether it is necessary to appoint number of moderators to fan over across the length and breadth of the country to propagate perils of families with more than one child ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to go in for one-child family norm under the Family Welfare Programme.

(c) The function of motivation of eligible couples to have small families is being carried on by the medical and para-medical personal engaged in the Programme and also by voluntary organizations, people's representatives and other opinion leaders.

#### Compromise formula for Telugu-Ganga Project

751. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Chief Minister declined to attend any proposed tripartite meeting on the Telugu-Ganga issue;

(b) whether any compromise formula has been envisaged by the Centre on this issue; and

(c) if not, what are the other measures Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) A mutually agreed solution can be found by the Chief Ministers concerned.

#### Programme for Building of Roads

752. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an urgent need for evolving a comprehensive economically viable package of incentives in order to facilitate the commercial building of roads highways and express ways by the private sector;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to prepare a comprehensive programme for building roads in the country;

(c) if so, whether State Governments have also been consulted; and

(d) to what extent road building is proposed to be undertaken during the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the limited re-

sources for the purpose and huge requirement of the ever increasing traffic, the Government of India intend to selectively involve the private sector for taking up certain types of schemes on National Highways. For this purpose suitable proposals were invited from the private Sector.

A few private parties have come forward with their proposals for financing the highway projects. They have, however, raised certain issues of concessions, loans and guarantees etc. which require examination in consultation with other Ministries. Road building under this scheme can be taken up only thereafter.

The State Governments have also been requested to take suitable steps for involving private Sector in financing State Roads.

#### Inter State water disputes

753. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has urged the States to resolve their water disputes as these impeded national progress;

(b) what were the points raised by him during the 55th annual session of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power which met on 21 January, 1986; and

(c) to what extent the Board finalised the steps to be taken during the next financial year ?

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

(b) The main points mentioned by me amongst others were :

(i) Better management of water resources.

(ii) Need for special attention to water management in drought-prone and water scarcity regions.

(c) The Central Board of Irrigation & Power, under its research programme, have

identified areas of study and projects pertaining to lining of canals and sprinkler and drip irrigation methods.

#### Expanded Immunisation Programme by States

754. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cautioned the States against over-ambitious targets under Expanded Programme of Immunisation;

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

(c) whether the State authorities were requested to state the names of the districts in order of priority;

(d) if so, whether only some of the States have so far intimated to the Centre;

(e) whether 30 districts under the Expanded Immunisation Programme include only one or two districts from all the large States; and

(f) the total population of these districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (f) The Programme of Universal Immunisation was taken up during 1985-86 in 30 districts, at least one from each major State, covering a population of 665.66 lakhs. Another 60 districts are proposed to be taken up in 1986-87. The States were requested to suggest the names of the districts to be taken up in order of priority. They were, however, advised to keep in view operational feasibility of attaining high levels of immunization coverage and sustaining such levels subsequently while selecting the districts. The required information has been received from all the States.

[*Translation*]

**Loss to Indian Airlines due to hike in  
Fuel Price**

755. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR  
TRIPATHI :  
PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI  
SHAKTAWAT :  
SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-  
NAIK :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines will have to suffer great loss due to the recent hike in fuel prices;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to make good this loss; and

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

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

(b) and (c) A proposal of Indian Airlines to increase the fuel surcharge by 10% on the basic fare as existed before 29th May, 1985, is under consideration of the Government.

**Sports Goods at Cheaper Rates**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government considering the question of providing sports goods at cheaper rates;

(b) if so, the agency through which sports goods will be made available and at what rates;

(c) whether these goods will be made available at same rates throughout the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) & (b) Under the 7th Five Year Plan, the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports have formulated a scheme for the supply of Sports equipment at 50% cost to sports persons undergoing coaching and training at various coaching centres all over the country.

(c) Rates of the above sports equipment will remain the same throughout the country. However, cost to the consumer will vary marginally due to different freight charges and local taxes as applicable.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Absorption of Trained Marine Officers**

757. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed marine personnel who have passed out of the T.S. Rajendra course as navigating officers and have been trained by the Shipping Corporation of India or by other shipping companies;

(b) whether any package deal has been worked out by his Ministry for the absorption of these unemployed marine officers and whether the shipowners have declined to accept that; and

(c) if so, the details of alternative proposal to absorb these trained personnel in shipping industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Number of unemployed officers who passed out of T.S. Rajendra and have been trained by Shipping Corporation of India or by other shipping companies are 226 (approx)

as per the record available with Director General, Shipping.

(b) and (c) A scheme in this regard is under discussion with the shipowners. In addition, efforts are being made to find alternate employment for these trained personnel with Indian Navy, Coast Guards, Port Trust etc.

**Crisis in Cochin Shipyard Due to Lack of Orders**

758. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :  
PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Shipyard has been facing a grave crisis due to lack of adequate orders on one hand and want of funds on the other;

(b) whether the yard's proposal to switch over to the manufacture of oil tankers in place of Panamax type bulk carriers has been pending with Government for quite some time, leading to idling of staff at the yard;

(c) whether the green signal given by Government for technical collaboration with a Japanese company for the manufacture of 86,000 DWT oil tankers and the three letters of intent for the manufacture of three oil tankers for Shipping Corporation will not resolve the crisis at the Cochin Shipyard; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to rescue the Yard from imminent closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Cochin Shipyard has been facing problems arising out of inadequate level of orders and each flow positions.

(b) Letters of intent for manufacture of bulk carriers placed on Cochin Shipyard were cancelled by shipping companies. Subsequently, the Shipping Corporation of India has signed letter of intent for three

tankers of 86000 DWT each. Investment decision on SCI's acquisition proposal is yet to be taken.

(c) With the orders for three tankers, the orders book position of the Cochin Shipyard will improve considerably and the shipyard will have work on hand till 1989.

(d) The Yard has got on hand the completion of vessels which are being outfitted and for which work is in progress. Also, the yard has stepped up ship repair activities and has taken up miscellaneous jobs for various organisations. The yard is also making bids for manufacture of trawlers as well as other engineering works.

**Re-Training of Teachers by NCERT**

759. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :  
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training has proposed retraining of teachers from the middle of this year to cope up with the changed teaching methods to be introduced in the educational system from the coming academic year;

(b) if so, whether the programme is being implemented; and

(c) whether the programme will also cover primary school teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the context of New Education policy, a large programme of orientation of teachers is proposed to be taken up in summer vacation of 1986.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[*Translation*]

**Linking Buddhist Pilgrimage Centres in East U.P. by Vayudoot**

760. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to link Buddhist pilgrimage centres in eastern Uttar Pradesh with Vayudoot service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Vacant Posts of Doctors in Lakshadweep**

761. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1554 on 28 November, 1985 regarding sanctioned strength of doctors in Union Territory of Lakshadweep and state:

(a) whether offers were sent to some other doctors to fill up the 12 vacant posts of doctors;

(b) whether offers have been made through UPSC; and

(c) whether some incentive scheme is envisaged so that doctors do not fail to join duty in Lakshadweep Islands after they have been selected for the posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The offers of appointment were made for two posts viz. Eye-Specialist and General Surgeon. None of them has, however, joined so far. In respect of other posts, recruitment action has already been initiated.

(b) The offers have made on the basis of recommendation of U.P.S.C.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

**Facilities for Passengers at Gaya Station**

762. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to augment facilities for passengers at Gaya Station;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, when would such proposals be drafted?

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

(b) Provision of dormitory type retiring room and reservation-cum-booking office has been sanctioned.

(c) Does not arise.

**Celebration of 125th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore**

763. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have geared up all Central agencies to implement year long programme to celebrate 125th birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to promote the works of Tagore in all recognised languages and make the publications available at cheaper rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A

programme of celebrations is proposed to be undertaken by the Central Government agencies in different part of the country. This includes a variety of programme e.g. Seminars, literacy conferences, exhibitions, staging of Dancedramas, Music conferences by Visva-Bharati and other agencies.

(c) Sahitya Akedemi will bring out a reprint of selected works of Tagore and also translation into regional languages. A book on Tagore's 'Shiksha and Kala' is being brought out by the National Book Trust by an eminent author. The Trust also proposes to bring out a reprint of Shri Krishna Kripalani's biography on Tagore in English and its translation in Hindi.

#### Import of proto-type electric engines

764. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have imported a few 6000 horse power proto-type electric engines for trial on Railways;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import of the prototype engines; and

(c) whether the same type of engines can be produced in our Locomotive factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) An order has been placed on two different firms for import of 18 numbers of 6000 Horse Power prototype freight electric locomotives of three types for trials on Railway.

(b) Bare FOB average cost per locomotive including escalation is Rs. 2.18 crores approximately and FOB average cost with escalation per locomotive including initial maintenance and unit exchange spares etc. is Rs. 2.64. crores approximately. Total financial outlay (CIF) involved in terms of foreign exchange is Rs. 52.19 crores approximately.

(c) These types of locomotives cannot be produced in our locomotive factory at present. In fact these prototype locomotives are being imported with a view to subject all the 3 types to extensive service trials for evaluation and selection of the most suitable type for collaboration and series manufacture in India to meet the requirement of high horse power locomotives.

#### Rail link between Roha and Dasgaon in Konkan area

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

(a) when the rail-link between Roha to Dasgaon in Konkan area of Maharashtra will start functioning;

(b) whether this rail-link has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of the project and what is the estimated time required for completion of this rail-link?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) At present only Final Location Survey for new line from Mangalore to Madgaon and updating of earlier surveys for the section Madgaon to Roha has been taken up. Roha-Dasgaon line is a part of this project.

(b) Its cost was assessed to be Rs. 15.09 crore in 1982-83. The latest updated cost will depend on the outcome of the survey and its period of completion will depend on the availability of resources in the subsequent years after the project is sanctioned.

#### New rail links included in Seventh Five Year Plan

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

(a) which of the new rail-link works

are included in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) which of the new railway links that are included in the Seventh Five Year Plan are from the State of Maharashtra; and

(c) whether the Government of India have fixed any priority for taking these rail-link works in hand, if so, what is the order of priority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Apart from the ongoing New Line Projects on'y the following two Projects for New Lines have been included in the Railway Budget 1685-86:—

(a) Satna-Rewa

(b) Guna-Etawah.

(b) & (c) No New Project have so far been included in the 7th Plan in Maharashtra State. The construction of the following ongoing new lines, in the State, are however, in progress :—

S. No.	New Lines	Remarks
1.	Vasai Road-Diva	Opened to traffic in 4/83.
2.	Wani-Pimpalkoti	Opened to traffic in 6/84.
3.	Manikgarh-Chandur	Opened to traffic in 3/85.
4.	Apta-Roha	Apta-Nagothane opened to traffic. Nagothane-Roha expected to be opened to traffic shortly.
5.	Adilabad-Pimpalkoti	Partly in Andhra Pradesh.

For S. No. 1 to 3 residual works are in progress. S. No. 4 is nearing completion. Priority for S. No. 5 will depend on availability of funds.

#### Termination Notices served on Railway Employees

767. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Railway employees have been served with notices of termination following the decision of the Supreme Court as reported in A.I.R. 1985 SC 1416;

(b) if so, the number of employees served with notices, division-wise; and

(c) the details regarding the follow up action in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected from the Zonal Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Condition of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

768. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report made by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances regarding Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital has brought a miserable picture of the hospital saying that the hospital has already reached a saturation point and patients are facing a lot of inconvenience;

(b) whether any action has been taken on this report;

(c) whether any action to improve the condition of this important hospital is going to be taken by Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (e)

The relevant report has highlighted a number of constraints and difficulties being faced by the Hospital in providing the desired quality of medical services to indoor and out-door patients. The condition of this Hospital is being continuously reviewed by Government. To remove the congestion in the existing government hospitals in Delhi, it has been decided to construct nine peripheral hospitals around Delhi and introduce the required systems—improvement to tone up the administration and delivery of services.

#### Blind population by 2000 AD

769. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :  
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

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

(a) whether the number of the blinds is expected to double by the year 2000; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to combat such a situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) According to the survey carried out by the Indian Council of Medical Research in 1971-73, the number of blind persons in the country is estimated at 9 million. A fresh survey to assess the magnitude of the problem is being planned. It may be possible to project the quantum of blindness by the year 2000 AD after the survey is completed.

(b) To tackle the problem of blindness in the country, the Government of India have launched a National Programme for Control of Blindness in the year 1976-77. The Programme envisages extension of immediate eye relief measures for the needy in rural areas adopting 'eye-camp approach' besides phased development of permanent eye care facilities at various levels coupled with intensification of health education measures and manpower development activities. The ultimate aim is to reduce blindness from 1.4% in 1975 to 0.5% by 2000 A.D.

#### New rail link from Darwaha to Bhokar

770. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey has been conducted for a new rail link from Darwaha in Vidharbha to Bhokar in Nanded district in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what is the progress of the survey;

(c) whether traffic survey also has been conducted simultaneously; and

(d) how much amount has been spent on this project since 1983 to this date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Overall progress of Reconnaissance Engineering cum traffic survey for a Broad Gauge line between Darwaha, Motibagh nad Bhokar is about 35%.

(d) The expenditure incurred on the survey upto 31.12.1985 is Rs. 6.32 lakhs.

#### Air India Flight to Toronto

771. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has yet to resume its flight to Toronto (Canada) which was suspended following crash of 'Kanishka';

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor stating the weekly loss being suffered by Air India as a result thereof and the extent of expenses being incurred by Government on the idle staff; and

(c) when the Air India flight to Toronto is likely to be resumed ?

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

(b) The reason for not resuming ope-



rations to Canada is due to the existing shortage of capacity. There is no weekly loss. In fact the savings in costs on account of non-operation exceed the loss in revenues. By maintaining offices in Canada, Air India has been able to generate traffic revenues by routing traffic on its services over New York, London and points in Europe.

(c) The matter of resuming Air India's flights will be reviewed when Air India has inducted additional aircraft in its fleet during 1986.

**Corruption in National Institute of Homoeopathy**

772. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :  
SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 23 January, 1986 regarding alleged corruption and misappropriation of funds in the National Institute of Homoeopathy which is fully financed by the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the working of the Institute; and

(c) if so, what is the result thereof and what action has been taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c) The allegations levelled in the newspaper columns are being looked into

**World Bank Assistance for Sardar Sarovar Project**

773. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAIKWAD : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance to be provided by the World Bank in connection with Sardar Sarovar Project on the Narmada river;

(b) out of the total assistance to be provided by the World Bank, whether any disbursement has been made; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

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

(a) World Bank are providing following assistance to the Sardar Sarovar Project :—

(i) Narmada River Development (Gujarat) Sardar Sarovar Dam & Power House Project (Cr. 1552-IN/Ln. 2497-IN) : \$ 300.00 million.

(ii) Narmada River Development (Gujarat) Water Delivery & Drainage Project (Cr. 1553-IN) : US \$ 150.00 million.

Both Agreements were signed on May 10, 1985 and the credit became effective from 6th January, 1986.

(b) No disbursement under the above credits/Loan has taken place.

(c) Does not arise.

**Renewal of Railway Track in Gujarat**

774. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAIKWAD : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 789 dated 21 November, 1985 regarding renewal of Railway track in Gujarat during Seventh Five Year Plan and state :

(a) the length of railway track in Gujarat already renewed out of 290 kilometres proposed to be renewed during 1985-86;

(b) the cost of renewal of the railway track already renewed; and

(c) if not renewed, when is the work of renewal of railway track in Gujarat likely to be taken on hand during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Approximately 160 kms. of track has been renewed at a cost of Rs. 33 crores and work in the balance length is in hand.

#### Dredgers for Maintenance of Ports

775. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dredgers which have been acquired by the Government for the maintenance of various ports and the number of dredgers functioning on the coast of Kerala;

(b) the details of profit/loss from the operation of such dredgers including maintenance charges; and

(c) whether Government have appointed any body to monitor the maintenance and functioning of the dredgers at various ports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The Government does not own Dredgers. There are three dredgers belonging to the Cochin Port Trust and one dredger of the Dredging Corporation of India, which are deployed at Cochin Port on the coast of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. The monitoring is done by the Ports themselves.

#### Demand for UGC Office in South

776. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made by some Universities in the South that an office of the University Grants Commission should be set up in the South; and

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

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

(b) The Government has no proposal at present to establish regional office of the University Grants Commission in any part of the country.

#### Control of Diarrhoeal Diseases

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation has taken any initiative in regard to the diarrhoeal diseases programme in India if so, details thereof and achievements as reflected in incidence of this disease;

(b) whether biomedical and operational research component of the programme has been taken up in all Central and Centrally aided medical institutions and if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Indian Council of Medical Research has any projects in hand and if so, details thereof and achievements made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) National Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme started in India in 1979 and since then it has been regularly supported by WHO in the following manner :—

(i) Provided assistance in conducting national courses for different levels of health personnel, development of health education material, distribution and propagating the use of oral rehydration solutions.

(ii) Supported by regular budget and voluntary funds, which are used for conducting national training activities, production and distribution of health education material, distribution of Oral Rehydration Salts and awarding follow-ships, Voluntary funds are

provided for conducting inter-country training courses, sending Indian participants abroad for inter-country and inter-regional training activities and also for supporting researches in diarrhoeal disease control.

World Health Organisation has supported the following institutions to carry out operational and biomedical research :

- (1) St. John's Medical College, Bangalore.
- (2) Medical College Hospital, Tiruvendrum.
- (3) JIPMER, Pondicherry.
- (4) Christian Medical College, Vellore.
- (5) Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
- (6) King George's Medical College, Lucknow.

Indian Council of Medical Research is actively engaged in the control of diarrhoeal diseases in India. Research is being carried out at the Council's National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED), Calcutta and also through Projects recommended by Task force on Diarrhoeal diseases and through ad-hoc schemes.

#### Books Published by NCERT

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

(a) how many copies of books published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training are in stock at present.

(b) what was the value of sales of these books during the last one year; and

(c) the total value of the unsold stock of books with the Council at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) There were 59,95,660 copies of priced National Council of Educational Research and Training publications of all categories in stock as on 31.3.1985.

(b) During the year 1984-85, the sale of NCERT publications was Rs. 2,51,43,999.70. Publications worth \$ 431.23 and £ 3.00 were also sold to various parties abroad.

(c) The total value of unsold books of all categories as on 31st March 1985 is Rs. 2,67,07,686.20.

#### Development of Railway Station in Kerala

779. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop any of the Railway Stations in Kerala during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Stations to be developed in the VIIth Plan had not been identified. Such works are planned on year to year basis. During 1985-86 following works of development on stations in Kerala have been included:—

- (i) Improvement to station building i.e. provision, addition and alterations to Waiting Halls, Booking-cum-reservation arrangement, Foot-over-bridges and face lifting at Telicherry, Charvattur, Pappanangadi, Nilleshwar, Kumbala, Pattambi, Quilandi, Badagara, Trichur, Iravipuram, Munroturuttu, and Neyattinkara.

- (ii) Covering over platforms at Telicherry, Calicut, Kottayam and Patambi.
- (iii) Raising, extending and provision of additional platforms, Cement Concrete Aprons at Kuttipuram, Kasaragod, Tirur, Tenmalai, Auvaneswaram, Piravam Road, Ernakulam Town and Pattambi.

**Helicopters for Expediting Process of Electrification of Traks**

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

(a) whether the Department of Railways propose to deploy helicopters for expediting the process of electrification of tracks;

(b) if so, whether any experiment has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) The question of deploying helicopters for erection of masts in connection with electrification projects on experimental basis is under consideration of the Department of Railways.

**Upgradation of Nature Cure College in Hyderabad**

781. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nature Cure College at Ameerpet in Hyderabad is the only such college affiliated to a University and recognised by the State and Central Governments;

(b) whether it has a 150 bedded hospital attached to it;

(c) whether the Union Government

obtained the consent of the State Government and the Trust Board of the Institute for upgrading it into a National Institute of Naturopathy in 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Out of the two colleges of Naturopathy being financed by the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, the Nature Cure College in Hyderabad alone is affiliated to a University.

(b) According to information available in the Ministry, the bed strength was 125 in 1977.

(c) The Government did consider a proposal to set-up the National Institute of Naturopathy at Nature Cure Hospital, Hyderabad and the views of the Trust of the Institute and of the State Government were invited in the matter. After due consideration, it has been decided to set up the National Institute of Naturopathy at Pune.

**Air India Acquiring Airbus A 310**

783. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India will shortly induct Airbus A 310 aircraft which has no flight engineer Station;

(b) whether these will replace Boeing 707 aircrafts which have a flight engineer station;

(c) if so, how many flight engineers would be made surplus/redundant in Air India; and

(d) what plans have been drawn up by Air India to rehabilitate the affected flight engineers, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Yes, Sir. Air India propose to introduce Airbus

A-310—300 aircraft into service this year. This aircraft has no provision for a Flight Engineer.

(b) Airbus aircraft is essentially to replace 707 aircraft. Boeing 707 aircraft has a Flight Engineer.

(c) About 30.

(d) They would be provided alternative employment and at a later stage they are likely to be re-adsorbed as Flight Engineers due to expansion and vacancies arising out of retirement.

**Tripartite Agreement Reg: Distribution of Jobs Among Indian Seamen**

784. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to accept the main concept of the tripartite Agreement dated 27 March, 1973 about distribution of jobs among Indian Seamen viz. 70 per cent jobs for Bombay Seamen and 30 per cent jobs for Calcutta Seamen; and

(b) the percentage of jobs going to Calcutta Seamen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Efforts were made to get the Seamen's Unions at Bombay and Calcutta to agree to a percentage distribution of jobs between Bombay Seamen with a view to solving problem of unemployment at Calcutta. A meeting was held by Director General of Shipping on 27.3.1973 with the representatives of shipowners and Seamen Unions of Bombay/Calcutta. In this meeting it was considered that in future in case of every new ship, efforts should be made to take more crew from Calcutta as far as possible with a view to reach and maintain the ratio of 70:30 between Bombay and Calcutta. However, the Bombay Union did not agree to this formula.

(b) At present the number of jobs avai-

lable at Calcutta is 2369 against 10051 at Bombay.

**Medical Facilities for Tribals in Kerala**

785. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: the steps taken by Government to ensure that medical facilities reach the tribals in the interior areas of Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : The State Government has established Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres in the tribal areas in order to provide preventive, promotive and curative health services for the people living in those areas. At present 5 Primary Health Centres and 37 Sub-Centres have been established in the tribal areas of Kerala against the assessed requirement of 8 Primary Health Centres and 52 Sub-Centres.

**Seminar on Integrated Area Development**

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

(a) the conclusion arrived at in the Seminar on Integrated Area Development inaugurated by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission at Bangalore in the second week of December, 1985; and

(b) whether there is any programme to revitalise the 102 Command Areas Development Authorities set up in 17 States, covering a command area of 16 million hectares, as these authorities have failed to bring to bear an integrated approach to land and water management?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKRANAND) : (a) The Government has not received any information about the conclusions of the seminar.

(b) It is not correct to say that the CAD Authorities have failed to bring an integrated approach to land and water management though their performance is not uniform in all the States. The Command Area Development Programme now covers 133 projects with a culturable command area of about 18 million hectares in 18 States and one Union Territory. To achieve the objectives of the programme, during the 7th Plan more stress will be laid on better water management in the distribution system, more efficient on-farm water application, involvement of farmers in the management and distribution of water below the minor level, training for farmers and for all levels of CAD management including field staff and monitoring of agricultural production and productivity increases.

**Offloading of Fertilizers by a Fictitious Firm at Tenali (A.P.)**

787. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 27 wagons containing more than a thousand tonnes of fertilizers valued at Rs. 17 lakhs which were loaded at Nangal sometime back were offloaded by a fictitious firm at Tenali in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the result of the inquiry, if any, made by Government in the matter and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the National Fertilizers Ltd. which was the consigner in this case has been paid their claim of Rs. 17 lakhs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 27 wagons of fertilizers valued at Rs. 17.80 lakhs were delivered to a party at Tenali on Indemnity Notes which are suspected to be forged.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The claim has been repudiated by South Central Railway.

**Statement**

Twenty seven wagons of fertilizers were booked under twenty seven invoices on 28-9-1984 from Nangal Dam to Tenali in Andhra Pradesh by Messrs. National Fertilizers Limited. The Chief Goods Supervisor, Tenali, delivered these goods to Messrs. Murthy Fertilizer Traders, Tenali, on the strength of stamped indemnity notes in the absence of railway receipt of a communication from Messrs. NFL, sent by them on 9-11-1984, that the consignments had been fraudulently delivered; enquiries were made by the South Central Railway, which revealed that the signatures on the indemnity notes were forged. The matter was then immediately reported to the local police and subsequently to the C.B.I. The case is still under investigation of C.B.I.

**Medicines for dissolving clot in heart arteries**

788. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether method of intravenous injection of streptokinase or Urokinase along with adjuvant therapy of other medicines has been found successful for dissolving the clot in the arteries of the heart immediately after heart attack has occurred; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by Government to see that such medicines are provided in all the hospitals of the country to save the lives of the patients and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) According to the studies undertaken

abroad, Intravenous injection of Streptokinase has been found moderately effective in dissolving vascular clots and promoting the reopening of occluded coronary arteries within 90 minutes of administration in selected cases of myocardial infarction. While further evidence of the efficacy of this treatment is being collected in the developed countries, development of newer thrombolytic agents is also taking place. Any universalisation of such therapies can take place only after such therapies are standardised and get accepted as such. This stage has not yet been reached in our country.

#### Operational efficiency of Air services

789. SHRI T. BASHEER :  
PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the operational efficiency of Air services has deteriorated; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken for increasing operational efficiency of international services of the country's Airline including punctuality and regularity of flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b) The operational efficiency of the air services has been maintained during the year, 1985. With a view, however, to further improving operational efficiency, Air India has plans to phase out Boeing-707 fleet and replace them with modern technology Airbus A310 aircraft. Similarly, Indian Airlines is also in the process of inducting Airbus A320 aircraft in its fleet. The engineering facilities are also being upgraded to meet the requirements of modern technology aircraft.

#### Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum Flight

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to operate Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum flight on all days; and

(b) how many flights of the Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum were delayed this year?

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

(b) The flight was delayed on 17 occasions during the current year.

#### School Health Programme

791. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the School Health Scheme has been successful ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps taken; and

(c) the number of Schools/colleges and students in Kerala covered by this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) A Pilot Project on School Health Services was started in 1982 as a Centrally-sponsored scheme in 25 blocks of 17 States and 3 Union Territories. It was extended in 1984-85 to 100 blocks in 21 States and 3 Union Territories. The implementation has been of varied quality. The Project is being closely monitored and conclusions regarding its success or otherwise can be drawn after sometime.

(c) National Schools Health Services Pilot Project does not include any blocks of Kerala. The State Government have their own School Health Scheme which is not part of the Centrally-sponsored Pilot Project.

**Concessional Railway travel facilities to the officers and workers of Border Road Task Force**

792. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal has been made to extend concessional travel facilities to the officers and workers of the Border Road Task Force as in Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal has been received in this regard by the Department of Railways.

**Amendment to PFA Act for laying down tolerance limit of pesticides/insecticides in food**

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

(a) whether Consumers Guidance Society of India had suggested amendments to the PFA Act for laying down tolerance limit of pesticides/insecticides in foods reduction in lead content in food;

(b) whether it is a fact that permitted foods colours continue to be used indiscriminately;

(c) whether non-permitted food colours are being used in abundance;

(d) whether rules in labelling are inadequate as in case of cheese and gelatin etc; and

(e) whether over the counter Drugs are being sold without any essential literature?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) A suggestion for laying down tolerance limits of pesticides/insecticides in food and reduction in lead content in food has been received from Consumer Education Research Centre, Ahmedabad and not from Consumer Guidance Society of India as stated in the Question.

(b) and (c) The list of permitted food colours, the food articles in which these colours could be used and maximum quantity of these colours are prescribed under the Provisions of P.F.A. Rules, 1955. Use of non-permitted colours is an offence punishable under the P.F.A Act, The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised time and again to keep a vigil on indiscriminate use of non-permitted colours.

(d) The labelling provisions for declaration of use of colours on the package of food articles are quite adequate.

(e) There is no specific provision under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 requiring manufacturers to include a package insert in the packages of medicines marketed by them containing information on indication, contra-indications; precautions etc. However, Drugs are generally sold in packages with the package inserts containing the necessary information.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I want to raise something which is completely within your powers. On 21st forty-two notifications have been laid on the Table of the House announcing concessions and exemptions to the sections which are affluent and luxury goods. Maruti plant has been given a concession of Rs. 12 crores. The Budget is going to be presented on the 28th and all these



notifications are laid on the Table of the House. You must give some sort of notice to this Government that on the eve of the Budget they cannot indulge in this exercise.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Earlier they dealt with the common man and now they are doing with the affluent sections so that in the Budget they can show that they are not pro-affluent.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What will you see? Tomorrow is the budget.

MR. SPEAKER : You have given it to me and I am going to look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before the Budget is presented in the evening, I would expect some ruling in the morning should be given, otherwise this Government has developed the habit of coming with notifications on the eve of the Budget. This cannot be tolerated. Then what is the sanctity of the Budget?

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, there is an allegation that the Chief Minister of Kerala ..(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Mr. Kurup, you cannot do it.—How can you do it and under what rule? I am not allowing it (Interruptions)

Mr. Tewary, I have not allowed anything. I am not allowing anything. That is what I have said.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : You have allowed Prof. Dandavate:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I had given the notice and then with your permission I made the submission,

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Dandavate, I am not talking about you. I am talking about Mr. Kurup.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Tewary is talking about me.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that your notice is under consideration. Prof. Dandavate has given notice of privilege motion.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I have also been giving notices.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said his notice is under consideration. That is all. I had said the same to you.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Kerala matter cannot be raised.

MR. SPEAKER : It has not been allowed and it is not on record.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mehbubnagar) : Sir, I have given notice...

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I permit you without rule? A notice is no permit for raising the matter.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I am not saying about the Kerala matter...

MR. SPEAKER : You can give me notice. You can see me. Not here. No question. Not allowed. There is no point of order. You can come and see me.

What is your point of order, Mr. Reddy and under what section and under what rule?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is not a point of order. I have given notice under Rule 193 for a discussion on espionage activity in the country. Rajya Sabha has also allowed a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I also told you that whosoever is a member of this House, he can make a self-explanation but no discussion.

\*\*Not recorded.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Rajya Sabha has allowed a discussion.

**MR. SPEAKER :** They have not allowed a discussion. They have allowed an explanation and I will also do that.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** The Chairman of Rajya Sabha has allowed a discussion and how can you ignore...

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is my job. They allowed self-explanation and I will do the same.

**SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) :** Chairman, Rajya Sabha has allowed discussion.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No question. Not allowed.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** I have given an adjournment notice.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have told you, Sir, we shall discuss it. You were not there when the Business Advisory Committee met.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Next day you are allowing?

**MR. SPEAKER :** We will see. You come to the Business Advisory Committee meeting. You are the person to decide. Why are you haranguing unnecessarily?

Mr. Kurup don't do like this. It is not proper.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Should not the House know this, Sir ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** For what ?

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Should not the House know whether the Minister is there or not ? We would like to know that, Sir.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is common knowledge. It is all around in the Press. But it is not my duty to ask anybody to make a statement.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SURESH KURUP :** We have a right to know that, Sir.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is not done.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Reddy, why are you wasting the time of the House unnecessarily ?

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** It is for the Government to confirm it or contradict it. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why are you taking the time of the House ? Why are you trying to do this ?

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Sir, the Minister should make a statement why he has resigned. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Don't we have a right to know this, Sir ?

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO :** Sir, has he resigned or not ?

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Reddy, unnecessarily you get agitated ? I am very much concerned about your health and my health also. When I am open to you, why do you do like this ? There is no rule under which it is done. The only rule under which a Member can make a statement is 199.

"199. (1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make

a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.”

So, it is open knowledge that the resignation has been accepted by the President and whether he is willing or if he is not willing to make a statement, it is his option.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There is no rule to compel him.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Tell me under what rule . Tell me is there any other rule.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am on a point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, kindly tell them that I am on a point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : How can they compel anybody to make a statement ? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am on a point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : When the President has accepted his resignation, the matter is over. What is still there ? I can't do anything.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order, Sir ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : No, no .....

MR. SPEAKER : He has a point of order. I have allowed him. I am asking him what his point of order is. I will listen to him. I will also listen to you, Mr. Tewary.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Please listen to me also, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen to your point of order also.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know why you are trying to make noise. Please sit down. You are making much more noise than him. You don't realise that yourself. You can't see a full block of wood in your eyes. You are trying to see a twinkle in his eyes.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What is it ? Why don't you do it properly. I have allowed Prof. Madhu Dandavate to raise his point of order. I will also listen to you. No problem. If there is any point of order from your side, I will listen to you. Prof. Tewary.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I hope that for raising my point of order I will have to seek only your permission.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, that is right.

AN HON. MEMBER : Quote the rule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please see Rule 376 which is regarding Points of Order in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Which rule has been infringed ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you wasting the time of the House, Mr. Tewary ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you interrupting him ? Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, the behaviour of the Member is shocking. He is trying to snub me. He is trying to force me to listen to him. This is not fair, Sir. It is nor fair. After all, you are the Speaker. He should ask me through you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he is asking me about you also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am sorry if I have given the impression that I am snubbing Pandit Tewary. I am the last man to do it.

My point of order is very simple. Firstly, you had correctly stated the position in terms of the rules regarding statement; he may make; it is left to him. I want to raise this point of order that when in the press Members of Parliament during the session get the news that such and such Member of the Council of Ministers has resigned, can we always rely on whatever has appeared in the press ? Apart from the statement made by him, someone in the Government should confirm, whether he has resigned or not. We are very much worried about the fate of the Council of Ministers. We should know; we want a confirmation or otherwise.

MR. SPEAKER : It is done by a Government notification. I have never seen anybody confirming or denying it on the floor of the House so far. I will check up if there are any precedent regarding the announcement. There is no problem.

*[Translation]*

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Jammu and Kashmir...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told

you, why are you forcing me to repeat ? If you are not a Member of Business Advisory Committee, some other Member of your party must be there.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The situation is extremely serious.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not listen to me ? My request is that if you listen to me, it would be of benefit to you and I would be saved from inconvenience.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM . The Government which has failed.....

MR. SPEAKER : If somebody is not awake to the reality, what can I do ?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : No, Sir, G.M. Shah Government has failed. The situation is not coming under control. Military is being called out. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Jaipal ji, you kindly do not speak. You have been encroaching upon earlier also and this does not behove a gentleman like you.

*[English]*

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You heard Prof. Madhu Dandavate and other Members on the other side and after that you gave your ruling. The matter is over. But taking advantage of some subterfuge, Prof. Dandavate always does his filibustering.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am merely stating the position that this practice of wasting the time of the House on non-issues by Members like Prof. Dandavate is not proper....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Sir, there has been a spate of espionage activities threatening the security

of the country. Rajya Sabha is discussing this matter; there the Chairman has allowed a discussion.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We will see to it. In my judgement, if I feel like it, I will see what can be done.

Now, the Papers to be Laid on the Table.

12.12 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Annual Reports and Review on the Working of the National Water Development Agency and Brahmaputra Board for the year 1984-85**

**THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT 2020/86].
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Brahmaputra Board for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a)

Review by the Government on the working of the Brahmaputra Board for the year 1984-85 and (b) reasons for delay in laying the papers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2021/86].

**Annual Report and Review on the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi and Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research Gujarat Ayurved University Jamnagar etc.**

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI) :** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library See No. LT 2022/86].
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, for the year 1984-85.

(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 2023/86].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Reviews (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library See No. LT 2024/86].

**Annual Reports and Review on the working of National Council for safety in Mines and Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee Dhanbad for the year 1984.85**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):** I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Safety in Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Government on the working of the National Council for Safety in Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2025/86]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Coal Mines, Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2026/86].

**Notification under Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890—

(1) The Authorisation of Rail Travellers' Service Agents Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 881(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1985.

(2) The Railway Passengers (Cancellation of Tickets and Refund of Fares) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 900(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1985.

(3) The Railway Passengers (Cancellation of Tickets and Refund of Fares) Amendment Rules, 1984 published in Notification No. S.O. 32(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2027/86].

**Annual Report of the working of Industrial and Commercial undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for the year 1984-85**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the

[Shri M. Arunachalam]

Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the working of Industrial and Commercial undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for the year 1984-85 (Volumes I to III) [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2028/86].

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. and Mogul Line's Limited Bombay etc. etc. for the year 1984-85. Notifications under Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2029/86].
  - (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2030/86]
  - (c) (i) Review by the Government

on the working of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (c) of item (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2031/86].

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 856(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1985 approving the Madras Port Trust (Centenary Commemoration Fund) Regulation, 1985.

- (ii) The New Mangalore Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedores) Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 907(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1985.

- (iii) The Tuticorin Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedores) Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S. R. 923(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1985.

- (iv) The New Mangalore Port Trust Testing House Regulations, 1986 published in Notification G.S.R. 22(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1986,

(v) G.S.R. 53 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1986 approving the Mormugao Port Trust Regulations for registration of contractors. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2032/86].

- (4) A copy of the Mormugao Harbour Craft (Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 898(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1985 under sub-section (2B) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2033/86].

**Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of the Maintained Institutions of Delhi University etc. etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) :  
On behalf of Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maintained Institutions of Delhi University, Delhi, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2034/86].
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Lalit Kala Akademi,

New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2035/86].
- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, 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 2036/86].
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 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 2037/86].
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85;



[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

- (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 2038/86].
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1984-85.
- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2039/86].
- (13) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2040/86].
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region) Bhopal, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region) Bhopal, for the year 1984-85.
- (16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2041/86].
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1984-85.
- (18) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2042/86].
- (19) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (20) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2043/86].
- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Banaras Hindu University, for the year 1983-84.

- (22) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2044/86].

Works and Housing—D.D.A.  
Part II.

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Nineteenth Report

[English]

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, for the year 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):  
I beg to move :

- (24) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2045/86].

“That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th February, 1986.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th February, 1986.”

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

*The motion was adopted.*

Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-Seventh Reports

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee :

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Twenty-Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendation contained in their Seventy-Fourth Report (7th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Agriculture Distribution of Fertilizers.

- (i) Need to give clearance to the Sidhmukh and Nauhar Canal Projects in Rajasthan

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sidhmukh and Nauhar Canals are important canals in Rajasthan which will irrigate 8 lakh acres of land in Bhadra and Nauhar Tehsils of District Ganganagar and Tehsil Rajgarh and Tara-nagar of District Churu.

- (ii) Twenty-Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighty-Seventh Report (7th Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of

12.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The reports of survey of both the new canals have been sent to Central Water

[Shri Bir bal]

Commission, but the Commission has kept the clearance pending for the last so many years. It is requested that clearance should be granted to these projects immediately, so that the farmers of the area could take advantage of these canals, and, besides removing their own poverty and backwardness, could help in increasing agricultural production in the country. On completion of these two canals, not only will 150 villages of District Ganganagar—which are in the grip of famine—benefit, but also people of Churu which is adjacent District would get employment.

I am sure you will issue orders to start work on these two canals immediately for which I have been continuously doing correspondence for the last 6 years in order to remove poverty and backwardness and provide relief to the famine stricken people of the area.

[English]

- (ii) Need to give publicity to cases of fraud in banks and to reveal the names of culprits and the nature of punishment given to them

SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah) : The Government has, as of late, been detecting the increasing number of irregularities involving crores of rupees in the nationalised banks often with the collusion of highly placed bank officers. The full particulars, the extent of amount involved, names of the different officials involved, and the result of detailed investigation and the action taken, are not often revealed in full; nor the public informed about the steps taken to prevent such frauds on banks. The Government should hereafter give publicity to such cases after investigation and declare the list of offenders and also punish the culprits in each case and make recoveries.

[Translation]

- (iii) Need to provide financial assistance to the farmers affected by hailstorm in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Speaker Sir, 22 villages

of tehsil Ambah, 7 villages of Ketras and 3 villages of Sheopur tehsil in Morena District of Madhya Pradesh have been severely affected by hailstorm on 13.2.1986. The standing crops of wheat, mustard, gram barley etc. have been damaged. Keeping in view the difficulties of the farmers and workers, the Central Government should provide additional financial assistance and means of livelihood to them.

[English]

- (iv) Need to set up a research centre at Kasaragod in Kerala for conducting research on goat rearing

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasaragod) : Goat rearing can provide nutritious food for the poor masses with little cost and at the same time raise their economy. Different varieties of goats are found in our country. Research work is being done with regard to goat rearing. In Kerala's coast lines at a place called Tellicherry there is a special breed of goats called Tellicherry breed. Unique quality of this breed is that it provides plenty of milk with high nutritious value. If this breed can be developed further by setting up a research centre at some of the most backward areas like Kasaragod in Kerala, unused hilly areas can be made use of for goat rearing thereby creating employment potential among the villagers, in the far off villages.

[Translation]

- (v) Need for early completion of the on-going lift-canal irrigation projects in the hilly regions of the country

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been observed that there has been no progress in the hilly areas in respect of agriculture due to lack of irrigation facilities. Lift irrigation method is best suited for irrigation in such areas and, therefore, these schemes should be launched on priority basis. Beside, there is need to ensure timely completion of these schemes. The Narmada Lift Irrigation Project has been approved long back in 1978 but it is still pending. Due to this the estimated cost

of the project which was just Rs. 11 lakhs will now increase manifold. This will not only result in financial loss to the Government but also create obstacles in the development of the area.

I would, therefore, request the government to complete such Lift Irrigation Schemes immediately in the interest of the people and development of the country.

- (vi) Need to provide free railway passes and other amenities to all the freedom fighters in the country

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : On November 19, 1985, the Hon. Prime Minister had declared at the All India Freedom Fighters' Conference at Allahabad that with effect from 1-12-85, free railway passes would be issued to all freedom fighters in the country.

But according to *Home Minister's* statement of 19th November 1985 in Lok Sabha, only those freedom fighters are eligible for free railway passes who get their pension from Central Revenue. Those getting pension from State Government have been deprived of this facility. Under this provision the *Satyagrahis* who participated in Goa Liberation Movement which was a national movement—have also been deprived of this facility.

I, therefore, request the Government to reconsider the matter and provide free railway passes and other amenities to all freedom fighters in the country.

[English]

- (vii) Need to grant relief to the victims of heavy snowfall in Jammu and Kashmir State

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I make a statement Under Rule 377.

That the people of Kashmir suffered untold miseries during the unprecedented snowfall in December, 1985 and January, 1986 is a confirmed fact and known to all. What is not known to the country-

men is that the victims have not received any relief so far. I presented a memorandum to the Hon. Home Minister in January, 1986 seeking Central Government's intervention in the matter and grant of relief to the victims. It was on the basis of my memorandum that the Government of India asked for facts from the State Government. Then the State Government responded and presented estimates of loss to the Central Government. Now that the Government of India have decided to grant relief, it must ensure that the relief goes to the deserving persons. Central Government should either distribute relief directly or appoint a Committee to supervise administrative machinery charged with the duty of distributing relief to victims.

12.23 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the motion moved by Shri Eduardo Faleiro and seconded by Shri Zainul Basher on the 25th February, 1986, namely :—

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms—

“That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th February, 1986.” ”

Shri Dinesh Goswami.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity of participating in this debate on the Motion of thanks on the Address by the President of India. It is with a sense of pride and happiness that, I am participating in the debate, I am happy because, it is after

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

a long seven years that Assam is today fully, truly and adequately represented in this House. For the last seven years, the urges and aspirations, the voice of anguish and bitterness did not find reflection in this House because, we did not have the opportunity of being present in this House. I am also happy, Sir, that the newly formed Assam Gana Parishad, has virtually create a record in the Indian political history. Our party merely within two months of coming into existence has found its representation, with seven of us being represented in this House. I am happy, Sir, that the situation in Assam has been normalised and the people of Assam have been given the right to choose their own representative in a properly held election. And our party composed of youngmen has come into power in the State. Sir, do not carry any impression about our legislators or our Ministers, or by looking to the faces of there the persons who are represented here. All of us are old and none too old people, have come here, but the Ministers and the Legislators who have been elected to the Assam Assembly, they are all young and committed and they ask for guidance and the support of this House, this Government and this country in fulfilment of the objectives that has been placed before them.

Sir, I thank the Prime Minister for the Accord that was ultimately heralded on the 15th of August, last year.

We are happy in this Accord, a solution to the Assam problem—the vexed foreign nationals issue and the other issues has been found. But we are conscious of the fact that the Accord is only one step forward. The Accord is still a mere piece of paper. The success of the Accord will depend on its implementation; and we feel sometimes worried, having seen as to how the affaiea had been allowed to drift in Punjab. Unless the Government here takes very concrete steps for implementing the Assam Accord, the entire situation in Assam may be de-stabilized again. We have noted with unhappiness that many provisions of this Accord which ought to have been implemented by now, have not been implemented as yet. For example, in the

Accord it was assured to the people of Assam that those who were victimized during the seven years of struggle, would be put back to their own positions. But unfortunately we have found that inspite of the fact that from the month of August to this month of February more than seven months have elapsed, many of the people who suffered victimization during the seven years of long struggle in the Central Sector, as well as in the Corporations under Central Government, have not been given reliefs as yet.

I do not want to mention names or details of cases. But it is the case in the Railways, All India Radio, in the Oil sector—where people who were victimized have not been granted relief. We have also seen that the Accord has been misinterpreted in many directions. For example, in the Accord it was specifically stated that because the youths of Assam had suffered bitterly during the last seven years, that they would be given age relaxation in the case of employment. Such an age relaxation has not been promised only in Assam. I know that even in the case of Bhopal tragedy, such age relaxations have been given. But whereas such relaxations have been given by Government of India's departments, unfortunately the Corporations, the Central Government Corporations have decided not to give this age relaxation.

May I point out that the Banking Service Commission wrote to the Government of India that age relaxation should be given in the case of employment under the Banking Service Commission? But inspite of very specific requests to that effect from the Banking Service Commission, and also inspite of the fact that the Service Commissions for a very long time, i.e. 5 or 6 months has taken up this matter with the Central Government, the Central Government has done nothing in this regard.

I hope that in respect of victimization, fencing of the border, deportation and deletion of names, Government will take immediate steps to see that the Assam Accord does not remain merely a piece of paper; but that the Accord is fully and truly implemented.

Yesterday, many of the speakers from both this side and the other side of the House made comments upon the emergence of regional parties. May I take the opportunity of telling them that we have come to power not on the mercy of somebody, but because people have voted us to power? In a democratic country, if you say that the regional parties are anti-national, impliedly you also say that those people who support the regional parties are anti-national; or that they support a cause which supports the forces of destabilization.

Look at this country today : Assam is being governed by a regional party; Sikkim is being governed by a regional party. And I have no hesitation in my mind that the entire north-eastern States, within a year or two, will come within the purview of the regional parties. In Jammu and Kashmir, it is a regional party; in Andhra Pradesh it is a regional party; in Tamil Nadu, it is a regional party. Am I to understand that the people of these regions do not really feel for the unity and integrity of this country? Am I to understand that the unity and integrity of this country is the preserve of the Hindi heartland? Am I to understand that the people in the border regions do not have considerations about their own motherland? In fact, we should feel the other way round. Why is it that people in the border areas, people who live in areas far away from Delhi, are thinking in terms of regional parties? It is because a feeling has grown in the minds of these people that the power centre at Delhi including in this Parliament, are not responsive to the urges and aspirations of these people. They do not really to understand as to what goes on in the minds of these people.

After all, we must not forget that India lives in diversity, our unity is based in diversity. Every region has its own culture, language and pride. When that pride is hurt, cultural and linguistic aspirations are there then a particular section of the people assert themselves.

In Assam, when asked in the Past for an oil refinery, when we asked for development of our national resources, when we

asked for economic development, we were told that we were chauvinistic, we were parochial, that our demands had no relationship with the reality of the situation. But we have seen in the last 3-4 years, every one in this House, all sections, all parties are saying, yes, Assam is a neglected region. If the cause of economic development of Assam would have been taken up in right earnestness since the independence, many of the problems that we face in Assam and in the north eastern region would not have been there. But, there was absolutely a communication gap literally and otherwise between the rest of the country and the north-eastern region with the result that north-eastern region has virtually to go in flames for the last seven years.

Same is true in Jammu & Kashmir. In Jammu & Kashmir, you overthrow the democratic government by dubious means on the ground that their government was harbouring anti-nationals. But what is happening today? The situation in Jammu & Kashmir is far worst than what was when Farooq Abdullah was ruling that State. Therefore, do not decry regionalism. After all let us not forget that many of the national parties merely today are national parties, so far as jurisdiction is concerned; but they have more regional outlook than many of the regional parties with regional jurisdiction, but with national outlook. We have made it very clear from the Assam Gana Parishad that we are not for confrontation with the Central Government. After seven years, of bitter struggle, we have achieved an Accord and we will like it to be implemented. We are conscious of this fact that for the implementation of this Accord, the role of the Central Government will be much more than the role of the State Government. We have passed through the period of confrontation; we do not want any confrontation and therefore we have extended our helping hand of friendship to the Government of India and also to all political parties; and we hope that the Government of India and other political parties will respond.

We respect the mandate of the Prime Minister which he has got from this country and I hope that the Prime Minister will

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

respect the very same mandate which our younger people have got from the people of Assam to govern the State. We are also conscious of the fact that Assam cannot remain in isolation; we cannot behave as a separate island. We are a part of the Indian mainstream; we are a part of the national main-stream and therefore though we are a regional party, any problem that arises in any part of this country, we consider it as our own problem. We will not shut our eyes on the problems of Punjab; we feel equally concerned with the rest. To what is happening in Punjab we will not shut our eyes? To what is happening in Sri Lanka, we will not shut our eyes. Every national problem is a problem which we consider is our own problem. Let us not forget that. Assam since independence and before independence, has played a prominent role in the development of this country. Who bore the brunt of the 1971 aggression? We have to directly bear the brunt. We had to bear the brunt of 1962 aggression; we had to bear the brunt of 1965 aggression.

Assam contributed to the economic development of this country by contributing very precious foreign exchange earning in petroleum, jute and tea. Assam contributed in the past for the development of this country economically and stood by the unity and integrity of this country. We assure this House that we will continue to stand by the unity and integrity of this country even in future. But let us also remember that the national integration is not a one way process. You cannot simply say that we must think about the unity and integrity of this country but others will not think about us. Integration a two-way process. The people and the youths of Assam also must be given this feeling that as we ask them to think about the unity and integrity of this country, this country is also fully conscious of the difficulties of Assam and will stand by Assam whenever Assam is in difficulty. We had carried the feeling many times in a moment of peril as if we are left alone to defend ourselves, and I hope our youth, the people of Assam will now be given this impression that the country today thinks equally concerned about Assam as the people of the State are concerned.

Sir, also let me point out some thing about the development of the backward regions, in fact one objection which I take seriously in the President's Address is that there is no mention whatsoever in the President's Address as to how the Government wants to tackle the problem of regional imbalances. Today, if you want to tackle the problem of regional imbalances, mere giving some additional funds will not do. You must put technological inputs, you must put know-how into those areas and I do not find in the President's Address any mention of that, whatsoever.

Sir, the President's Address has talked about the improving the quality of men. But the Address is also silent on many important aspects like electoral reforms. Let us not forget Sir that if we really put our hands on our hearts we will find that most of us are entering the portals of legislatures by telling a lie or by playing a fraud on the Constitution. For example, the expenses on elections in Assam is Rs. 30,000. Today it is not possible to fight an election with Rs. 30,000/- because the cost of running two cars during elections is more than Rs. 30,000/- It is a crime to disobey a penal law, but it is a greater crime to enact a law which cannot be obeyed, because when you enact a law which cannot be obeyed. You compel a man to disobey the law and therefore it is a greater crime and I believe that we should take a realistic approach to this situation and what is necessary today is immediate electoral reform.

In the last year's President's Address in 1985 suggestions and indications were made of electoral reform but the last one year virtually nothing has been done in that direction.

The President's Address has talked in terms of drastic changes in the administration of law. Today there is a feeling that in spite of the fact that we talk in terms of rule of law that the people are helpless against oppression and suppression. One thing when we talk about changes in the administration of law is that the delays in the administration of justice should be done away with, but that is not the solution,

Out of the millions of causes of action that arise every day in this country, hardly one finds way to a court of law. Let me talk an illustration.

In Delhi, during the last two days two very unfortunate instances have occurred, two boys died because they fell into a manhole. Two boys died yesterday in a drain mishap. Even our own Parliament Member Shri Chalia fell into a manhole and injured himself very seriously a few days back. But, when it happens, there is no relief. If you go the Corporation, they will not do anything, if you go to the investigating agency they will not do anything. If people go to a court of law, it will take years and years for ultimately the claims to be settled. Is it not an unfortunate state of affairs that because of the lack of relief and remedy for the Bhopal tragedy we had to run to America and take their help because our administration of justice could not give relief to the victims of the Bhopal tragedy. It speaks volumes about the inadequacies in our administration of justice.

In the President's Address, except pious statements that the Government is committed to changes, I do not find anything concrete. Sir, the Government is talking in terms of the 21st century. There is talk in terms of improving the technological know-how. It is true that improvement in science and technology is essential but nations are not run by machines. What is more important than improvement in machines in the improvement in men. Technological know-how is important but what is now important is men who run the nation more have greater calibre and in that direction much is yet to be done. After all, the Members who spoke from the other side have spoken eloquently of the achievements of this country during the last few years. No doubt we have made progress. But still, the fact remains that in the President's Address if you look at what is stated in para 45, I quote :

“The need of the hour is to enable the poor to better their lives. Science and technology have to support this fundamental objective. To this end,

Government are mounting technology missions in the following areas :—

“(i) Drinking water for all villages;”

After 38 years of independence when we talk in terms of mounting technological missions for providing drinking water or for eradicating illiteracy this also shows the inadequacy so far as our achievements are concerned. And I found when I was listening to the Members of the Treasury Benches, there was complacency. Let us not forget that the people of this country are making repeated experimentation with the political set up.

Let us not forget that in 1971 Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was given a massive mandate. But after three or four years there was so much of turmoil in this country that emergency had to be clamped. Let us not forget that in 1977 Janata Party came to power again with a massive majority. But within three years, in 1980, because of their own contradictions, they had to leave their *gaddi* and once more, Mrs. Gandhi was brought back to power. She came to power with a massive majority. But in three years we found ripples of discord all over the country. In 1984 a new Prime Minister has come. But I find already ripple of discord because of the price rise. Punjab today is in flames. Jammu & Kashmir today is in an unstable state of affairs. People are seeing things with argue because of the price rise. Already the Prime Minister does not appear to be the prince charming as he was only a year back. There is restlessness and disenchantment in the country at large. This restlessness and disenchantment may not only lead to political changes, but what I am worried is that this restlessness and disenchantment and the failure of the people even after repeated experimentations to get redressal; lead people to lose confidence in the system itself. Therefore, unless we bring back the sense of confidence in the democratic system, the very unity and integrity of this country will be once more imperilled. Therefore, I would beg of this House not to talk in terms that the regional parties are against the national unity and



[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

integrity; let us not talk against emergence of regional parties and show concern over the awareness of sub-nationalities and the assertions of different people in different parts of the country. If the unity and integrity of this country has been threatened, it is because of the lack of sensitiveness of some people to the difficulties of other people and also because the pride of other Indians at some point of time or other was hurt. Therefore, on behalf of the new party, Assam Ganaparishad, which has taken over the reins of Assam State after seven years of turmoil, I request the Government of India to see that the Assam accord is implemented in full. I am happy that a statement at least has been made in the President's Address. I also request and urge upon the Government of India for the rapid development of the entire north-eastern region in terms of economic development and also in other fields so that we may be in a much happier state of mind than we were during the last few years.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address, moved by Shri Eduardo Falerio.

We have just now heard our good old friend, who had a long innings with us in the Congress. Now he has joined a regional party with a national outlook. I, as an elected Member from Assam, more or less agree with him when he says that the economic backwardness of the State should be taken up by the Central and State Governments with sputnik speed, that there is unrest among the youth and they should be taken into various Central and State Governments jobs and about the implementation of the Assam accord which is an accord not only of the AGP and the Central Government but it is also an accord which has been signed by the Congress (I) Prime Minister and we are totally with this accord. But when he says that the Government which has come there has come in the normal way in the election with a correct voter list, with a genuine list, I beg to differ humbly from him.

But at this stage I do not want to go

into details because of the shortage of time...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to take only five minutes.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is my maiden speech, Sir, though it is the second term. What I was saying is that a young batch of MLAs has come in Assam with the highest expectation of the people of Assam and it is a fact that they have been voted massively by the people of Assam and they have become a co-party to the Central Government in the implementation of this accord. But when implementation of this accord is done, I would like to draw the attention of the AGP Government through the Members of Parliament from AGP here, that the preamble of the accord says that the humanitarian and national commitment was always kept in mind when this accord was signed, which means the problem there, that is, the foreigners' problem, is around a few lakhs of uprooted people from East Pakistan. I fully agree with the present Assam Government and Central Government that when the accord is implemented, each and every clause of the accord should be implemented properly. But when people are being evicted from Government lands, even if it is taken over illegally, if they are the citizens of this country, both the AGP Government and the Central Government should take care that they are not thrown on the streets, they are rehabilitated through a special plan. This is my humble appeal. I would also appeal to the AGP and the Central Government that the clause by which citizenship certificates are to be issued, should be implemented in such a manner that those who are entitled to get the citizenship certificate on the plea that they do not have a valid refugee certificate, are not deprived of the same. Collateral statements and evidence should be accepted for the implementation of this clause. When Mr. Goswami and his party speaks for the economic development, I, on behalf of the Congress Party in Assam fully share their concern and we fully assure our cooperation to them. But I am at a loss to understand that this Government, which has come into being hardly two months ago, is introducing

ing certain policies about language, about service...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** I am on a Point of Order, Sir. I do not think it is proper for us to discuss the functions of Assam Government in this Parliament. My learned friend is entitled to speak about their cause but I do not think we can discuss any government, and if you permit him to do so, in that case the scope of the debate will go further away.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** If at all you want to say anything about the Assam Government, don't say that.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** I am not saying anything about the Assam Government. I am saying about certain policies...*(Interruptions)*.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** About the Government in Assam.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Of the Government in Assam which affects vis-a-vis the Assam Government. Anyhow, my purpose is served. When Mr. Goswami has heard it, it has gone to the right place, and I accept your verdict, Sir...*(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** That we can discuss outside.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** That relation we have.

The implementation of the accord vis-a-vis the Punjab problem has been raised by Mr. Goswami and thereby he has discussed the Punjab Government here. So, I want to discuss this accord vis-a-vis the present terrorist activities which have been started in Assam by an organisation named ALFA. Since August last, one of our ex-Minister, T. Dinghia has been killed in Sivsagar in the broad day light. Many members belonging to various political parties, including AGP, have been threatened by the same organisation.

What I want to say is this : The pattern which has emerged in Punjab is gradually emerging in Assam also. This

is the actual case. This group may be a break-away group of AGP or it may be a new group. I don't know the actual position. But it depends upon the Central and State Governments to find the actual position. Here, I would like to point out one thing. Mr. Goswami has drawn attention of the House about the economic backwardness of Assam. Whenever anybody speaks about Assam in this House he always says about the economic backwardness of Assam and North-Eastern region. But we only get more lip service. No practical steps are being taken. When the Congress-I Government was there, Rs. 165 was fixed to be paid as the Royalty for oil. Till now that royalty has not been announced. This should be announced immediately so that the present Government may get enough resources of income and take up the economic activities of the people of that areas. Mr. Goswami has also said that the entire North Eastern region will be taken over by regional parties. I would like to remind him that Nagaland and Mizoram had regional parties but they had hardly one term of honeymoon with the people of that area. For one term, that is 5 years only, they were there. After that Congress-I came back to power there. As I said already, I wish you also long 5 years. But your beginning is not that good. You must be magnanimous in your attitude towards the minorities of the State. Assam Chief Minister said in the very beginning 'Ours is a regional party with a national outlook, we all expect you to be also national in your activities. In Cachar, it is all a question of minorities. Till now your attitude has not been very helpful. Your policy about language and services is not at all national in outlook. For AGP it is better but not for the minorities. What I want to say is that the Government of Assam must know how to implement this Accord without using it as an instrument to harass the minorities of Assam. This Accord is our Accord. We pledge our total support to it. The State Government must implement this Accord keeping in view the interest both of the majority and the minority of the State. We do believe that this Government which has come to power with a massive mandate will rise to the occasion, in such a manner that

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

minorities will not feel that they are being harassed by the majority. I believe that if the Accord is implemented properly there can be a meeting ground where all the people in Assam including the Congress-I, AGP and other national parties can join hands to develop this backward State of Assam and bring it to the path of prosperity in our national mainstream.

With these words I conclude, thanking you for giving me this opportunity and I support the Motion of Thanks moved by my friend Mr. Eduardo Faleiro.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur) : Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by my friend Mr. Eduardo Faleiro.

Sir, a debate on the Motion of Thanks gives an opportunity to the Government to explain its achievements in the past year and state about the projections of the policies in the coming year. The President has expressed his concern about the growing threat to the unity and integrity of the country because of the extremist activities and communal disturbances. Punjab State was in trouble for the last five years.

The accord has been signed a few months ago and it is hoped that the accord will be given effect to, and the Government of India is bent upon implementing the accord in letter and spirit. But unfortunately the terrorists are still at large. Again they indulge in wanton killing of men, women and children and the State is in inferno. It is up to the State Government to see that terrorism is put an end to and the people of Punjab who want peace and prosperity are assured of their personal safety and security so that the State can prosper. Punjab is one of the prosperous States in the country today. Its agricultural production has doubled and trebled and it has become a granary for the whole of India. So also Haryana. Therefore, it is the duty of every political party and every citizen to see that extremism and terrorist activities are put an end to. Of course, fundamentalists and fanatics are there. They forgot themselves for a moment when they took the help of the terrorists and they have gone into their

hands. Actually, the terrorists have the upper hand now and the Akalis are nowhere. It is unfortunate. Therefore, it is the duty of every one of us to see that terrorism is put an end to.

The President also expressed concern about the communal disturbances that have erupted in the country recently in several States simultaneously. Well, so many religions in India have co-existed peacefully for centuries. Nobody was bothered; but now the communal disturbance today reveal some hidden hand behind them which wants to destabilise India. We should be aware of these dangers and as the President has warned and cautioned us, we shall all stand as one man to see that communal disturbances do not spread and we all live in peace and amity in this country where religion has a greater influence. Religions are Paths to reach God heads. But there is no contradiction or conflict between one religion and another religion. This noble aspect should be borne in mind by every citizen.

Sir, the Indian economy has become sound, stable, self-reliant and self-generating as a result of various developmental plans that we have been implementing for the last 30 years. Our agricultural production has greatly increased. I remember the day in 1966 when the country was really having shortage in respect of every article. But now we are able to attain surplus and build up bufferstock so that even when there are droughts and cyclones etc. in some parts of the country, still we have a surplus and now under the minimum needs programme, the Government wants to give a part of it as wages to the weaker sections. It is a very good idea. The economy has become self-reliant, we are able to mop up the resources for our plans. But there is a slight dwindling in our resources of late. Therefore, it is the duty of the country to raise its own resources. The Government is bound to increase prices. That should not deter us from supporting the Government. These bandhs will not help us because unless we ourselves generate resources, there is no scope for the development of the country and we cannot go back having set in a tempo of development. We cannot slow it down. There-

fore, we have to step it up so that the economy would further go stronger and we can fulfil our ambitions and aspirations. We have been able to wipe out the tears from the eyes of millions of people. Still there are millions of people with tears in their eyes. So, it takes time. Therefore, it is our duty to accelerate the programme which the Government has initiated and the Government have allocated crores of rupees for the implementation of various programmes so that the desired result is achieved.

The increase in agricultural production is confined only to Punjab and Haryana and that too in respect of wheat and rice.

13.00 hrs

But the same proportion of increased production is not seen in other States which are traditionally rice growing areas. Therefore, some thing has to be done. Why are Punjab and Haryana successful in doubling and trebling their production whereas other States have not done it. What is wrong with them? What is the trick that these two States have applied? Therefore, unless we see that every State increase the production, it is very difficult. A time may come when the fertility of land may decrease, as a result of use of fertilisers. The law of diminishing return may come in and therefore other States should also come up. There should be change in the cropping pattern so that the fertility of soil is not affected. Water management is also important. One has to be judicious in the use of water and in the use of fertilisers. Otherwise indiscriminate use of fertilisers would reduce the fertility of soil and in the course of time, the land does not produce what it is expected to produce.

The anti-poverty programmes have been very successful. They have to be implemented. We have found success wherever officers who are responsible for development and representatives of Panchayati Raj institutions are sincere and dedicated. Where they are not, the result of the programme is rather not very encouraging. Therefore, it has to be seen that these programmes are implemented properly,

sincerely and with dedication so that the desired effect is achieved.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : No Lunch-hour?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can have lunch but the session will continue. There may not be any break.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Why do you ask the Parliamentary Affairs Minister? He is always against Lunch.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I think, we should dispense with the Lunch hour because the Prime Minister is to reply in the afternoon. Before that many Members want to speak.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : There should be Lunch-hour.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The World Health Organisation has issued instructions to the whole country that if you can skip lunch, it is better for health.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, the Members will agree for dispensing with the Lunch-hour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You have neither done anything nor told us about it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : When we asked, you were not present.

[*English*]

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : The anti-poverty programmes are being implemented and they should be continued with vigour. The Government has also taken steps for the development of status of women and also youth. A new Ministry for Human Resources Development has been brought in so that youth is given an opportunity to develop himself and also take up the res-

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

possibility of various developmental projects and also the development of the country as a whole.

When we attained independence, our economy was in shambles and it was like an unchartered ship on the sea. It was under the vision and genius of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru that we embarked upon the planned economic development, as a result of which, our economy has become sound, stable and self-reliant. He was the great architect of Modern India. He wanted to develop India as a modern, progressive state based on science and technology. He laid the foundation. On that foundation, Shrimati Indira Gandhi built the modern India. But before she could complete the task, she fell victim to the assassin's bullets. Now the responsibility has been vest on the shoulders of the young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and he will build the edifice and take the country to the cherished goal.

Now, our foreign policy has been put to the test of time. Our non-alignment has become a movement in the world and many countries are members of this Movement. They look for India for guidance and intervention in their problems.

As you see, in Sri Lanka and in other countries, they seek our advice. The Prime Minister has now emerged as a world statesman and world leader and he is respected throughout the world and the stature of the country and the status of the country in the comity of nations depends on the stature of its leader. Fortunately for us we have a leader, young leader, who could impress upon the world and on the world stage, he has emerged as an outstanding statesman with mature wisdom. We hope under his leadership and guidance, our country will go forward and achieve the objects for which we have been trying all these years. Therefore, this poverty will be banished by stages. Now during the last year in the Sixth Plan, about 15 million people have been benefited under IRDP and 16 million under the NREP and other schemes. Now they have stepped up the allocations so that a larger number could be covered in the Seventh Plan, so that by the end of the Seventh

Plan, we can bring these poor people above the poverty line to enable them to live an independent and financially viable life and they can have two meals a day and a hut to hide themselves and prosper.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY** (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, In the address, our President (*Interruptions*) has definitely showed there are certain portents of danger in our country, both outside and inside. But what I submit is that President has not named from what source the danger really comes. The actual fact is that highest democracy in the world, namely USA, is out to subvert the largest democracy in the world namely, India. It is USA which is arming Pakistan which is arranging for the slaughter of Tamilians in Sri Lanka, which is strengthening its base in Diego Garcia aiming at India, which is refusing to have a meeting for declaring Indian Ocean a zone of peace, which is sheltering the anti-Indian extremists in their own country, which is giving training to anti-Indian extremists to kill the political leaders of India. Our President in his speech has not shown his finger at the USA about these things.

Inside this country, we have seen the same forces, Pakistan and USA, aiding and abetting anti-national and divisive forces in Punjab and helping the communal elements both Hindu and Muslims inside the country. We are noting what is happening in Punjab and what is happening throughout India in the name of that great chariot of Ram Janmi Mukti Morcha for which we are seeing the backlash in Kashmir and Jammu.

These things endanger the independence of our country. Similarly, the new economic policies which our new Government have taken up are endangering our national economy. There are many persons and many friends in the ruling party who have been and still are exponents of public sector. But we are nothing with concern that the new economic policies enunciated by the Government of India gradually bring down public sector piece by piece and bit by bit and now they are going to see that public sector is wholly privatised and this is by the very dictation of the World Bank and the IMF.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** It is totally wrong.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** When the question of IMF was discussed in the early 80s, it was stated that IMF loan is taken to clear our foreign loans, to see that we can pass through the difficulties into which we have fallen in the matter of foreign resources. But actually what are we seeing today? It has been stated that we are actually in the biggest of the difficulty in the matter of foreign resources. This is what is being done by our new Government and it is endangering our national economy and also endangering our national integrity and safety.

The sudden price hike only a few days before the Parliament started—According to the Government's statement they are compelled to do it because they are not having enough resources to run their economy and to run the Plan. What has been done? Even the price of kerosene has been raised. Government itself would accept that kerosene is not an article which is used by big people. It is used by the commonest of the common people in the rural India. So you are in crisis of resources? You are accepting this. But again, if you are in a crisis of resources, what was the rationale in allowing so many big concessions in the budget last year to the big people of India to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores. Hence I beg to submit here that the Government should come forward and see that all the concessions given to the big couple and big sharks of India in the last budget are immediately withdrawn.

IMF advised us that we increase our exports and IMF advised us to liberalise our imports. We have gone by their advise and liberalised our imports. For that our Indian industries are facing crisis. Many of them are closing down. That has been admitted by the Government. But when you come to exports, it is those countries who advise us to liberalise imports, are closing their doors. They are bringing all sorts of rules and regulations which bar Indian materials and Indian products to enter their countries. I mean

U.S.A. I mean UK. I mean FRG. Naturally we beg to submit that you should withdraw from that policy of IMF and you should go back to selfreliance.

You know our independent struggle began with the slogan of self-reliance in the earliest part of the 19th century. You know when Bengal was divided in 1905 the movement was led by Tagore and Surendranath Banerjee. In 1921 Mahatma Gandhi led the movement and at that time we burnt the British clothes and British materials and we defended our own industries. At that time Tagore wrote a song:

*Mayer Deoa Mota Kapar Mathai Tule Ne  
Re Bhai*

meaning thereby, Oh! My Brothers keep on your head the coarse cloth made by your mother'. Now there is a craze for glazy foreign goods for which my country is suffering and our industries are suffering.

The industrial policy now adopted is mainly meant to favour a few. You are only bringing certain materials from here and there — from Japan, from USA, from Germany, from UK and we call it the crude. You just take the screw — driver and fix the material and give it as 'Made in India'. But everything is Japanese, everything is Germany's or American's and only the stamp is 'Made in India'. So kindly revert to the old policy, the policy of Jawaharlal Nehru and others, the policy of self-reliance if you want to save this country. Do away with the screw driver technology. Due to such politics of ours we have become the first in some things in the world. We are not first in many good things but in some bad things we are the first. We are having the largest number of unemployed in the world. That is India. The largest number of illiterate people in the world — that is India. The largest number of child labour working — that is India. The largest number of closures and look-outs of factories — that is India. The largest number of persons living below the poverty line — that is India. We are also the first in crime and corruption...

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : More population.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Am I speaking wrong ? It is your policy which has brought us to this position...

AN HON. MEMBER : Why don't you refer to the population ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Is it the only logic to support the highest percentage of illiteracy in India ? Actually it is very bad. It is more than 60%.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are also first in taking a long time to speak.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I beg to submit that the Government should take care of all these things.

We are now going to move to the Twenty-first Century. Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar moved in the Nineteenth Century against the evil of *sati*. Widows were being burnt with their dead husbands in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. Raja Ram Mohan Roy moved with the help of Lord Bentinck and put an end to it. There was no widow marriage among the Hindus in those days. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar introduced the system of remarriage of widows against the explicit desire of the orthodox among the Hindus. But now at the fag end of the Twentieth Century, when we are going to the Twenty-first Century, a law is being enacted by our young Prime Minister, who is very much eager to go to the Twenty-first Century, which debar divorced Muslim women from seeking support in the court. If we move in this fashion, then we shall be going to the Tenth Century — and not the Twenty-first Century — with all sorts of obscurantism, with Mullas, Padhiris and Pundits. I request the Government to take note of this.

We are the largest democracy in the world, and we give democratic rights to all citizens. That is true. Even the alleged assassins of Shrimati Indira Gandhi can seek trial in the court. They were to

be hanged by the decision of the lower court and now they have been allowed to appeal to the High Court. It is good. But the millions and millions of government employees are debarred from seeking justice under article 311(2)(b) and (c). Any government employee can be removed from service without any reason being assigned and the government servant has no right to seek redress. This is what our largest democracy given to the government employees. I may submit to you that the workers of two nationalised concerns, Bridge & Roof and NBCC, formed Union and immediately they were sacked. They have been sitting in the Boat Club for the last seven or eight months, and still the Government is not hearing them. The only crime they committed was that they formed Union. Their demands are not being looked into. They formed an Union and submitted a charter of demands. The next day they were sacked. This is what our largest democracy gives to the toiling people of this country.

The way in which we are moving is not at all good for the country and especially for the toiling people. This is all due to the capitalist path of development which our Government very strictly follows. Government speaks of socialism, but I do not know what sort of socialism is this. Socialism is a science as medicine is a science or biology is a science. There is only one meaning for this term. There is no Indian medical science or British medical science; there is no Indian electronics or British electronics. Medicine is medicine and electronics is electronics. Similarly, socialism has only one meaning. (*Interruptions*) Socialism is a science. It is not that Indian socialism is something, the Russian socialism is something else and Chinese socialism is a different one. Socialism means socialisation of all means of production. But we are going in the opposite direction. Even our nationalised industries and public sector undertakings are being handed over to private parties.

However, there is one hope. Kindly take note of February, 1986. The hope lies in the people and their struggles. There is a proverb in Hindi ;

[Translation]

Divine laws grind slow'y but surely.

[English]

It may be late, but it shall come. Some of the leaders of the ruling Party itself are very much disturbed over the price hike and they are protesting against that. That is a good sign. We have Shri Kamalapati Tripathi who is protesting against the price hike. There is one President of the Congress-I in Rajasthan, there is one President of the Congress-I in Madhya Pradesh. They are protesting against this. We have seen Delhi Bandh on 10th February and the Bandh in West Bengal, and Tripura on the 11th of this month.

We have seen big demonstration through the country on the 20th February when the Parliament opened. We have seen the *Bhara - Ba dh* on the 26th and we have seen six million of State Government employees on strike for a day on the 26th. In one single month so many mass actions never occurred in the last ten years.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : On that account also there was rise in prices.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : They are not responsible. You are responsible for their fighting.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : If you stop all this, that will lead to betterment.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What was the reason for the rise in prices in the beginning of this month when there was no strike ? What was the reason that you just raised the prices before the Parliament session ? You have no answer. (*Interruptions*) — He has no argument. He has got to say what his master asks him to say.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : I am sorry Sir. I object to this remark. I have my own opinion, my own views and own expression.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Your opinion has been fully ventilated by our friend Mr. Arif. You have seen what is his position now.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : That is also his personal opinion.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Yes his personal opinion and not your opinion.

I beg to submit that there is a ray of hope and I am sure that the Government shall be compelled to change the policy. I tell the Government that their budget is coming tomorrow. See that the concessions you have given to the multi nationals and the monopoly houses are withdrawn, see that you stop working at the behest of the World Bank and the IMF, see that you stop taking advice from them and bring the economy on the path of self-reliance, bring the economy to right source of self reliance and self-development. That is the only solution. Otherwise the people will take care of you.

With these words, I take leave of you Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Constitution is a lively document. It is a device through which we can fulfil our aspirations. The question is how far we have advanced today in accordance with the Constitution to which we are committed. The question arises whether we should allow the double standard of education in the country even today; whether we can tolerate that on the one hand a child getting good education should become Deputy Commissioner and on the other a child getting ordinary education should only become a clerk or a peon. Now that our democracy has gained maturity, can we allow double standard of education ? The Government has not formulated a wage policy even today. Is it not a fact that people are not getting equal wages for equal work ? There is difference between the salary of a clerk in a bank and that in some other office. There is disparity in the salary of peons



[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

and drivers working in LIC and that of those working in other offices. We have not been able to formulate a uniform wage policy so far in the country. We had resolved to reduce this economic disparity in the country by ensuring that there would be no accumulation of wealth on the one hand and no appalling poverty on the other. I would like to ask the Government whether any decision has been taken in this respect. Is not there a writing on the wall that if we don't reduce these disparities, there might be a revolution some day. One question which repeatedly comes to our mind is whether we have made any effort in this direction so far? I think we are moving ahead in that direction. One serious problem we come across in the country today is that although we have recognised Hindi as our National Language yet we have not made the desired progress in this regard. A learned author has written about language that a country which does not have its own language is a dumb country. We feel proud of a foreign language and we feel that thereby we are speaking a better language. We are happy to see Tamilians or Malayalam-speaking people in their own language, i.e., Tamil or Malayalam. This creates a feeling of oneness, but unfortunately some people are adopting foreign language. A learned author has written that though we have attained freedom and have our own national flag but we have not been able to adopt a single link language—an official language for the union—so far. This is a big question before us. There should be a single national language in the interest of the unity of the country, but we have not been able to adopt it so far. The fact that it took such a long time to translate the Constitution into Hindi cannot be overlooked. It is sad that the precious time of our intelligent children is wasted in learning a foreign language rather than acquiring knowledge. As I have said earlier when two Malayalam-speaking people meet, they always talk in their own language but we have not been able to decide about national language and it still poses a big question. We have enacted a law to this effect, but we do not like to talk in our own language and continue to speak in a different language. This is a big question.

We have made much success and I do not underestimate our achievements. Our administrative expenditure which was Rs. 914 crores in 1951 has increased to Rs. 916 crores.

[English]

“In terms of gross national product the Government claimed 9.6 per cent in 1951 which has increased to 31.8 per cent in 1984-85”.

[Translation]

We have increased our expenditure to such an extent and what is its result?

[English]

Now, I quote from ‘Financial Express’ and the headline is ‘Public Expenditure’.

“Taking both Central and State Governments together, the total expenditure has gone up by more than five times over the ten years period, 1974-75 to 1984-85 whereas growth in national income at current prices has been less than three-fold”.

[Translation]

Our income is less and our expenditure is increasing. This is the situation but we have never cared to think about it. The Government's decision has enabled it to cut expenditure by Rs. 800 crores. My submission is that the hon. Finance Minister should take more such steps and reduce expenditure. Big officers use office cars for their personal work and then nobody ever cares to look into the item “miscellaneous expenses” wherein the expenditure incurred in Five-Star hotels is entered. Today, you will find that the expenditure on the furniture in the officers of the bureaucrats runs into anywhere from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 2,00,000. There is need to bring forward a stringent Bill for this purpose. Is this the image of a poor and developing India? Have you ever thought over it? In your opinion, the expenditure has gone down. How has the expenditure been reduced by Rs. 800 crores? When

the whole amount is spent on the excursion of officers, then how do you say that the expenditure has been reduced? (*Interruption*)

If someone wants to live with austerity, then he can do so, Gandhi lived a simple life. Raja Gopalchari was Governor but what was his expenditure? There should be a will to reduce expenditure. Without it we cannot achieve our goal. The expenditure has not to be reduced only when somebody asks to do it. (*Interruptions*) He is saying that there is a demand for an airport. Should there be a demand for bullock-cart?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): The demand of the people is increasing. They want an airport there. Anyway it was not there in those days.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: The young Minister is sidetracking the issue. What a befitting reply he has given. What you have said, has gone on record. It is not only I who is pleading for reduction in expenditure. The Prime Minister is also saying that the administrative expenditure which is a wasteful expenditure should be reduced. (*Interruptions*).

Your room needs furnishings of Rs. 4 lakhs, the rooms of a bank officer needs Rs. 3 lakhs for decoration, his office needs to be located in a five star hotel. What do you have to say about this? You have shown a deficit of Rs. 400 crores in DTC. (*Interruptions*). Whenever there is wasteful expenditure, it should be curtailed. If you cannot take stringent measures then it is your weakness. You cannot bring down expenditure without resorting to stringent measure. If the expenditure is more than the income, then the situation cannot be retrieved. Your income is going down and the expenditure is going up. Would the hon. Minister tell us whether he has ever got it examined as to how many hours of work his employees put in an eight hours

working day. They do not work with devotion and honesty even for two hours and they draw their salary regularly. We shall have to see how much time the Members of Parliament devote for the work of the people. It is a question pertaining to the country and not just criticism for criticism sake. Judges are given two months' vacation. The Britishers used to go to Shimla for summer vacation. What a strange thing that the pending cases are piling up in the courts and people are anxious by waiting for justice and on the other hand judges go on two months' summer vacation. Do you want to revive the old British practice. Two days' holiday a week in the Government offices has been declared. Has any evaluation of Five day week been made to ascertain how much efficient the employees have become. While replying, kindly also state whether you have achieved the desired targets. We will have to curtail wasteful expenditure which is incurred in such types of work. Corruption is the greatest bane in our country...(*Interruptions*) One who admits one's mistake is human and the one who does not is devil. Corruption is rampant in the country; it has eaten into the very vitals of the land. I had read in a newspaper about Five Star Facilities in Bombay.

[*English*]

"Five-Star facilities in Bombay Jails. The inmates of these cells hold their courts, summon the accused and dispense prizes and punishment for them. They face practically no restrictions and even their girl friends visit them regularly and stay with them as long as they want."

I do not want to go into the details.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is better; please conclude now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You pay Rs. 35 lakhs to the Red Cross in Rajasthan. Its accounts have not been audited since 1974. The country is not making headway due to the corruption and our Planning has failed to achieve the

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

desired aim. One thing is there. Only the paper work is being done and the files are getting voluminous whereas no benefit is accruing to the people at large. The Government employees are particular about their paper work only. If we do not weed out red tapism and corruption from the country, then our dream of progress will shatter. There was an article regarding I.R.D.P. in a newspaper of the day before yesterday. After going through it, you can judge yourself where the money is utilised,.....(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now. If you take more time, the House has to sit late and it will mean more expenditure.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS ; It is also a type of corruption that you are taking others' time, Mr. Daga.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : An article has been published wherein it has been mentioned that these days, corruption has been modernised. Previously they accepted the bribe under the table and now it is being taken openly. Many great persons have vowed but have they been able to reduce the economic disparity. Some families in the country have enormous wealth while a large number of people are below poverty line. What is the reason therefor? May I know whether this disparity is due to our liberal policy, or our wrong policies are responsible for it. A few people are benefiting from the huge capital whereas others are being deprived of the benefits. Sir, a capital consideration has to be given to this aspect also. If we want to save the country, then we will have to formulate a wage policy and eradicate corruptions. Some stringent measures are necessary to be taken. If we do not initiate such measures, the country cannot make progress and we shall not be able to achieve the desired goal.

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO (Karimnagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Motion of Thanks on the

President's Address presented in this House. I also support the appeal made by the President to the political parties and the people to fight the enemies of the country. In the present situation of the country, some forces are bent on to sabotage the unity and national integration with the support of communalism, violence and terrorism and are trying to disintegrate the country. I do not think it desirable that the opposition parties boycotted the President's Address at such a time. If they were agitated at the rising prices, they had a number of ways to express their resentment in the Parliament and outside it. They had expressed their resentment against the President once before this also. A number of countries are not happy with our progress and they want to put hurdles in our way. Such powers have no faith in democracy. Such elements exist in our country also. They are jealous of our progress and the fame of the country which is spreading in the world. All those powers are trying to hinder our progress.

Of course, sometimes differences of opinion arise in political parties over the economic policies or other issues. But when there is danger to the unity of the country then they all should forego their differences and face the forces which are undermining the unity and integrity of the country. Had the opposition parties not resorted to boycott of the President's Address, then it would have helped to solve the problems of the country to a great extent. Through you, I request all the parties that at least they should not allow these things to happen in future and support the Government collectively to combat the anti-national forces.

Last year our Government, under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi had made certain promises and our party has fulfilled them though the country has been passing through difficult times. Although the Punjab Accord has been signed, yet difficulties are coming in its implementation. Our Prime Minister is implementing it with courage. He ordered for elections in Punjab and Assam and in those States popular Governments were elected. Now a great responsibility has fallen on those Governments. The people have elected

Governments of their choice in Punjab and Assam. Now they cannot blame the Central Government at every step. We are aware that in many States our programmes are not being implemented earnestly. What I want to say is that the attitude of the terrorists has become a matter of grave concern. They want to bring the country on the brink of destruction. They want to take our country on the path of destruction. The soft attitude of a responsible Government there is a matter of regret. This should not happen in democracy. It is the duty of the Government of Punjab to maintain law and order and check terrorism. I submit to the Hon. Prime Minister that it is the responsibility of the Central Government to get the Award implemented and also, to maintain peace and democracy in the country after crushing the terrorists. The people of the country are ready to support the Government in this work. The people, particularly those who in the name of religion want to disturb the peace and want to spread disturbances should be wiped out. But if the opposition parties do not support such a move, there can be difficulties in controlling the situation. Therefore, they should co-operate with the Government so that it may combat the terrorist forces effectively.

In the society, all peace-loving people from all walks of life, belonging to any party, want that there should be peace in the country and that the integrity of the country should be maintained. For this, the entire public is ready to support the Government. I submit that the Government need not make any delay in taking severe action against the forces of terrorism which want to destroy the country. Rather, Government should march forward with determination. I am fully confident that this will be done.

Another thing I want to say is that the main objective of the Seventh Five Year Plan is to lift the people living below the poverty line and to remove unemployment. We need not stop from achieving these objectives whatever difficulties may come in our way. We should march forward. We have to achieve the annual targets fixed in the Seventh Plan in the

matter of mobilising resources. We should go all out to achieve these objectives and for this if we have to levy certain taxes, we should do that. The people are ready to pay taxes in case the same is spent on their welfare and for the progress of the country.

A lot of work has been done in the Sixth Plan to lift the poor above the poverty line. Also, many schemes were started in the Sixth Plan for giving relief to small and marginal farmers. But those schemes did not bring much benefit. The result is that in spite of thousands of crores of rupees having been spent in the Sixth Plan, the poor has not been able to come above the poverty line. He is in the same position. The reason is that the money that has been spent has not reached the persons for whom it was intended. There is somewhere some leak on the way. Therefore, unless you check this leak it is not going to be of any use to provide funds in the Plan. It is so because in the administration, there is dearth of committed people. Their number is reducing. The same is happening in the political parties. Every party is in the same position. I have gone to villages and seen there that even in those States where there are Opposition Governments, there also the work is not going on smoothly. Political workers are not committed because of which the people concerned are not being benefited. Moreover they are unable to create public opinion against this evil. If our society lacks such committed workers it will become difficult to work and there will be hindrance in taking the country forward. Our Prime Minister had said the same thing during the Congress Centenary celebrations very clearly. He also threw light on the political conditions prevailing in the country. He has set certain objectives before his Party to remove these shortcomings. Merely setting the objectives will not do. These will have to be implemented. It will be possible when we encourage those people who are committed, whether they are in the party or elsewhere. Unless we do this, the conditions in the villages will remain deplorable.

In the constituency I come from, the

[Shri J. Chokka Rao]

condition of the farmers, labourers and the weavers is very bad. Why is it so that though we have a textile policy, weavers are not getting work? Earlier, the condition of a weaver was better than that of an agricultural labourer but today the position is the weavers' condition is becoming worse than that of the agricultural labourer. Earlier people used to go to Bombay for their livelihood. Now from there also they are being thrown out. Where should they go? It is not only in my constituency that weavers do not get work. The same situation prevails in sin other States also. Today, the situation is such that although husband and wife both work yet they are unable to earn thore than Rs. 10 to Rs. 11. Leave aside me Master-weaver, even the ordinary weaver is not able to work. The Central Government has directed that the work relating to weaving of cloth should be given to the ordinary weavers under *Janta Vastra* schme. Where is it being done? This commitment is not being fulfilled.

Even in Andhra Pradesh, Master-weavers were not provided with work and during last year, cloth was imported from other States. In this way, people there will not get work.

Just now, one of my elderly friends has said that we should bring down our administrative expenditure. I, therefore, want to say that the responsibility has fallen on the young Ministers working with the Prime Minister. The expenditure has got to be reduced as there is no way out. People are with you. You may levy whatever taxes you want, but you should plug the leak. The money should be used for removal of poverty. Unless we reduce the administrative expenditure of Government, we shall not be able to achieve the objectives of the Seventh Plan.

[English]

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI (Sikkim) : While speaking on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, I would like to focus the attention of the House on the problem that are faced by the State of Sikkim, the yongest State of

the country. Though Sikkim had become a full-fledged State ten years back, on 26th April 1975, yet it needs much more care and attention than is at present being given to it, to enable it to march hand in hand with the rest of the country.

I take this opportunity to thank the hon. Prime Minister and his Government for the generous Central assistance given to Sikkim. At the same time, I would like to humbly request the Central Government that since we missed the benefit of previous planned development, the State should come under special category to make good the progress lost. At the same time, we have certain burning problems about which we have already represented to the hon. Prime Minister, and other Central Minister. I hope and firmly believe that these problems will be solved at the earliest, and this will help the people of Sikkim to be brought at a rapid pace to the mainstream of national life.

Sikkim is essentially an agriculture-based State, and the emphasis on its development has to be given on improvement of rural infrastructure which has to cover not only agriculture, horticulture; animal husbandry, minor irrigation, but also in the construction of rural roads, primary schools, widening of health cover and water supply schemes. Agriculture being the mainstay of local economy with 86% of the total population depending on it for living, there is considerable potential in Sikkim for increasing the production of particularly paddy, maize, wheat and other seasonal crops by increased use of technology and by adoption of scientific methods. Making use of its unique micro-climate should be given special emphasis. Its potential for development of horticulture, production of quality flower and vegetable seeds besides plantation crops like big cardamom, medicinal herbs seed potato etc. should be exploited.

13.55 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN  
in the Chair]

These high value low volume agriculture products would also generate an

economic growth. The various soil conservation schemes undergoing in the State should come as 100 per cent central assistance and not as 50 per cent loans for obvious reasons that a good land use benefit the entire region and not the State alone.

The whole State of Sikkim has been declared industrially backward—The process of planning and economic development having been initially initiated only recently, under the circumstances the Centre should encourage industrial entrepreneurs for setting up industries in Sikkim. The industrialists are reluctant to set up any industry in Sikkim because of its geographical constraints being far away from the railway station and non-availability of raw-materials. About 80,000 students are studying in different schools and colleges who would demand employment after completion of their studies. In case the entrepreneurs do not get any incentive, how can the industrial growth be made possible in the State?

The State is endowed with abundant hydroelectric power potential with main rivers Teesta and Pongit flowing across the State encouraging a large number of streams. A tentative survey had earlier revealed that though the State has a hydel potential of more than 8000 MW during monsoon and 3000 during lean season but no major effort has been made to exploit this vast resource. At the end of the 7th Plan, the installed capacity may become merely 20.55 MW. The State is making considerable use of resources from R.E.C. duly inbuilt in the plan allocation. Since for some time there is very little scope to generate viable economy in rural areas, the State should not be burdened with so much of loan component.

Being located in the interior Himalayas, Sikkim is totally dependent on road transportation. There are no rail and air services in the State although it is likely that Gangtok may be put on the air map in early part of the 7th Plan period. Though the 114 kms Highway from Siliguri to Gangtok is reasonably well maintained there are number of landslide zones which need better and expeditious

attention than at present. I would like to draw the attention of the House that a single point at Likhubhir near Teesta in West Bengal is disrupting the communication to Gangtok every monsoon since three years. This has played havoc in the economy and development of the State by way of enhanced transportation cost.

In the field of telecommunication today it is easier to contact Delhi than our own district headquarters and sub-divisions. In view of constant road breaches it is difficult to maintain the overhead telephone lines. There is an urgent need to do away with the present far from desired system and switch over to microwave and other advanced technology so that at least the district headquarters are served by microwave links.

The current radio and T.V. facilities are rather restricted. Today greater parts of Sikkim are covered by Bangladesh T.V.

14.00 hrs.

There is an urgent need for greater coverages by Doordarshan by going in for district reception sets and other allied technologies.

The State is endowed with unrivalled scenic beauty in the country. Its rich flora and fauna, mountainpeaks, rivers and glaciers, hot springs, age-old monasteries, traditions and culture has great potential for cultural, leisure, pilgrimage, nature and adventure tourism. The present restrictions on the movement of tourists in the State have greatly dampened the tourism and development in the State. It would do good for the Centre to make an in-depth study and the current restrictions may be removed, and adopt a more rational and logical procedure. We see the reason as to why places like Tasangon etc. could not be opened for domestic package groups and also Penayastre and Gangtok for foreign group tourists on the same lines as Ladakh and Darjeeling.

We welcome the Centre's decision to take tourism as one of the means to generate exchange of payment and in this

[Shri D.K. Bhandari]

context and also in the context of overgrowing unemployment in the State Tourism Development needs priority,

We appreciate the Government's concern for communal harmony and national integration. I take this opportunity to inform the House that Sikkim is a unique peaceful State where people live in communal harmony and believe in national integration. A few disgruntled anti-social elements recently went to the extent of going to a foreign country and contacting some foreign Embassies seeking financial help. They were firmly dealt with by the State Government.

Before concluding, I would like to congratulate the Government for the Punjab and Assam accords.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Faleiro on the President's Address. I congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for the achievements of our Government during the last year.

In the President's Address, two points have been specially highlighted. He has tried to acquaint the people of the country about the fissiparous tendencies and communal forces existing in the country and secondly, he has highlighted the programmes meant for the welfare of the poor. I am observing the situation prevailing in the country. We are not the threshold of the 21st century. On this, a booklet has been written by Shri N.K. Palkhiwala in which he has stated :

[*English*]

"The first and the foremost of the seven pillars is a sense of national identity. We have not found it even after 38 years of independence. We have millions of Bengalis, millions of Maharashtrians, millions of Tamils—but very few Indians. Parochial loyalties and communal fanaticism are the order of the day. They are a sore

prescription for national disintegration."

[*Translation*]

Even after 38 years of independence, we have not been able to develop in ourselves a sense of national identity so that we may feel we are Indians. Regional forces on the basis of their language would call themselves Bengalis and not Indians. You go to Madras. You will see that the people there would not call themselves; Indians; they will identify themselves as Tamilians. That is why I want to say that even after 38 years of independence, we have not been able to inculcate a feeling in ourselves that we are Indians and that, our religious beliefs and language are matters which are of our private concern, not national. That is why you are seeing that danger to India is not from China or Pakistan; it is from Indians themselves. The reason is the same that we have not been able to develop a feeling that from Kanyakumari to Kashmir and from Bengal to Punjab we are all Indians. This is the reason that fissiparous tendencies are fast increasing. I would like to request through you that every citizen,—whatever language he may be speaking, whatever religion he may be believing in—when there is question of mainstream of the nation, should stand as one and as an Indian. Only then we shall be able to fulfil our dream of taking the country forward.

I had hoped that in the President's Address, land reforms will be referred to. We have enacted land reform laws, Urban Ceiling Act but those have been locked in the almirahs. The Urban Ceiling Act is not being enforced. I want to submit that we talk of poverty alleviation and our Prime Minister and we have dream of making a new India but the question of land is such an important question that if the land is not distributed properly, then I think our dream of land reform, providing land to the poor will not be fulfilled. Unfortunately the position today is that the people who are interested in agriculture have no land and the people who are not interested in farming, possess a lot of land. The 11-point programme regarding land reforms announced in 1972 envisaged

among other things, distribution of land but we observed that the President's Address failed to make a mention of these things. I hope that when Hon. Prime Minister will speak on the Motion of Thanks, he will certainly highlight these points. The Congress ruled States have been monitoring the land reform targets of 1985 but the non-Congress ruled States are indifferent to it. I would cite the example of Andhra Pradesh. The target for distribution of surplus land among the poor was 24,000 acres but only 5,784 acres of land was distributed. The same is true of Karnataka. The Janta Party in the State boasts of progressive party when it is born out of reactionary forces? The target of land distribution in Karnataka for 1985-86 was 25,000 acres but only 56 acres of land was distributed. Great injustice is being done to the poor. The left-front Government in West Bengal raise the slogan of equal distribution of wealth and land but the picture there is gloomy and dark. The target of land distribution in the State was 20,000 acres but just 6,000 acres were distributed. One can raise slogans there but cannot achieve the objectives.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** That also, they have distributed among themselves.

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM :** They cannot achieve the objectives because their intentions are not good. They want to run the country in the name of casteism, language and parochialism. It has been observed that whenever anybody tries to run the country with bad intentions, the people whether they are agriculturists, employees or teachers have fought against such forces unitedly and forced such elements to follow the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. Keeping this in view, our Young Prime Minister has launched a crusade for economic emancipation. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was submitting that land reforms and Urban land ceiling are both very important issues. I would request the Hon. Prime Minister that he should clarify the stand on land reforms and Urban Ceiling so that each landless poor, Harijan, Girijan and the people living in hilly areas are able to get at least one acre of land.

Besides, I would request that the urban land ceiling laws should be implemented effectively. This would be a big leap forward.

My second submission is regarding employment. In every village, on an average 50 to 60 young men, whether B.As M.As are unemployed. An idle man's brain is a devil's workshop goes the saying and he can do anything. Unemployment has become a national problem. Without being trapped in the statistical maze, I would like to submit that at least one person is unemployed in each of the 14 crore families in the country. Until this is seriously considered, the discussion in the House and sending directives will not lead anywhere. I agree that the solution to the problem is no easy task. I would like to submit that a class has been created in the country which has monopolized agriculture, intellect, resources and business. One person monopolizes business as well as agriculture. Our economy depends on 90 per cent people living in villages but even then injustice is meted out to them. The programme of the Congress Party is one man—one job. The person who is dependent on agriculture should be engaged in agriculture and the person who is in service should be provided employment. If one person is engaged in agriculture as well as industry, it would create grave danger to society. The principle of one man—one job should be effectively implemented. I would like to draw your attention to one thing more.....  
(Interruptions)

I would like to say a few words about the plight of Harijans. We often come across incidents of violence and killings in Bihar. We have raised this issue many times in this august House and have discussed it in detail but unfortunately we have not been able to diagnose it well. The cure to the disease lies somewhere else. There is polarisation in police administration and it is based on Casteism. Whenever the issue of minimum wages is raised by a poor man, his voice is throttled and atrocities are perpetrated on him. Shri Ghafoor Sahib had assured the poor in the country that he would be provided with land, minimum wages and houses but



[Shri Ramawaroop Ram]

fortunately when the poor man goes to the Collector with the petition for house, land or document for the possession of land, he comes face to face with the same feudalistic system exploiting him for ages and he is arrested on the charge of being a naxalite and sent to jail. Armies in the name of Caste viz, *Bhoomi Sena* burn and plunder the jhugies of the poor and when they complain to the police about it, the police arrest them on charges of being naxalite. Justice is not being done to them. I would, therefore, request the Government to look into the matter particularly in Jahanabad and other areas of Patna where atrocities are being perpetrated so that the poor get some relief. The Government should look into as to how many innocent people are locked up in jails.

Yesterday, Syed Shahabuddin was speaking and personally I treat him as my elder brother (*Interruptions*) but he was — as the saying goes in Bihar — casting pearls before swine. He was not recognising the achievements of the Government because he has closed his eyes to the truth. I would like to ask him whether the reduction in the percentage of people living below the poverty line from 49 to 37 is not an achievement of the Government? I am running short of time otherwise I would have replied to each and every point raised by him. The Opposition will have to change its attitude in this respect.

With these words, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion of thanks on the President's Address. Sir, this financial year has passed through a number of vicissitudes. We had before us the problems of Punjab, Assam, Gujarat but the Government of our Party solved all these problems rising above the party politics. I would like to say that the opposition parties are resorting to strike instead of offering constructive suggestions. Sometimes they exhort to observe *Bharat Bandh* and sometimes *Delhi Bandh*. These strikes and *bandhs* will not do any good to the country. The people suffer a lot due to

this and the production capacity goes down. Besides this, there is increase in the inflationary trends and as a result thereof the prices go up. Today, our Government is credited with a number of achievements. Rajivji has got a massive mandate which he has accepted as a challenge. He is concerned with the upliftment of backward and poor people. It has been the policy of our party to work for the alleviation of poverty and we have made efforts in this direction since the time of Pandit Nehru and Shrimati Gandhi. Shri Rajivji is trying to take the country forward with the help of science and technology. In the field of atomic power, which has been our important achievement, we have achieved self-sufficiency. We have commissioned fast-breeder reactor at Dhruva in Maharashtra and Kalapakkam in Tamil Nadu. It is totally based on our indigenous technology. A number of countries doubted whether we are making atomic bomb. We proved our intention by inviting General Zia at its inauguration Ceremony and emphasising that we are using it for peaceful purposes and in future also we shall use it for the same. Our country is a member of Non-aligned Movement. In that also, our Prime Minister has left an indelible impression and has proved that he has the capacity to shoulder the responsibility cast on him after Pandit Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. There are a number of problems particularly pertaining to casteism, regionalism and financial position before the country having a population of 70 crores of people. Rajivji has gone into all these problems. He even visited the huts of the poor people to have first hand knowledge about their problems. We will have to make sacrifices for the development we want to make. We have to maintain our goodwill in the international market. The poorest of the poor has high hopes for the Seventh Five Year Plan for development. We shall have to mobilise resources for it. We have distributed rice and wheat to the poor people on subsidy. Programmes like IRDP, NREP and 20 point programme have metamorphosed the villages. We cannot remove poverty and unemployment, which are our main problems, by slogans and strikes. We shall have to do something concrete for it. We will have to give importance to the dignity of labour

and morality as well. You can take the example of Japan which has made spectacular progress by virtue of honesty and discipline. Our country will have to follow Japan for which Rajiv is determined. There are 36 per cent of people living below poverty line in our country. We shall have to bring it down to ten per cent by the end of this century. We are making efforts in this direction. I would like to say that although we have achieved self-sufficiency in the matter of foodgrains but we are somewhat lagging behind in the production of oilseeds and pulses. Today, we have to earn foreign exchange worth Rs. 1300 crores for edible oils. I would suggest that we should do something in this respect and give instructions particularly to the State Governments.

Sir, if we cast a glance on the functioning of undertakings in the public sector, we will find that majority of them are in the red. It was envisaged at the time of independence that we would make economic progress through public undertakings and bring about socialism in the country. It was decided that more and more public undertakings would be established. As a result of that decision, a total of 172 public undertakings are in existence in the country and capital worth Rs. 36,118 crores has been invested in them. Barring four units out of them i.e. ONGC, OIL INDIA, INDIAN OIL and STC, the remaining units have been in the red constantly. We had expected that in the current financial year, we would earn Rs. 6,753 crores from these public undertakings but this year we have earned only Rs. 4835 crores from them. The way the public undertakings are running in loss, we doubt whether in the Seventh Five Year Plan we would be able to earn Rs. 180 thousand crores from these undertakings or not as we have envisaged. So it is my suggestion that the public undertakings will have to be pressurised to become result-oriented. We should see that only those persons are appointed as administrators in these undertakings who have professional proficiency. If you will find that more strikes take place in the public undertakings in comparison with the private sector. We should deal very strictly with strikes and labour indiscipline

in public sector companies. The public sector undertakings have to suffer losses due to these factors. Besides, the responsibility cast on the private sector cannot be underestimated. In the previous Budget, you had delicensed 25 industries. Now it becomes the duty of these industries not to allow themselves to become sick. If they declare themselves sick then the Government will have to take them over. In such a situation, the public undertakings will suffer further losses.

There is need to slash non-plan expenditure. This expenditure is too much. There is over-staffing, and new appointments are still made because of nepotism. This should be checked and it must be ensured that there should be no over-staffing.

I would like to express my thanks to you for curbing the tendency of resorting to overdraft by the States. Sir, India is a country of villages and there are 5 lakhs villages. We will have to develop them. We can develop these villages only by developing agriculture sector. The lack of irrigation facilities and shortage of power are the biggest hurdles. We have been able to bring only 25 per cent land under irrigation and by the end of this century about 40 per cent land will be brought under irrigation. Even then 60 per cent land will remain without irrigation facility. I would, therefore, like to suggest that our scientists should pay attention towards this problem so as to bring more land under irrigation. Sir, Rajasthan is in the grip of severe famine due to the absence of any irrigation facility. As many as 26 districts out of 27 are facing drought. There is no drinking water available for the people in those areas. So from the Rajasthan canal... I have to speak a little more. Kindly give me five minutes more. If the "Indira Gandhi Canal", which has been constructed in the memory of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, does not get adequate water from Ravi and Beas rivers as per the agreement of 1955, then it will be a great injustice to the peace-loving people of the parched land of Rajasthan.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

There are so many other persons to speak.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Sir, in our State, 100 per cent power cut is being effected in the industries. Although the power cut is prevalent in all the States but it is somewhat more in Rajasthan. Not only the industries are suffering power cut but the farmers also do not get power for more than 4 to 5 hours. So the Government should give sanction to power project of our State without further delay. It is good that sanction has been granted for the atomic plant but special provision for other projects should also be made so that the shortage of power is removed. Sir, a proposal for a thermal power plant to be located at my constituency Chittorgarh in joint sector has been sent to the Centre for approval. I would request that it should be sanctioned immediately.....(*Interruptions*) ..

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. How can I allow you ? No, No.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Sir, I shall conclude within 1 or 2 minutes. Among the problems concerning Rajasthan, the problem of availability of water from Ravi-Beas rivers needs immediate solution. Zinc is available in abundance in our State. You have accepted in principle that special provision will be made for its utilisation. It will generate employment opportunities and more foreign exchange will be earned. The Government should grant it immediate sanction....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. I have given you enough time. You can again discuss in the next Budget.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : I would like to say that if our Opposition Members give up criticism of the Government policies and adopt constructive attitude, then the country will enter 21st century as a developed nation.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, I am not raising any question regarding quorum today. But Hon. Ministers should convey to the hon. Prime Minister what I am going to convey to the Government.

Shri Eduardo Faleiro has moved a motion....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request you also to be very careful about the time.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will be very brief. Shri Eduardo Faleiro has moved a Motion of thanks on the President's Address. I do not want to take up cudgels. I have areas of agreement with Shri Eduardo Faleiro and other hon. Members from the Treasury Benches. I cannot say that nothing has been achieved in this country and since Shri Eduardo Faleiro has initiated the debate I, first of all, agree with him in many respects. For instance, it is a fact that foodgrains production in this country has increased from 15.8 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 146 million tonnes. It is a fact that irrigation facilities have increased since 1951 three-fold. Agreed. In the generation of electricity a kind of revolution has taken place although most of the water is flowing down many States wastefully. Your rural development schemes, IRDP and NREP, are laudable schemes although there is a lot of corruption and leakages. I say, a lot of progress has been made in this country. There is no dispute. I do not disagree. Now Mr. Faleiro had started the discussion and he is not here today. But others have taken the thread and they have been extending support to that motion. But my disagreement is there which should be appreciated.

I have to be very brief because I do not want to repeat what others have said. I want to remind Mr. Faleiro and Mr. Zainul Basher who seconded the motion and all other hon. Members from the Treasury Benches who supported it that the recent hike in prices has sent a great chunk of the population below the poverty line. Our Finance Minister is hard-working. I know it. But I do not suppose that calm thinking has gone into the matter. I wanted to raise a question with Mr. V.P. Singh when he was here. I have been a teacher of economics. I have been a student of economics and I continue to be so. I have prepared a budget for a family having Rs 500 a month with three children. Earlier they said 'Have three children'. Now they say 'Have two children'. And tomorrow they may say when 'Have one child'. But the point is that when they said 'Have three children,, that became the size of the normal family. Now for a five member family with an income of Rs. 500 is, in poverty. Estimate is that that family has gone below the peverty line. Here you say that you are going to do many things for the poor people of this country. But here is this savage price hike which you have not reduced substantially. You have enough time now because the Budget is coming tomorrow. You must act and it is the responsibility of the Treasury Benches. The savage hike in prices of cooking gas diesel, petrol and the hike in transportation charges; the hike in the prices of rice and wheat has crippled poor people. These are articles of mass consumption and you do not have any survey and it is necessary for the Government to have a fresh survey and say what percentage of the population is below the poverty line. It is vaguely said that 50% or 51% of the population is below the proverty line. My hunch is that it will be much more. But let us say that it was 50% but the recent hike has shattered the budget of the lower middle class, not to speak of the poor people. It has shattered their family dudgets and you have no time to bother and think about it. You did not have a calm and close consultation and discussion. The Prime Mtnister may be right in his assertion and I have no anxiety on that score because I do not doubt the intentions of the Prime Minister

and I do not doubt the intentions of the Government. But on the recent price hike, I feel, you have not had close consultations and it was an *ad hoc* decision apart from the fact that it was an affront to the dignity of the Parliament. It has crippled the purchasing power of the poorer masses of India.

Now other points. I have promised that I will not delve deeper. The President in his Address which I did not have the privilege of listening myself because we had boycotted the Address but I read his Address very carefully, has expressed so much concern about communalism. When I discuss communalism today, I will not discuss Ayodhya because that will be risky and I do not want to support any kind of parochialism. But I want to raise a question. If you are sincere in checking communalism, then you have a fair chance to control Ghulam Mohd. Shah of Jammu and Kashmir State. \*\*It was Chief Minister, Ghulam Mohd. Shah who in order to get me defeated released the Jamaat-e-Islami leader who had challenged Jammu & Kashmir State's accession to India he was imprisoned by Dr. Farook Abdullah earlier because he had been given option.

"either accept accession to India finally and irrevocably or accept the consequences underlaw." In order to defeat me in Baramulla constituency he, Ghulam Mohammad Shah released him and issued orders from a public platform. Somebody made a drama that Mr. Syed Ali Geelani is behind the bars. Ours is a democratic country, So Geelani should be released. The Chief Minister during an election campaign gets up and orders release of Syed Ali Geelani. He had no authority to order release as he was not a magistrate. Then in his first major speeches at Baramulla, Sopore, Handwara and Kupwara Syed Geelani challenges the accession of the State to India. The Governor Shri Jagmohan wrote to the Centre at that time and there was a persistent demand from the Home Minister and thereafter Mr. Shah responded and Mr. Geelani was imprisoned again. I am not his enemy. He may be doing things out of conviction but the fault

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\*\*Not recorded.

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

is that of G.M. Shah. But I raise a question. It is Ghulam Mohammad Shah who encouraged the Jamait-i-Islami in Kashmir. It is Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Shah supported by Mr. D.D. Thakur who encouraged Shiv Sena in Jammu; the Shiv Sena in Maharashtra has travelled all the distance to Punjab, Haryana. It has reached Jammu. It has become a powerful organisation to create mischief. What is the use of our President talking about communalism if the Govt. does not take notice of what G.M. Shah is doing. Mr. Shah constructed a mosque in the Secretariat last year at Srinagar.

I went to the Governor Shri Jagmohan and told him that Secretariat is supposed to be a secular Institution; you cannot have a mosque or temple there; you cannot have Gurdwara there because it will have repercussions in Jammu. And what I told Governor at that time, that happened early this year; when the Darbar moved to Jammu, the Hindu employees came forward and they constructed a temple there in the Jammu and Kashmir Secretariat has become *Akhara* of communal politics and you are witnessing this scene helplessly. We must respond to the situation in J & K and control the growth of communalism in a State where Mahatma Gandhi had seen the ray of hope in 1947, 48. It was Gandhiji's statement that "in the darkness, I see a ray of light and a ray of hope only in Kashmir. It was Kashmir where Sheik Abdullah had made great sacrifice to uphold the principle of secularism". Sir, It is not safe to run that State through Mr. Shah is the head of the Government. Mr. G.M. Shah who is parochial over has no idea of secular polity of India. Recently there was a very heavy snowfall and his Ministers went to Srinagar. They went to the Guest House and they said that everything was all-right. Government of India was perturbed. I went to the Home Minister and presented a memorandum and told him that they are suppressing the facts because it will mean some

law and order situation for them. They are afraid of the people; they do not want to go to people. Then on my memorandum, the Home Minister alerted the Agriculture Ministry and it is the Government of India that alerted the State Government to ask for relief. Sir, this is something very important. They do not ask for relief. It is the Government of India telling them "why did they not ask for relief." Now relief is being asked to the tune of Rs. 18 crores. This amount cannot go to those corrupt people who are running corrupt Government. It is this morning through a statement under rule 377, that I requested the Government to distribute that relief directly or through a reliable machinery.

There is another thing. In the President's Address to which I draw your attention. Mr. Chairman (Shri Vakkom Purushothaman): Please conclude. Prof. Saifuddin Soz: Now, Sir, I say that this relief should be distributed by the Government of India. You must have already heard certain things about J & K Govt. You may not have heard very interesting stories about corruption in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. We had some grievances about Mr. Bajan Lal and other people. But Mr. Shah has surpassed everybody. Recently—it has never happened in this country—in a Cabinet meeting the Chief Minister asks the Agriculture Minister, "Why don't you give account for Rs. 6 lakhs?" and he tells the Chief Minister, "Why don't you give account for Rs. 28 lakhs?". This has appeared in the *Hindustan Times* and the *Times of India* and other papers. That Government cannot be trusted; that Government has to be removed which is so corrupt...

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Are we to talk here now what happened in the State Cabinet?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I am telling the House what is happening in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How do you know what happened in the Cabinet?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It has come in the press and it is a fact.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I strongly plead through you, Sir, that Government, the so-called Government, which does not represent the people, must be dismissed, Governor's rule must be imposed for a short term and elections should be held.

The last point is the new Education Policy, I have decided not to comment on all the points raised by the President in his Address...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You do not have the time also.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : But this is a very vital point. I would like to say a few words about the new Education Policy. The Prime Minister wanted a new Education Policy in the interest of the nation because we have been continuing with the Macaulay's policy and outmoded policy producing *babus* and a lot of unemployment in the country. The thing is that discussions have not taken place in the right direction. First of all, there is no priority for universalisation of education. You had a Constitutional commitment that by 1960 we would have universalisation of education. But you have not done it by 1986, and there is also no promise that you will do it even by the close of the century because 68 per cent is the drop-out rate and 54 per cent is the enrolment; although the Ministry is cooking the figures in the Ministry and I feel that the Ministry is no substitute for educationists put together. The point is that there has been no meaningful discussion. The enrolment is faulty and the drop-out rate is 68 per cent. There is also the World Bank's warning to India which has been accepted to be true by experts. You must have seen the *Yojana*. Your bureaucrats wanted to fire Mr. Tukral for speaking the truth. And here is Mr. Bhargava who finds correct, the World Bank warning to India that by the close of the century, we will have 50 per cent of the world's illiterates. You will enter the Twenty-first Century with 50 per cent of the world's illiterates. The Minis-

ter had promised me in the Consultative Committee that he would talk to me. I have no grudge against the bureaucrats sitting in the Ministry. But it seems that it amounts to defrauding the Congress Party which want reform (as it says) it amounts to defrauding the ruling Prime Minister who wants reform: will not know these facts unless the Education Policy is considered and debated by all the educationists worth their salt. They must give their calm consideration and then this Policy should be adopted.

The Minister has given us the new proposal of Model Schools. That will not bring about any reform in education. That will take away Rs. 1500 crores, whereas our educationists want only Rs. 800 crore to reform education from Class I to Class XII in the country. In government schools there are 97 per cent of the student population, and in the private schools and public schools we have only three per cent. At all we are moving towards the socialistic pattern of society and if the Minister is right when he says that they want to bring democracy in education, they want to bring equity in education, then he must take care of the 97 per cent of the student population who go to Government schools. The government schools are in disarray. In government schools there is no apparatus, no science kit, no black-boards and sometimes there are no teachers also. And take care of only three per cent of student population. That is why, I had already made a strong plea for the abolition of the private schools and public schools.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Prime Minister will be addressing the House at 5.00. I request all the hon. Members to be brief. There are many Members, including opposition leaders who have to speak. Please be very brief.

Shri Bipin Pal Das.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : Chairman Sir, this is not the first time speaking in this House. But as a Member of this House, I would like to point to you this is my maiden speech,

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

I first refer to two accords signed by the Prime Minister last year—the Punjab accord and the Assam accord. By signing these two accords the Prime Minister had not only kept his promise; but also placed the national interest above the party interest. This only shows the high level of statesmanship of the Prime Minister and his quality of leadership. He was prepared to sacrifice his today for the nation's tomorrow.

Short sighted people who live only in the present will never understand or appreciate or foresee the future. Many pandits had forecast the extinct of the Congress Party several times in the past. But history has recorded their names as fools—I am sorry to use this word—and they be so in future also.

By signing the Assam accord—I am not referring to the Punjab accord because I don't know much about the situation there—and by holding elections, the Prime Minister has brought peace and change in the political climate in the State. The Assam accord has not done injustice to any section of the people. It is a balanced document and nobody can have legitimate ground for any kind of grievance.

The essence of the Assam accord is that for all practical purposes 1971 has become the real and the effective cut off year. This is exactly what Mrs. Gandhi suggested in 1980. All national parties supported it and the Congress has stood by it all along.

The first notable feature of the recent December elections was that a very large percentage of turned people up at the polling booths and this was unprecedented in the history of Assam elections. In my opinion it was a good and healthy sign. I hope that the people of Assam have realised that allot in a democratic system is a more powerful weapon than the bullet. Another significant feature is that a completely new generation has come up to take over the reins of administration. It is also a good sign for the future of the State. It does not matter to which party they belong.

AGP is of course a regional party, in the sense that they have no All India affiliation. The Chief Minister himself has said that AGP is a regional party with a national outlook. But whatever AGP may say or may not say, I am concerned only with the people and I know one thing and that I have seen during the election campaign that the people who voted for AGP were a part and parcel of the national mainstream. Parochialism, chauvinism, secessionism are alien words so far as the people are concerned, except some extremist elements, the kind of which are there everywhere in the country. But the masses have all along been nationalists in their outlook which can be easily established from Assam's history, culture and traditions. Our language is Indian, our culture is Indian, our religions are Indian and our traditions are Indian. The masses are deeply embedded in this background from which they cannot be uprooted.

The people of Assam participated and made great sacrifices not only in the freedom struggle led by Gandhiji but also in the first war of Independence of 1857. The time the people only fought and struggled for a cause and through the elections they have cashed politically what they invested during the struggle—the single objective was to capture power to show that they cannot be ignored or slighted. They have achieved that objective. So, nobody should mis-interpret the results of the last elections. Everybody should understand it very very clearly that no national politics in Assam by ignoring or hurting the feelings and sentiments of the mainstream of Assamese public life.

But there are some dark sides also to which I will not refer in detail because concerned mainly the Election Commission to whom I propose to write. The only point I want to mention is about the electoral rolls. Thousands of names have been deleted arbitrarily without valid reasons and children below the age of 20 have been included in the electoral rolls. Unless the electoral process is perfect and valid our democracy might be in danger. So, I would like to tell the Ministry of Law and through them the Election Commission that if you want to make dem-

ocracy strong in this country then the entire electoral process should be perfect as Ceaser's wife. Beyond that I do not want to go into the details.

In spite of all this we have accepted the verdict of the people with grace in the hope that there will be peace and amity among different sections of the people and there will be socio-economic development. Mr. Dinesh Goswami is not here now any one of his friends is here. I am not going to criticise the AGP government. It is hardly two months' old and it is too early to criticise anyone, but I want to tell them that the AGP government is on trial and it is now facing the hard realities. Their first and foremost task is to enforce law and order and maintain peace and harmony among different sections of the people in Assam. I am sorry to say that lot of harassment, torture, arson, beating up, damage to property and even killings have taken place during the last two months. My only appeal to the AGP government is that they must be very strict with such elements and they should not be given any latitude. Of course, I must admit that both the Chief Minister and the Home Minister have publicly asserted that they will maintain law and order. They have repeatedly said that they will maintain law and order at any cost but these things are happening. I want to say only one thing that if it failed to maintain law and order in the State and amity among different sections of the people then ultimately they will also have to suffer. They must stop this. Without peace in the State you cannot even implement the Accord.

15.00 hrs.

So far as I am concerned and my party is concerned, we will extend the hand of cooperation to the A.G.P. Government in Assam for all progressive measures, for developmental activities, for maintaining law and order and peace. They need not worry about that. But I would again insist that they should give first preference to maintenance of law and order and bring about peace and harmony among the different sections of the people in Assam. Sir, next Sunday, we are going to have two by-elections. This will be a test case for A.G.P.

Government's public declarations and also for the Election Commission. The by-election will be held on Sunday next. I hope the by-elections will be conducted absolutely in a peaceful atmosphere and through legal and due electoral processes, wherein electoral process also means maintenance of peace. That is important. Nobody should be allowed to threaten anybody, harass anybody, beat up anybody or do anything to anybody by which he will be deprived of freedom of vote, right to franchise. I hope the A.G.P. Government in the coming by-elections will maintain law and order and maintain peace and harmony among different sections of the people and allow the democratic process to go forward.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Sir, As I said, it is my maiden speech. I have hardly taken 10 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have been listening from there.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Please give me more time. Sir, I would like to mention one thing. It is a serious problem. The country is facing threat to unity and integrity. Divisive forces mainly communal forces are very active. Forces of disintegration and destabilisation are also gaining momentum. The nation must be warned about it. Sir, we are committed to the principles and philosophy of secularism. What does it mean? Secularism is not anti-religion. Secularism does not mean appeasement of any particular community. I emphasise this point. Secularism is not a one-way traffic, but it is a two-way traffic. Unless we recognise these vital points of secularism, contrary may happen and the country may face dangers. Secularism means respect for all religion and all languages. As I said, it is a two-way traffic. I am totally opposed to fundamentalism of any kind or any variety. Fundamentalism is a reactionary doctrine and another name for obscurantism. As Indians, we are committed only to 4 fundamentals—democracy, socialism, secularism and national unity in our political life. As Indians, we



Shri Bipin Pal Das]

are committed to only these 4 fundamentals and nothing else. One may have any kind of fundamental in his personal and private life. So far as social and political life is concerned, these are 4 vital fundamentals to which we are committed.

Sir, we also talk about majority and minority. This talk also is there. I do not know who is really in majority and who is in minority. If you ask me, I do not know if I belong to a majority community or a minority community. I belong to one community and that is Indian community. This talk of majority minority community is irrelevant. In this country, all are equal before law. All should be treated by the Government equally. Everybody must get equal opportunity in job, in schools, in colleges, in universities and everywhere.

There should not be any talk of majority or minority in this country. Let us have only one identity that we are Indians and that is the only identity. I would appeal to all the political parties, the Government, the press, the writers and everybody that they should stop talking in terms of majority and minority.

If we have to appease anybody, pay special attention to anybody, take special care of anybody, it is the poor, the down-trodden, the exploited, the oppressed and the suppressed irrespective of sex, caste, creed, religion or language.

We must strive for equal justice to everybody. It is a goal, it is an objective; I do not say that we have achieved it. But it should be our objective. There should be no efforts for appeasement of any other section, only this section should be satisfied, and we should try to do whatever we can for the improvement of the lot of this section, to which I have referred.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI** (Deogrash): Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks on the President's Address as moved by Shri Falerio.

The President's Address is essentially an overview of the state of the nation,

containing and summing up of the Government performance and his advice to it as the Head of the nation.

All the performances of the Government worth mentioning or the achievements made by the Government in the outgoing year have been listed in the President's Address and dwelt upon by the previous speakers. In view of the shortage of time, I would not like to repeat them.

The law and order and the disturbing situation in different parts of the country, particularly in Punjab, had been very well reflected in President's Address: He has expressed concern, he has not minced words when he called on the people to isolate and crush the forces of violence and fanaticism eating into the vitals of the country...

The President in his Address has referred to the performance of the last year. As we know, that was a difficult year; a difficult year yet an year of success, a turbulent year yet an memorable year. This was the year following the cruel assassination of our Madam Prime Minister, late lamented leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. What sort of a leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi was will be evident from what happened in Moscow only day before yesterday. In their twenty-Seventh Communist Congress held in Moscow, the Soviet leaders paid tributes to only one world leader except their two or three Soviet leaders who passed away in the year before, and that was Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It only happened day before yesterday; glowing tributes and reverence were paid to the memory of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

When there was an atmosphere of despair and uncertainty, inside and outside this country about the future of India, during that time, the nation gave a massive mandate to the Congress Party and the Congress Party, in turn, elected Shri Rajiv Gandhi as its leader. And because of the apt handling of the difficult situation, the year became an year crowned with success in different fields. I am not going to enumerate the list of successful activities and performance in the economic field, spectacular performance and the

spectacular success that the pre-budget survey reveals. I am not going into the details of that because of shortage of time.

The President's Address is a statement of promises fulfilled. It also contains and convey bright hopes for the future. Our hon. friends from the Opposition are saying that false promises were made and promises were not being fulfilled. I invite their attention to just one statement made by an American leader, which will make things clear for them. What are the promises which have not been fulfilled? There was the Assam Accord and there was the Punjab Accord. This House itself is an ample evidence of the fulfilment of promises. For several years, nearly for a decade, this House was not full to its capacity, and the entire country could not go to polls at one times since 1980. In 1980 Assam was left out and in the last elections Punjab was left out. But today, this House is full and elections have been held everywhere. Congress has received this mandate from the people for maintaining national integrity, for strengthening national solidarity and for economic growth with social justice. And all these promises are being fulfilled.

I will read the statement given by the US Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz. Testifying before the Senate in the Budget Committee and not outside, on 19th of this month, i.e. just seven days before, the US Secretary of State said that India has also assumed an increasingly important and strategic role and it takes its place as a major regional and world power. This is what he has stated and I underline the words 'world power'.

Our Prime Minister has successfully visited different countries in the course of one year's time, including the big powers. He has gone to Soviet Russia, he has gone to America and he has gone to France among other countries. These visits enhance the prestige of India. I would like to tell Shri Choubey in particular, about the high esteem in which the Soviet Union holds India. Probably, it is not unknown to him. Both Soviet Union and the USA hold India in high esteem today.

I do not know why the opposition is of opposing here for the sake of opposition. Our friends from the Opposition do have a right to criticise and they should be critical of the wrong performance of the Government and they should constructively do their business. But what is this opposition for opposition's sake? I am conscious about one thing and while listening to the speeches of the CPM leaders, Akali leaders and others, I was reminded of a popular saying that 'offence is the best defence'. Probably, they are sitting inside glass houses and are trying to throw stones at others, i.e. at the Central Government. What is happening today in Punjab? What is happening elsewhere in other States, where the opposition parties are in power? They owe an explanation to the general electorate, to the people. Naturally, mere success in elections in the Punjab is not sufficient. Of course, Government of India's help and support are always there for them. Today the happenings there are disturbing everybody. So, they should not forget their responsibility in firmly dealing with the situation.

Sir, I will take just another two or three minutes and I will finish.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Say something about Orissa and about Kalahandi!

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** I am grateful to Shri Choubey to remind me about Orissa. I have many things to talk about Orissa and they are on my list. Orissa is a backward and poor State. When it is trying to do something, spearheading into the field of industrial advancement, it is suffering from acute power shortage. I earnestly appeal to the Government of India to help Orissa where there is a power shortage to the extent of 50 per cent. About 300 megawatts of power is needed from outside the State, whereas only 45 megawatts of power is coming from Madhya Pradesh. Something should be done immediately to supply the minimum required power to Orissa and at the same time to help the poor State to grow.

Something should be done permanently,

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

The Ib Velly Thermal Power Plant and Talchar Super Thermal Power Plant should be financed. Because of constraint of resources, they have not been included in the Seventh Plan document. But, Sir, because of the feasibility, because of the good aspects, positive aspects, foreign countries like Japan and Italy are coming forward to help in setting up these two projects. That should be explored. Again, I will pointedly give you two or three suggestions.

The Anti-Poverty Scheme which is going on now, is the only way to alleviate poverty and to alleviate poor people from the poverty line. That should be properly monitored.

This Government is raising a crusade against corruption. It is committed to clean public life which it is doing now. I have no time, otherwise, I would have given some illustrations also. How they are sincere; how Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's Government is sincere about the clean public life, about eradication of poverty from different spheres. Unless this corruption is properly looked into and dealt with firmly, this Anti-Poverty Programme will not achieve desired success.

Another thing is about prohibition. It is very serious matter. Whatever money is flowing to the poor quite a bit of that is finding its way to these liquorwallahs, to the liquor shops and that is defeating the purpose.

Therefore, I will give a sincere advise to the Government of India to think over this matter seriously and do something so that this liquor consumption does not go on increasing, at least in the rural sectors, where this Anti-Poverty Programmes are being carried on.

Regarding expenditure; I would suggest that wasteful expenditure should be avoided. It should be curbed. If that could be done properly, then, I don't think, there was any necessity of price hike in petroleum products. Fifty to sixty per cent petroleum is being used by the State Governments and Public Undertakings. We are laying great emphasis on public undertakings. Wherever, their performance is somewhat

unsatisfactory and dismal, it has got to improve, otherwise the entire economy will be severely affected, adversely affected. Therefore, we have to go in for a new work culture. The accountability has to be fixed upon the officers and the good people—that is, those who are doing good work, should be rewarded and bad ones—the corrupt people—should also be dealt with severely. I would agree with some of the Hon. Members who have suggested, who have observed, that it is the regional imbalance, that is creating dissatisfaction, discontentment among the people. That is taken advantage of by some people who are forming regional parties. Therefore, utmost importance and care should be given to this eradication of regional imbalances in the field of development and ensure balanced development in all parts of the country.

Our President has given a call to launch a mass movement for eradication of violence, to fight out the evils of violence, the evil of corruption and all that. Without opposing the Government just for the opposition sake. The opposition should come forward to join hands with the Govt. in this direction. Here is a Government which is very realistic, and which is very liberal in approach. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, our Prime Minister, particularly, how many times, has consulted the opposition people last year: Although, they are not strong, enough, in number, but they have been regularly consulted on different issues. They should come forward and we all should join hands to work to build a strong and prosperous India. With national integrity further strengthened. We have to vigorously fight out violence and fissiparous tendencies eating into the vitals of society wherever they. With these words, I would conclude my speech. Thank you very much.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The President was pleased to address the Parliament on the 20th February. Of course, we of the Muslim League stayed away from that sitting. We did so not as a mark of disrespect to the President, but we stayed away in order to express our serious concern over the failure of the Government to intervene in the unfortu-

nate dispute that has been raised over Babari Masjid in Faizabad in Ayodhya district of U.P., and in protest against the recent hike in the prices of petroleum products.

As far as the hike in the prices of petroleum products is concerned, I must urge upon the Government to have a serious thought about it, to have a second look and reconsider the same. There is absolutely no justification whatsoever for this price hike on petroleum products. On no account can it be justified. It cannot be said that the consumption of petroleum products in our country has increased so much that it needs to be curbed. It is well known that compared to other countries of the world, our consumption of the various forms of energy is at a miserably low level.

The fall in the world prices of oil is also very clear. In fact, there is absolutely no justification whatsoever for this price hike that is there. Of course, various other alternatives could have been examined by the Government, into the details of which I will now go now. But I must emphasize upon the Government the burden that will come upon the common man as a result of this hikes and urge upon it to reconsider the same.

The President has spoken about growth with social justice. The 6th Plan says: 'Indian economy has moved to a higher growth rate.' It is difficult to concede this claim. Of course, no doubt tremendous progress has been made since Independence; and due credit goes to the Government and the Governments of this country. But as far as the growth rate is concerned, there are several dark areas. I may point out that the growth rate, as everybody knows, which is visualized for the period 1985 to the beginning of the 21st century, is placed at 5%. But this 5% growth rate which is visualized for the period 1985 to 2000 A.D. is more or less the same growth rate which we had for all the preceding five years, for our Plans. Therefore, it cannot be said that we are going towards a higher growth rate. In the First Plan, of course, it was 2.1%; in the second 4.5%; in the third 5.6%; in the fourth,

5.7%, and in the fifth, 4.4%. The 6th Plan also visualizes a growth rate of 5.2%. It is, therefore, difficult to say that we have moved to a higher growth rate. In fact, we have not moved even 1% upwards.

Compare our growth rate with the growth rate in the other countries. It will be very clear that we are facing a regression in world economy.

Compared to the other countries of the world the rate of growth between 1950—80 in India had been at a miserably low level; even as compared to the third world countries also, the rate does not compare well. Consequently, there is a sharp reduction and we must take note of it in the interest of the nation that there is a sharp reduction in the share of India in world economy; not only our rate of growth is miserably low as compared to both the developed countries as well the third world, but this growth rate is also declining as we proceed further. India's share in the world gross domestic product in 1950 was 2 per cent and by 1980 it had dropped to 1.4 per cent. The decline is greater when we compare this growth rate with the third world gross domestic produce. The rate has declined; the rate of growth had declined from 10 per cent in 1950 to 5.4 per cent in 1980. This, of course, does not deny the considerable progress that we have made.

I present it not with the spirit of confrontation but in order to draw the attention of the government to these dark areas that we have with respect to the economic situation. Not only with respect to growth rate but I must also say that the position of inequity in our Indian economy has aggravated. It is shocking that two-thirds of the entire increase in personal income has gone to the top 10 per cent. Therefore, we can hardly say that there is any growth or any justice, not to talk about growth with justice. There is neither growth nor justice. If we have to face facts as they are.

The President has been kind enough to refer to the communal situation in our

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

country. We must respond to sentiments he has expressed. He said:

"A great responsibility rests on those who have secured the mandate of the people. Their supreme task is to isolate those who are resorting to violence to disturb communal harmony and peace."

I must extend my fullest possible support to this policy that is being declared from the top of the houses throughout the length and breadth of the top of the country. But respectfully I must draw the attention of the government to the fact that those who enjoy the mandate are in the ruling benches; whether they are really being true to the policy they say should be followed.

There is a spurt in communalism and the tragedy of the situation today is that despite what the President has told the Parliament in his Address the official machinery itself unleashes rapid communal campaign. It is most unfortunate that rapid communal articles appeared in the official publication. How many examples may I place before this house? I may draw your attention to the Hindi Publication published under the supervision of the Director of Information and Publication Relations of the Government of U.P., namely, Saket Ank. This issue is dated April 1984. On page 21, it says and I quote:

I am quoting from page 21, and I quote. When I quote, it should be remembered that this is an official publication. I quote :

"Taking advantage of our social divisions the Muslim invaders spread all over the country. Temples were destroyed, idols were broken. For religious conversion Muslim rulers and Muslims launched a policy of terrorisation and temptation. Such a social crisis had never taken place in Bharat's history."

Now, such are the articles published by the Director of Public Information.

And then we have situations like the one that we are having today in Ayodhya. Therefore, I invite the attention of the Government to see whether the policy it speaks of is sincerely pursued I want to know, what the Government proposes to do in the matter of instances I have just placed before you. The President's Address has very rightly said and I quote :

"Government express their deepest sympathy with the families of all those who lost their lives, or were injured, or suffered losses of property in violent incidents in different parts of the country."

These are very good words but where is the sympathy in action? All the culprits of violent disturbances, they go scot-free. They go scot-free! In Aurangabad see, the Police itself indulged into various types of excesses.

In Delhi, here, the S.H.O., unwarrantedly, unjustifiably and deliberately and with a vindictive attitude fires on at close range at the temples of two people, who died. A magisterial inquiry is taking place; well and good. But then the same SHO is still there, terrorising and effecting the progress of the magisterial inquiry. Neither is he suspended, nor—you see—is he even transferred. These are the things, I am not going into the details.

In Aurangabad the SP grants permission for a very controversial procession and then remains unavailable on that day when that procession comes out and then there are unfortunate clashes—S.A. is out of town for two and a half hours, he is not there—sounds high sense of irresponsibility, collusion, I must say.

You have expressed sympathy. I thank you for all these you have spoken about these violent incidents, but you would know that whether it is Delhi here or whether Aurangabad or whether it is Sangamner in Maharashtra, the Government has not yet moved to declare any relief or compensation for those who have suffered, those who have been killed or injured.

The late lamented Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had issued a directive in May 1983 listing so many things, among them also that every State must have a statutory scheme for compensation. What action has been taken? Fifteen points were enumerated by the late lamented Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in her directive in May 1983, fifteen points enumerated for the progress of the minorities, what action has been taken thereon? So much so, that even the President could take no note of what has happened about its implementation.

Sir, today also the position is that we see a spurt in communalism. The President has said 'communalism continues to pose of serious threat to national unity.' But merely saying so does not help. The Government must come forward with the necessary action and this threat has to be met.

We have the unfortunate situation regarding the Babari Masjid leading to agitation involving loss of innocent lives. There have been agitations here in Delhi and several other places. I need not go into the details because you are impatiently ringing the bell. But I want to emphasize that the Government cannot wash off its hands and say that this is a legal matter. Any responsible Government must come forward and intervene in order to pacify emotions and to see that justice is done. I must, therefore, urge upon the Government to intervene in this matter also in the same way in which they intervened on the question of petition against the Koran in the Calcutta High Court. Therefore, it is one thing to merely say that communalism continues to pose a serious threat to the national unity and it is another to come forward in order to meet that particular situation.

In conclusion I must make a brief reference to Assam. The question of eviction of those settled on different types of lands has assumed a great importance there. I only say that people cannot be thrown out mercilessly. The Government itself has also given occupancy rights to many of the landless settlers. They can-

not be uprooted. They should be given pattas. Nobody should be evicted from the land on which he has settled for long, without any alternative scheme for his settlement.

Finally, I must say that society has a keen interest in due discharge of duties by public servants. Now, for the efficient discharge of duties, public servants must have a sense of security. But the recent Supreme Court judgment which has upheld the discretionary power of the disciplinary authority to impose the penalty of dismissal, removal or reduction in rank without giving any opportunity to an official concerned or without holding any enquiry, is a matter of serious concern. Upto now we had guidelines and executive instructions under Article 311(2)(b). But these have been held invalid by the Supreme Court. There is unrest among the public servants. The Government must take note of it and come forward with due amendment of the Constitution in order to provide the fullest security which is necessary to get efficiency.

**SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) :** I support the Motion of Thanks of the Presidential Address moved by Shri Falerio.

Let us recollect the situation that had been prevailing last year when Rashtrapatiiji addressed of the first session of Parliament after the new Government came to power. The Punjab situation was a serious threat to the unity and integrity of the country. The Assam situation continued to be the cause for concern for the people who love this country. As Rashtrapatiiji has put it correctly in his speech last year, the process of dialogue was frustrated. During the last one year our Prime Minister and Government took bold initiative to sort out those problems and achieve success.

Of course, it is a fact, which nobody can deny, that the Punjab accord and the Assam accord are the great achievements of this Government during the last year. The Opposition Members, today and yesterday, criticised the Government and said that the Punjab accord is not being implemented. It is in the process of implementation. But would they deny the fact that

[Shri T. Basheer]

these accords—the Punjab accord and the Assam accord—are two great achievements of the Government during the last year? Nobody can deny the fact.

Yesterday Mr. Shahabuddin eloquently spoke here. He said there is no water, no schools, no power, no work, nothing. I am sorry to say that we can wake up a person who is sleeping but we cannot wake up a person who pretends sleeping. I would like to remind these people about the period when they were in power for about two or three years. We know the calibre of these people and their party. What happened during those days? And Mr. Shahabuddin says, is this the way for going to 21st century. I do not know why are they irked when we talk about our march towards 21st century. I know when they were in power, they were not going forward, but they were carrying this country backward. So, they are very much irked when we say that we are going forward to 21st century. Our hon. Rashtrapati Ji, in his speech, outlined the steps taken by the Government during the last year. I also remind the Members on the opposite side that after the Punjab accord was signed, a tragedy took place and Sant Longowal was murdered. At that time the Opposition parties, including the Marxist Party, made hue and cry here to postpone the elections. They cannot deny this fact. It is the Government's will that they stuck to the decision and went to the polls. The elections were held peacefully and a popular Government has been formed there. This is the double standard of the Opposition. One CPI(M) Member, I think Shri omnath Chatterjee, talked about the double standard of the Government but this is the double standard of the Opposition. We know about the position of the Marxist Party about the Assam accord. When the accord was signed—I am not going into the details of those problems because of the lack of time...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Say about helicopter, say about Karunakaran.

SHRI T. BASHEER : I can also talk about Jyoti Basu, including his invitations the monopoly houses. I know Marxist

Party very well. I know about their ins and outs. You don't talk about it. We know many things, many dramas of Marxist Party...*(Interruptions)*. Various raids were conducted against tax evaders, smugglers and blackmarketeers and stringent action was taken against very many guilty persons. For these actions the Government must be congratulated. The President in his Address has mentioned about the Anti Defection Bill. We are really very proud to say that it is now in our Statute-book. Nobody can deny the fact that there are very many concrete achievements of this Government during the last year. The President has stated in his Address that the strategy of the 7th Five-year Plan is the eradication of poverty and the building up of a self-reliant economy. Certain priorities are also outlined in the Presidential Address for the next year. One is agricultural policy. There is focus on anti-poverty programmes. The third one is the programme for the development of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of society. Some Opposition Members yesterday said that this Government has no priority.*(Interruption)* If this is not priority, what is priority?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You should appreciate Shri Arif.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER : Regarding Shah Bano case, you ask Shahabuddin about it; he will tell you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't address the Opposition. Please address the Chair.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Mr. Madhu Dandavate can ask Mr. Shahabuddin about it; they are in the same party...*(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Arif Mohammed Khan?

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI T. BASHEER :** We know what happened to M.V. Raghavan in Kerala. (*Interruptions*). We know what happened to Chathunni Master.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Kindly conclude your speech. Your time is over.

**SHRI T. BASHEER :** Only one minute. I would like to make only 3 points in the end.

Unemployment is a very big problem which has assumed very serious proportions. According to the figures in August 1985, the total number of job seekers registered on the rolls of the employment exchanges is 25.37 millions. Unemployed persons not registered with employment exchanges may come to another few millions or so. This is a very serious problem. Government must chalk out a time-bound programme and plan for the solution of this unemployment problem. If this situation continues like this, then the situation will become explosive and it may explode one day.

Secondly, Sir, I want to point out about the problem of farmers. I am not going into the details of this, but everybody knows that it is the longstanding complaint that farmers are not getting remunerative prices. I can tell about the coconut cultivators in Kerala, but I am not going into it for lack of time. Our economy is basically an agricultural economy. So, there should be strong steps to rescue these agriculturists or farmers. I should like to say, there should be a comprehensive agricultural policy.

Sir, the last point I want to make is about land reforms. In January the Planning Commission has expressed its concern over the lack of progress in the implementation of land reforms. Land reforms constitute a vital role in the anti-poverty strategy and modernisation of agriculture. According to the figures, Sir, up to February 1984, the total area declared as surplus is 42,50,000 acres, the area taken in position is 29,37,000 acres and the area distributed is only 20,71,000. These figures show slow progress in land reforms. So, I would like to urge on the Government to speed up land reforms in the country.

**SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, as has just been moved by my friend Mr. Faleiro, is a customary but a very meaningful ritual. But this year I want, in addition to that, to offer special thanks to the President for putting up with calculated affront to his high constitutional office and personality shown by the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers during the last one year or so. The President is a part of the Parliament in our Constitutional scheme and executive head of our constitutional democracy. That this high constitutional office has been shown disrespect by the Prime Minister is a matter over which Parliament has every right to feel concerned. I say this, Sir, more in sorrow than in anger. It is because this Government headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, has very little understanding of the implications of the functioning of our constitutional democracy. And what is worse, the Prime Minister has gone on record defending his position by saying that he has broken so many conventions. It is a Government which is not only bereft of any political and economic framework, but also ignorant of the constitutional and parliamentary requirements and conventions and traditions and whose policies are based on impulses of the moment and characterised by gimmickry and showmanship rather than of any meaningful substance relevant to our national and sub-continental polity and society. This highhanded, authoritarian and unconstitutional practice of the Prime Minister needs to be condemned by this House.

There have been very few Governments which have been ushered in anywhere for that matter, with greater hope among the people. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his Party got a historic mandate, whatever be its background I do not want to go into it now, people had hoped that the great fissures that appeared in the Indian polity and threatened the nation, would disappear and the wounds inflicted on the polity would be healed. It was as though a new order which had taken off has arrived notwithstanding some of the Doubting Thomases like some of us sitting here—who are incorrigible, who know that all that glitters is not gold!



[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Where is this euphoria today? It has lost its glamour. Its sheen has gone off and has disappeared, television network projections notwithstanding. The nation is again deeply disturbed. The mood of the House, even of your Party, is reflective of this trend. Even image-builders cannot conceal this. The Humpty Dumpty cannot be put together again!

This has been the year of the Dosco and the Dosco philosophy at work. I do not find Mr. Madhavraj, my friend, here. What is "Dosco" and what is its philosophy? The Prime Minister can explain it better and so also other DoscOs around him. Fortunately, I do not belong to that elite environment! We are only familiar—some of us here—with the policies and perspectives thrown up by the freedom struggle of this country, the movement for national liberation, the Indian National Congress and the progressive social movements which arose in the country, of the working class, of the downtrodden, for the past several decades. That is in sharp contrast and contradictory to the Dosco philosophy which we have seen at work during the last one year. Dosco philosophy and perspectives and approach are typical of the Prime Minister's hollow slogan and promise, to take India to the 21st century. Sir, remember the promise of 1985 that he will take us to the 21st century. Notwithstanding this claim, 14 years from hence, we would usher into 21st century, whoever remains in power; but what sort of country would enter 21st century and how many of our impoverished millions, that is what is to be considered, would enter the promised land. The policies that have been initiated not only threaten to divide to which I shall come later, but it is a Policy for those advantageous sections of our population who are better off by birth, by levels of economic well-being and those who are endowed with skills. The test of our policies of yester years in spite of their various other inadequacies—whether of Congress or Janata—was how it would benefit the poorest of the poor.

Gandhiji, Sir, I mean, the real one—Mahatma Gandhi—not the fake one; for there are far too many who use the names of Gandhis and Nehrus to sell themselves.

Gandhiji told the first Congress Ministry when it ushered in office in 1947:

"When you are in doubt, I will give you a talisman; you imagine the face and figure of the poorest, the most famished and helpless man you have seen; think how you can help him and act; sincerely."

Today that policy has been put in reverse gear whether it is the Budgets, the fiscal policy and the burdens imposed on the poor, policies of approach to industries or employment or science and technology and framework of self-reliance of which they talk a great deal or attitude to foreign capital, of multi-nationals and monopolists. It is a policy for elite, a policy for downright sale of the talent of this country, of the resources of this country. It is a policy which instead of promoting self-reliance inducts foreign technology in the name of upgradation of technology and for ushering in a consumer society, I repeat, consumer society with a vengeance which can only be of relevance to the top 10% of our population which would mean, destitution and improvement, filth and squalor for millions. This is the blueprint of disaster that these DoscOs have imposed on us.

Again you take the education policy, for example, Don't laugh my friend, Choubeyji. It is a very serious matter. It is not to eradicate illiteracy that the blueprint has been put before this House as we enter the 21st century. It is to provide class education for a few so that 45 crores of people will remain illiterate as we cross the threshold of the 21st century.

16.00 hrs.

During the last year, the Prime Minister visited many tribal belts and villages. What is happening in these hamlets? It was a benevolent thought of the Prime Minister undoubtedly to visit them or to condescend to visit them to get acquainted with the social realities of India.

A Prime Minister with the biggest democratic mandate become an explorer in his own country! That is a contradiction.

But, what is happening to these Adivasis and Harijans in their bustees? Oppression of the worst kind is continuing. Finance Minister Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh is not here today. The other day he talked about Rs. 105 crores or so that he has devoted for tribal belt and tribal welfare. But he forgot to compare it with the benevolence of Rs. 1,200 crores that he has bestowed on the top 10% of society, the corporations the monopolists and those in the high bracket of income.

What are these policy frame works? Whom does it benefit? It can only benefit the oppressors. But I do not know whom the Prime Minister saw in the tribal belt.

We gave enthusiastic support to the policy, as I said, of healing the wounds that were left behind. And we said we are in support of the accord raised with Sant Longowal and Akalis in Punjab. But do you remember that word, it was a dirty word during the last elections, 'Anandpur Saheb Resolution'? The Prime Minister used the TV net work shamefacedly against most of us and said that we were the supporters of this resolution and so we had by this logic became supporters of the secessionists and the same resolution has been referred to a Commission for study. Now it has become worthy of consideration. And we said that there should be prolonged political campaign in Punjab to wean away the misguided youth and sought a postponement of elections. But elections were held and his party was trounced. The Prime Minister hailed it as a victory of the nation. The Prime Minister hailed it as a national victory like the village school master who even though vanquished, he could still argue! But Punjab accord remains to be fully implemented, and the State remains deeply divided, a boiling cauldron in spite of accord and Sant Longowal's great martyrdom.

We supported the spirit of Assam accord. But the Prime Minister had no time to meet or persuade the minorities, linguistic and religious, in Assam, for timing of the announcement and as TV flood lights were waiting near the Red Fort and image projection was more important than giving substance to accords reached.

So, accords which ought to heal, do not heal so cover up the wounds, as the physician has no time! And now, you know that a Bill has been introduced—I do not want to go into the details—which has caused more than a ripple in his own party. I do not know whether this Bill seeks to protect the rights of Muslim women or to encourage polygamy in this country. This is a matter of style. It is not a laughing matter. Cloistered in the cuckoo nest of armed security that encloses him, the Prime Minister is cut off from the turbulent masses and their seething discontent because he has no time. Security has become an obsession even in these premises. I am not ashamed to see this great temple of democracy being defiled and disfigured, by the presence of these people for the security of one man and this is what is called democracy. They see threats to the person of one leader. They see real and imaginary threats and they exaggerate it because they have a vested interest in it. This is true also of the talk of espionage. Last year, we heard you remember that name, Coomar Narain. The Prime Minister of the country found time to announce this as though the entire national security had been threatened by what later they said, was an exaggerated case of industrial espionage, which were collected to make this show a great success for it was a national event which I agree. Prime Minister used that forum to condemn power-brokers. I had thought that they had disappeared with this new regime because many of them were hounded out. Those in the corridors of power signing and bartering away our concept of self-reliance for cuts—are they still around? In the Ministries of Petroleum, Import of capital equipment for power, Automobile industries, kits, SKD and CKD and Defence and what have you? Therefore, this is a government that still smells the same but talks differently. Very clever phrases. One can go on. Since I know you are very conscious of the time and I want to abide by your wishes I shall conclude.

Catapulted to positions of power by an extra-ordinary twist of history and fate, and the DOSCOS and their leaders think that they have got a permanent mandate to rule, to rule arbitrarily, taking people and

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

everyone for granted, disregard all values by which the national movement has been built up in this country, all proprieties and postulates of our constitutional democracy and divide the people. But this madness, even if there is a method and design behind this madness, cannot go on. The alarm bells have already been rung.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let him clarify what is DOSCO because these members are confusing between DOSCO and DISCO. Now it is the turn of another racketeer called Ram Swarup. Intelligence and investigative agencies of the country are let loose not to ward off threats to the State, but to create panic and promote a psychosis of fear in this country.

This is true of other commitments also. The Anti-Defection Bill was passed with great fan-fare. Even some of us misunderstood this sense of urgency. He talked of a sense of urgency in cleansing the country, of cleansing the electoral atmosphere and so on. Now it turns out to ward off any threat to the leader himself for the distinguished Law Minister, Shri Ashok Sen, for whom I have great respect, said in Parliament the other day that the time has not come for electoral reforms. "Electoral reforms can wait." "It has to be considered carefully." That is their commitment and the Anti Defection Bill which is essentially only a part of the electoral reforms and was taken out of context to protect the interests of the leader. But how long can you fool the people ?

Same is the case with the messianic zeal for eradicating corruption. Whom are you trying to kid ? You have that great centenary celebrations in Bombay. The great and magnificent show of the century! As you know—you live in Bombay, Sir—this show was untainted by black money! It was conducted by the slum dwellers of Dharawi, by collecting their little coppers wealth.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to

support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. In this year, after the Lok Sabha elections, since our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi took the reins of the country in his hands the prestige of the country has definitely increased.

The Hon. Prime Minister toured Soviet Union and America. He also went to U.K., Yamen and Algeria. Wherever he went, he left an impact of his personality on the people there. The whole world saw on the T.V., and the people of America saw for the first time how much respect India gets. In America, for the first time a leader of our country said that they had not gone there to ask for any assistance from them as India does not need any assistance and that even if they gave something out of affection, it will be wrong to accept that. This is for the first time that with full self-respect and self-confidence, the Prime Minister of India has not expected anything from America. In the same manner in other countries also, the Prime Minister of India was accorded a warm and hearty welcome which enhanced the prestige of the country. Our new Prime Minister has enhanced the prestige of the country in the entire world.

No one could have believed that the problem of Punjab and Assam could be solved. Those problems were solved by our young Prime Minister. We have achieved much on economic front also. In the area of Income Tax 22.5 per cent more has been collected. The Government has also shown to the blackmarketeers and speculators their places. Now no one can dare indulge in tax evasion or smuggling. The Prime Minister is engaged in building the nation.

After the problems of Punjab and Assam have been solved, new problems have emerged. Now the problem of Babari Mosque has arisen. In Shabbano case also our opponents have made a lot of hue and cry. We are confident that our Prime Minister will solve these problems also.

The opposition parties raise the question of minority and majority also. The

Congress Party is in majority and the Opposition is in minority. The Congress does not believe in casteism. If the opposition parties think that poverty will be alleviated in a day, then they are mistaken. It is not possible. We are, of course, moving in the right direction.

Our aim to take the country into the 21st century was mocked at. It is the result of the scientific research that by dry scientific research, a new direction has been given to the country so that it may make progress speedily. A period of about 40 years has passed since we attained independence. In this period we have achieved much. But our Prime Minister is not satisfied with this progress. He wants to accelerate the progress of the country. Our Government will definitely succeed in this.

Certain other things also need to be taken care of. We have not been able to bridge the gap between the poor and the rich after independence. The capitalists are still maltreating the workers. For instance, in Nagpur there is one Empress Mill owned by Tata. This mill is 111 years old and is the biggest. It is because of this mill that a complete empire has been established. On 5th May, notice was given by Tata Sahib to close the mill in which 70,000 workers are employed. With its closure, thousands of workers will be affected. What will happen to those workers? It should be looked into. It has to be taken care of that even the biggest industrialist is not allowed to play with the lives of the workers. For this if we have to amend the law we should amend it. It should never happen that the thousands of workers may go on starving and the employer may go on enjoying sitting in his air-conditioned chamber. If they indulge in things as a result of which 70,000 workers are thrown on the road and face starvation, then the employer should be put behind the bars irrespective of his being Tata or Birla. No one should be spared. It is necessary to pay attention to this aspect.

If the country is to march forward, it can make progress through cooperative sector only. The country experiences

shortage of sugar but why do we not only allow setting up of sugar mills? What is the hitch in giving permission for setting up of sugar mills in cooperative sector? Scores of applications from Vidarbha region are pending final decision. The farmers say that the factories should be set up and that they would supply sugarcane. In spite of lack of irrigation facilities, people take a bold step but they are not permitted to set up mills in the cooperative sector. Even farmers' cooperatives are not allowed to establish facilities. Sugar mills cannot be set up in this way. This will not help in industrialisation of our region and industries cannot be developed there.

In conclusion, I would submit that in the area of urban development, our biggest problem is of cities. The entire population is shifting from villages to cities. The means in the cities are very limited. There are no resources there. They are not providing water, power etc. and life in those areas has become very miserable. The poor live in *jhonpar pattis*. It is very necessary to pay attention to those who live in *jhonpar pattis*. Employment opportunities should be generated in villages so that people may get employment there and people may get loans on low interest. The number of the cottage industries should be increased. The people living in cities should pay more and more to the Government so that the Government may uplift the poor people living in the villages. The cities should be properly developed. For this, huge funds are needed because the corporations which are responsible for the urban development do not have funds. They need funds. They are facing serious problems. To solve their problems the Central Government must pay more attention. I thank you for the time given to me and conclude.

[English]

SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah) : Sir, at the outset I would like to express our disappointment with the hon. Prime Minister, with due respect to him, for having disregarded the healthy convention of calling on the President to brief him on matters of national importance; he has not called

[Shri D. N. Reddy]

on him for months on end while grave problems are cropping up in the country.

Now coming to the subject, there is no mention in the President's Address about the recent hike in the prices of petroleum which affects the day-to-day life of the common man in the country. As a result, the prices of all essential commodities have gone up, including the our van fare which has been increased from Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Government says that it has taken this extreme step in order to increase the resources of the country. This plea or argument does not hold good for the simple reason that no steps whatsoever have been taken to decrease the governmental expenditure in all sections or departments of the Government. For example, there are huge losses in public sector undertakings; the losses seem to exceed Rs. 2,000 crores per annum. No attempt has been made to cut down the losses or to run the public sector undertakings with profit.

I may mention another thing of which I have given a Calling Attention Notice. The non-residents headed by the son of a former Vice President have now formed themselves into a consultancy of experts, and they have been engaged by the Government at a charge of nearly Rs. 20 lakhs per month in foreign exchange. The subject will be coming up before the House and you will be knowing by and by. These are the ways by which Government is spending our hard-earned money from the exchequer. On the one hand they are increasing the prices to get more resources and on the other, they are spending the money in an unproductive manner.

Coming to the law and order problem, it is getting worse in thy Capital city. No day goes without a murder taking place in some part or the other of our Capital city. Public murders are going undetected. The whole country was agitated when one of our esteemed colleagues was murdered in broad day light. We are yet to know who the culprits are and why this has happened even after one year. There is no protection for the common man.

About the electoral reforms, I want to say a few things. The Election Commission

has been coming out with suggestions for reforms year after year, election after election. Many eminent men and many statesmen in our country both inside and outside the House have been crying for electoral reforms all these years. Absolutely nothing has been done except for one step which the Hon. Prime Minister has taken—to bring the Anti Defection Bill. We are finding so many loophole is the elections which they are holdins every five years. Of late, money power and the muscle power have taken a greater part in the conduct of election and it will be a grave danger if we hold the country and the democracy as such.

No mention has been made unfortunately this year in the President's Address about it though in his Address of the last year the President had promised that electoral reforms were round the corner. Now the Government says that they want consultation and they want time; it is not a matter of urgency. They go on changing it year by year and it is yet to be seen that the Government is keen to introduce electoral reforms for fair and free elections.

The Punjab issue most unfortunately is not solved. After the initial euphoria, the terrorists seem to have taken an upper hand and they have even taken over the Golden Temple. Things seem to be going from bad to worse. I suggest that Government should take immediate steps to stop the senseless killings and restore order in Punjab.

On the one hand, Kashmir is burning. In the Congress party itself some of them are coming and camping in Delhi. We see so much in the papers about it. They should ask the Chief Minister to quit. Instead of that for months together the Government is continuing in Kashmir and the corruption and violence is increasing of late.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : My party has got 20 minutes. We have got a right to take 20 minutes. Only one speaker from our party had spoken yesterday.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In all, you have got 13 minutes more. Please conclude in two or three minutes.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Another very painful point is that the extremists in Punjab seem to be getting very good encouragement from Pakistan and lately Britain also seems to be thinking of giving citizenship to some of the extremists. It shows that our relationship with both these countries is getting affected adversely.

The Government has no respect for the supreme judicial authority in the country. While we ought to have upheld the Supreme Court's judgement in the Shah Bano case, it took quite sometime in the name of debates and consultations and then finally the Government introduced a Bill contradicting the decision of the Supreme Court in the face of opposition from all the opposition parties. The resignation of a Minister and his charge that the Hon. Prime Minister has not consulted all sections of the community shows how serious it is. It is necessary that the Government should rethink and form a select Committee to go into the whole thing, so that the country at large may know what the views of the Government are and why the decision of the Supreme Court has been opposed by the Government in this particular case.

Moreover, you cannot differentiate between the different communities. The law should be the same for all Indians—whether they are muslims or non-muslims.

Coming to the anti poverty programme, we have been crying all along. *Garibi Hatao*. It has not gone. *Garibi* is there for ever. It looks as though it is increasing. The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. The rural areas are getting utterly neglected and the urban areas are benefited at the cost of the remote villages. Millions and millions of rupees are spent in the urban areas while we have no drinking water in the remote villages.

In Andhra Pradesh, Telugu Ganga and Polavaram projects are not cleared for years together on some pretext or other.

Though there has been so much corres-

pondence for the last one-two years yet on account of some trivial points no decision has been taken. Andhra Pradesh government got about Rs. 30 crores for drought relief while it had asked for Rs. 300 crores. At Bombay towards the end of Congress Session Rs. 100 crores were sanctioned for the improvement of slum areas. While we do not grudge help to other States yet we are only pleading that all the States should be treated uniformly.

Corruption in the country is quite the increase. Black money is circulating and reaching astounding limits. While the Finance Ministry is right in unearthing the unaccounted money in respect of big business houses yet there is absolutely no attempt on the part of the Government to unearth what the politicians have amassed. It is a common knowledge that many politicians have become millionaires overnight. I do not think any politician has been touched so far. It is a common knowledge that there are many immoral politicians who have amassed enormous wealth. Recently millions were spent at the Bombay Session of the Congress. Where did the money come from? Naturally it came from the industrial houses. It should be investigated and it is for the Government to give a reply.

The national drug policy is at fault. Now, the drugs are so costly that they are beyond the reach of the common man. It is the duty of the Government to have some sort of drug policy so as to maintain the cost of the drugs at a lower level.

Railway freights have also increased without giving any compensatory returns to the common man. Then we have been giving that TV high-power relay station should be located at Tirupati at the cost of the TFD and hand-over to Doordarshan. There will be no financial commitment on the part of the Centre. I request the Government to look into it.

Further there is an increase in unemployment due to increase in population, modernisation and computerisation. We are not against modernisation and computerisation but at the same time we have to look at the unemployment problem. Pre-

[Shri D. N. Reddy]

fabricated material is used for houses in foreign countries. There was also a seminar recently in Delhi. Unfortunately, we have yet to prepare pre-fabricated material for houses which saves lot of time and money. This pre-fabricated material is very much needed in the rural areas as well.

For these reasons we regret that we have to oppose the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address.

16.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Shri Faleiro. I wholeheartedly support and welcome this Address. President's Address has covered everything, namely, education, cultural heritage, development of women, agricultural problems; youth problems and everything. I must congratulate our Government for the strong steps they have taken for upliftment of the poor people. Government of India has provided irrigation facilities, fertilisers, power and new varieties of seeds to the farmers. That is why we have sufficient stocks of foodgrains in our country, and we are moving forward to 21st century. We should ensure that our rural people too come forward and look towards 21st century.

We are proud of our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Under his leadership we are going forward. I was really very shocked to hear the views of the Opposition parties yesterday. I have tried to listen very quietly to know what are their views actually. Was there any constructive suggestions and solution for improving our economy? I am shocked to find there is no constructive suggestion from the Opposition parties. They always try to malign our Government and blame our Congress party.

I would like to ask these Opposition Members: Are they not destroying our country? I do not know where the Members representing CPM Party have gone.

Sir, the Congress Party is the only party which is interested in our country and they are not interested in their own self. They can sacrifice everything for the sake of the country. We have lost our great father of the Nation, Manatma Gandhi, for the sake of our country. We have also lost our great leader and the country's mother, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, for the sake of our country. She is no more. We will not be able to hear her voice saying 'we want justice for human kind'. In her last speech, she said :

'I do not care whether I live or die, I shall continue to serve people till my last breath. If I die, every drop of my blood will strengthen our country and keep united India alive.'

Now, our Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, is following this principle. But they are trying to mislead the people of the country. But is there any sacrifice from those Members for the sake of the country? Nothing. I am really shocked to hear that they are accusing the Congress Party that they are destroying the country. So, I would request these friends let us think of unity of the country, let us work unitedly for the common cause of the people and the country. Let our prayer be for the common happiness of the people. This is our Congress Government which can sacrifice everything for the sake of our nation and for the sake of our country.

In July 1985, the Government took a major initiative to resolve the complex and difficult problems in Punjab. Our prime concern was to strengthen the forces of unity and integrity. The policy was governed by the perspective of serving the highest national interest. The democratic process triumphed over terrorism. The Assam settlement was followed by elections to the Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha. A new Government has taken office. Government are committed to the fullest implementation of the Punjab and Assam Accords. Our Government is really interested in the upliftment of the poor people. In this context, I would like to mention one important aspect. Sir, Government published in August 1985, a status paper entitled "The Challenge of

Education". This was intended to stimulate wide and intensive national debate on issues and alternatives. But I am sorry to mention that in some States, some left-oriented friends, are trying to mislead the students and the common people. The Government at the Centre is very much interested to implement anti-poverty programmes during the current Five Year Plan. The Sixth Five Year Plan is aimed at assisting 15 million families under the Integrated Rural Development Programme; 16.6 million families were actually covered, of which 6.4 million belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These programmes are being strengthened and surplus foodgrains stocks will be used in 1986-87 to expand the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme to cover one million additional families. Our Prime Minister is interested in implementing all these programmes fully.

Sir, what is going on there in West Bengal? The Central Government is giving maximum financial assistance for the implementation of various schemes for the weaker and poorer sections of the people in the State. The State Government of West Bengal, run by the Marxist Party people, do not spend the fund for those poor people. The Central Government is very much interested to give loans to these people through credit cash. But the Chief Minister of West Bengal has announced that he would not allow credit cash arrangement through nationalised Banks because they want to utilise this money for the party purposes in the State. Where are protection and security to the people in the State?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Choubeyji, you have entered at the right time.

[*English*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, I take this opportunity of mentioning that this 20-Point Programme should be allowed to be carried out in West Bengal. Then only the poor people and the weaker section will get justice. Sir, in West Bengal

so many industries are now closed down and so many industries are going to be closed. The closure of these industries is due the policy adopted by the State Government. But they blame the Central Government. If one asks the reason for this kind of state of affairs in the State, they will say that the matter is being looked into and the State Government will do something for that. But, Sir, ultimately, thousands of workers are thrown out of their work and they are on the road. I think it is not the Government's policy to keep them unemployed. Both the Central Government and the State Government should take initiative in removing ills and difficulties faced by the industries so that they are not closed down and these poor people and the workers get into normal duties and earn for their living. Now, what is the present condition in West Bengal? Due to mismanagement, due to leftism and due to trade-unionism, all the industries are going to be closed.

I would like to know whether the Central Government has got any proposal to nationalise the State Government of West Bengal to save the people of West Bengal, to save the State and save the people. We all know what has been going on there. I am very much interested in my State and the people there.

I would also like to mention about the unemployment problem. Unemployment is increasing day by day. Recruitments to the Central Government offices are banned for a long time and thousands and thousands of unemployed youths are trying for jobs. The Central Government should establish some new projects to provide employment opportunities to these people.

I would also like to point out that the President's Address has not covered one important issue of refugee problems. I have mentioned about that several times. The refugee problem is a great problem in our country; it is a sensational and burning issue in our country. I would request the Central Government to reopen the Rehabilitation Department to take care of this problem. There is a lot of discrimination in the matter of granting



[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

lease deeds to these people. They are crying everyday. The CPI (M) people are trying to politicalise the issue and malign our Government. The Government must re-establish the Department of Rehabilitation to sort out this problem.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful for the time given to me for speaking on the Motion of Thanks moved by Shri Eduardo Faleiro and supported by Shri Zainul Basher. The Hon. President has drawn the attention of the Members of both the Houses regarding achievements of one year. One year back, when we participated in the elections we had promised that if we form the Government we will solve the problems of Punjab and Assam by giving top priority to them. We had also promised that if elected to power we will try to check floor-crossing. We stuck to our resolve and solved these problems in the first instance. Whichever party may rule Punjab and Assam, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has fulfilled his promise. Although the Punjab problem exists even today but no one can say that we did not take any action. What could have been the right solution we adopted that.

[English]

Just as Ibsen had said, a problem is a problem and it remains a problem.

[Translation]

It is the responsibility of the Government to solve it. It is being solved in real perspective. We have marched forward in agricultural development and have given impetus to industries. The most important thing is that we should pay attention towards those poor people who, in spite of a hard day's toil, are not in a position to have one time meal and have to live without food. This Government is looking after them carefully. There is no such person in the country who has to think about his evening meals after a hard day's labour. The Government has paid attention in this direction and rural areas are being given priority. I would like to touch two or three points in this connec-

tion. The most important point is that late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had launched many schemes like NREP, Minimum Wages Guarantee Programme and RLEGP for the poor in the country. She emphasised the need for rural electrification and dignity of labour. Not only the white-collared but also the blue-collared workers should feel that they are contributing to national economy and have an important role to play. But I am pained to say, and incidentally as the Hon. Prime Minister is also present in the House, I would like to bring to his notice — and the entire House will agree to it — that the funds allocated for NREP are usurped by contractors. Only 30 to 35 per cent of targets are being achieved. Out of the allocated funds, 25 to 30 per cent is pocketed by the officials and 25 to 30 per cent is swindled by the toughs and contractors who are pressurising officers to allot such works to them. When the NREP scheme was formulated, nobody had ever thought of getting it done through contractors but today it is more often a rule than an exception. Therefore, the need of the hour is that the Government, which is popular for its determination and resolve. — a fact which has been recognised the world over — should immediately take a decision in this regard so that the rights of the poor are protected and the workers get employment. But nothing has been done so far in this regard.

My second point is that the matter on which we feel concerned — I do not know whether the bureaucracy also feels in the same way — is that there may not be any poor facing starvation for want of work. My constituency is located in the Eastern Uttar Pradesh; and it is languishing in poverty. The situation in Eastern Uttar Pradesh is so deplorable that the contractors do not even get workers. Such a situation is not existing in any other parts of the country. Therefore, we should reconsider contractor system. Otherwise when the poor raises his voice, we will make the contractors accountable. I would like the Government to monitor these schemes properly and immediately. The worker is not getting his due wherever the contractor system is in vogue and, therefore, there is need to provide him

relief through other measures. I would like the Government to take steps in this direction.

\* Sir, I was referring to poverty in the interior of the Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Here, I would like you to recall, the speech made by Shri Vishwanath Singh Gehmari in this very House and the way our leader Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was moved by it. He immediately constituted the Patel Commission to look into it. Surveys and studies covering every village were conducted to look into the problems of Eastern Uttar Pradesh under the chairmanship of Shri Patel. The Commission recommended that, if keeping in view the special requirements of the area and its role in freedom struggle, funds are not allocated to set up a separate unit to look into the problems of the area, it would create resentment among the people and the problems, poverty and illiteracy would continue to increase. The bridges, culverts, roads and schools are in a dilapidated condition and attention to this effect has been drawn repeatedly in this House. Not only our party, but the entire country particularly, the poor people and the poor areas have full confidence in Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I would not like to go into the details of the way he is giving leadership to the country. I would once again request the Government to launch the various schemes that are pending so far in spite of repeated assurances like setting up of Thermal power stations, new industries, construction of bridges and H.E.L. and BHEL units in the area so that the poor do not have to go in search of jobs to Calcutta, Bombay and other big cities and pull rickshaws day and night there.

It is with this confidence, Sir, that the Eastern Uttar Pradesh have voted our party to power after 30 to 35 years. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Prime Minister to constitute a separate unit of the Eastern Uttar Pradesh in order to complete these tasks.

As we are running short of time, I conclude and support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

[English]

SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI (Bud-  
aun) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Mr. Faleiro. Sir, in the year 1985, we have seen a lot of positive changes. The signing of the Punjab accord, through the efforts of our Prime Minister created an environment of peaceful Punjab Elections. We saw the triumph of democracy over terrorism. Now, it is the responsibility of the State Government to maintain the law and order and work for the progress and prosperity of that State. This was followed by the successful implementation of the Assam Accord. In the Address, the President has mentioned the communalism poses a serious threat to national unity. There is no greater evil than communalism. And we must make all efforts to see that the parties or the people responsible for such sentiments should be dealt with firmly and strictly. Sir, we are young. We are enthusiastic. We have the political will and the determination to take our country forward. When I say, young, I do not mean that we want to do everything by ourselves. We fully realise that we have to take advantage of the experience and the wisdom of our elders and to take a lesson from their mistakes, so that, in our life span of 60—70 years, we can take off from where, they have left and take our country forward. We have made an effort. We are moving ahead. The dedication is there. And I won't be exaggerating, if I say, that our Prime Minister, it seems is working like ten days in a week. The President in his address has said that we have made some achievements like the signing of the Punjab and Assam Accords, the Anti-Defection Bill, steps taken to combat corruption, Lok Adhals, programme for youth development etc. So in short, we can describe, 1985, as a year of Accords, reconciliation, peace, liberalisation economy and positive thrust towards development.

We saw that the collection of direct and indirect taxes have shown a substantial increase. The industrial production has gone up. But one area, where we need to work harder is the Balance of

[Shri Saleem I. Shervani]

Payments Position. The imports have increased a lot and the exports continued to the sluggish. We have to curb the use of petroleum products. We have to uphold the prestige of our country in the eyes of foreign institutions and banks. We cannot depend on foreign borrowings. The Prime Minister's foreign tours to USSR, UK, Cuba, etc. have created a tremendous goodwill for our country and this is something which has to be seen, to be believed. All the developing countries have virtually accepted us as their leader and the Super-Powers listen to our views with respect.

So, I would not like to take much of your time. But in the end, I would like to appeal to the Opposition to play the role of constructions, opposition and not to react on anything we say or do just because they are the Opposition. Sir, any decision that we take has to be professional, well thought-out and we have to see what benefit it will bring to our country from the long term point of view. We cannot take a decision which will give us short-term popularity or which is sentimental.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr Speaker, Sir, I have been told just now that as we have very little time I should conclude as soon as possible. I have to say only two things. The Opposition as well as the Ruling Party Members have expressed their views on the President's Address which was made on the 20th of last month. All of them have expressed their opinions about various issues.

Just now Shrimati Banerjee was shouting and hitting the opposition.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Rober-tsganj) : This word is unparliamentary. This word should be expunged.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please let me decide

it. I have heard what he has said.....  
(Interruptions)

Mahfooz Ali Khan Sahib, this is not a "good" word. Not dignified.....  
(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Her voice is shrill.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to my friend Mahfooz Ali that you have rightly observed that "it is not a good word", but he never had any pleasant experience in life.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : He is elder to me, Sir. I would like to say that there is no mention of the prevailing chaotic conditions in the country in the President's Address.

Mr. Speaker Sir, last year the President had made a mention regarding electoral reforms. The way elections are held in our country, boot-h-capturing is resorted to and the way Government machinery... (Interruptions) The height of it is that those who have indulged in malpractices have been promoted and rewarded. Somebody who had conducted the elections has become Governor. I would not like to refer to his name.

So far as unemployment is concerned, you may go and see for yourself how the people of this country are facing hardships and the Government is merely raising slogans for eradication of poverty. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you say that there has been no development in our country but I would like to remind you that there has been no development in the real sense of the term because the funds allocated in the name of poor are being swindled by the Government machinery itself. Brokers and middlemen are present outside the banks either they do not allow the poor to draw loans from the banks or they themselves swindle the entire amount. This is how the Government is functioning. As there is little time at my disposal, and you have already rung the bell, I would not take much time and I conclude although I could have spoken on more points.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Hon. Prime Minister is to address the House at 5 p.m., I would conclude after touching two or three points. I shall not repeat what the hon. Members who spoke before me have covered ..

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to the point.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Sir, the country's problems cannot be solved by strikes and *bandhs*. The call for a nationwide *bandhs* by the Opposition causes extensive harm to the poor, particularly the rural and urban workers as they are generally facing starvation. I, therefore, appeal to opposition parties to put an end to the politics of strikes and lockouts.

Secondly, Sir, more attention should be paid to the unemployment problem. Thousands of workers travel daily from Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh to Delhi, Ghaziabad and Faridabad. There is appalling poverty in the areas wherefrom those workers come. They ought to have been provided employment opportunities in their native places itself.

Even after 38 years of independence, adequate arrangements for drinking water have not been made so far in the country. My heart bleeds when I see in North Bihar that the people bathe in the same pond, take water therefrom to use the same after they have eased themselves, drink the water of the same pond and also use it for cooking their meals. I would, therefore, like the Government to pay more attention in this direction.

I would also urge upon Government to end regional imbalance. Attention should be paid to Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

I am a supporter of Public Sector enterprise but how long shall we bear losses incurred by them? If a bus operates under a private enterprise, it runs in profit but as soon as it is taken over by public sector enterprise, it runs at loss. Consequently the people have to pay higher taxes. If you could lay your hand on efficient

managers in private sector, recruit them and put them in public sector units. If these units are not still able to function properly, serious thought should be given to this problem. The entire country should not be taxed for the inefficiency of some 10,000 workers in public sector undertakings.

Before concluding, I would like to bring to your notice a large number of complaints against the banks. Wherever I have gone in my constituency,—other hon. Members may have also visited their constituencies—I have found large number of complaints against the banks. I had requested Shri Janardhana Poojary to look into it and he is paying attention in this direction.

I would request him to demand a report of the working of the banks from the concerned authorities so that the functioning of the banks could be improved. There is large scale fraud in urban banks unheard in the past and, therefore, immediate attention should be paid to the banks to improve their condition.

[MR. SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

In the end I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for improving the conditions in the country particularly the economy during the last one year which is unprecedented. There is remarkable improvement in our relations with neighbouring countries. The Prime Minister deserves congratulations for all this.

[*English*]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL (Chandigarh) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Mr. Faleiro

The President's Address, in my submission, is a balanced document. It is supposed to contain information for the Parliament regarding the achievements of the government during the past years and what the government proposes to do in the coming year.

[Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal]

The Address starts with the mention of two momentous decisions which were taken by the present Government under the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, namely, we are trying to solve very vexed and complicated problems of Punjab and Assam. There is no denying the fact that both the Accords which were entered into are historic and are an act of statesmanship. I will confine myself to the Punjab Accord.

We all know that, according to the Punjab Accord, effort was made to isolate the extremist and terrorist and the only way was that there should be a popularly elected government in Punjab.

17.00 hrs.

Everyone thought that it was a very difficult decision; elections will not take place peacefully and yet the Prime Minister was firm on this and he said that the electoral process must have its way. We all know that elections took place peacefully and a popular, elected Government was installed in Punjab. We all thought that the period of strife, the period of tension, the period of terrorism was over. But to our dismay, that has not happened. We all know that not a day passes when we look into the paper in the morning when there are no killings. As I say, this is most unfortunate. The President's Address categorically says that a great responsibility rests on those who have secured the mandate of the people.

Sir, the Barnala Government is on trial. Undoubtedly, the Chief Minister has been using good strong words; he has been saying his intention that he will take action, but Sir, according to me, the time is slipping.

17.02 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

People are losing confidence because he basic responsibility of any Government is first of all to give law and order to the people. The people in Punjab have a sense of insecurity. The sense of insecurity is to this extent that nobody feels safe. And

the extremists the terrorists kill and escape with impunity. They loot also. The loot banks. The other day an arm armoury was looted. Everybody is not concerned with this, whether as the maintenance of law and order is the function of the State Government or the Central Government. The common man is concerned only with one thing: He is concerned with his safety, safety of his life and safety of his property.

Now what has happened in Batala, that is a great alarm signal another alarming news which appeared in the paper was that people were killed even during curfew hours! As I say, this is an alarm signal and another alarm signal is an effort being made to give these killings a communal turn.

Therefore, I would beg of the House to take this into consideration that though law and order is a State subject, the Parliament of India has an overall responsibility to give a stable, strong government to the people and if any Government is not discharging its prime responsibility, then the people are bound to lose faith in the intentions as well as in the capacity of the Government to discharge their functions.

Only the other day there was a meeting of the Communal Harmony and National Integration Council in Chandigarh. They have also passed two very important resolutions, one is that these disruptive forces have to be isolated and identified. The other is that they have to be dealt with a firm hand. My submission is that the Barnala Government should not lose any time in crushing these forces; otherwise, the faith which people have put in that Government is dwindling day by day. Industry in Punjab is almost paralysed. The atmosphere is one of apprehension and insecurity. In spite of the best efforts of the Government of India, I am sorry to say that the Akali Government has not come upto the expectations in spite of the fact that all the political parties want that Government to succeed. The Government has to act. By merely saying that they will take strong and stern measures and yet not talking any measure, they cannot rule the State.

The other thing which has to be kept in mind is this. Why are people losing faith in the law and order agency, the police? There are various reasons for that. All these things have been discussed in this House a number of times. But people, by and large, have lost faith in the police. May I suggest that a time has come when we should raise a national security force at the level of the Centre? Instead of local police, if there is the Central Reserve Police, people have confidence. But if the law and order situation is left with the local police, then people have no confidence. Therefore, my very respectful submission for the consideration of the hon. Prime Minister is that we should try to raise a national security force for such situations where people lose faith in the local police, then some force in which people have their confidence must come to the rescue of the people.

It has been mentioned in the President's Address that the function of suggesting drastic judicial reforms has been handed over to the Law Commission by the Government of India. There was a proposal to set up a judicial reforms commission, but it seems that this work has been specifically entrusted to the Law Commission. I would respectfully beg the Law Commission to give this item top priority. There are a number of matters which are on the hands of the Law Commission. But I say judicial reform, which is the need of the hour, should get top priority at the hands of the Law Commission.

One more important reform in which States have to play a role was initiated, but some States are opposing it. I would beg of the States not to oppose that reform and that is setting up of an All India Judicial Service. It is very necessary because you may go on changing procedural laws, you may go on bringing any type of reforms, but ultimately it is the man who is occupying the chair, who matters. Unless we recruit the best possible talents in the country for those high jobs, it becomes difficult to get that confidence which normally the law courts should inspire.

The only apprehension in the mind of some of the States is that once All India

Judicial Service is created, probably they will not have any control over that service. But they are entirely misguided. The All India Judicial service will be under the High Court. So the question of control either by the Centre or States does not arise.

For the All India Judicial Service, the method of recruitment will change but then the control will be of the High Courts because judiciary is totally separate from the executive under the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it today?

SHRI SOM NATH CHATTERJEE : Even now it is under the High Courts.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : That is why I say that the All India Judicial Service should not be opposed.

The other matter which again was probably taken up by Ashok Sen in the last Law Ministers' Conference but which was postponed, was that much effort had been made to try to rationalise the imposition of court fee. I may remind the House that there was a committee and I was the Convener of that committee. I proposed total abolition of the court fee but the States did not agree. The States said, they were prepared to rationalise the imposition of court fee. Then we went round the whole of India. We consulted different States and, fortunately, a unanimous report has been produced. Where all the States whom we consulted were parties. So, that document is still to be passed by the Law Ministers' Conference and ultimately by the Chief Ministers because this will be one step, although it is a minor step, in that direction to make the availability of justice a little cheaper in the sense that ordinary people will not be required to pay the court fee. This is one doctrine that State should not charge its citizens for discharging its primary responsibility of doing justice not to sell justice... ..(Interruptions) I am not using any strong expression, otherwise it comes to this that when a citizen comes to the court saying he is in trouble, well, the court should not ask him. "First of all you bring something for the coffers of the State before we hear you". I started by saying that the court fee should be

[Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal]

abolished but the States did not agree. But now rationalisation is there. So, I will request Mr. Ashok Sen to take the first opportunity to get that report accepted.

Sir, there are a number of other matters on which I could have spoken but as I said, I got your message in the very beginning that I should not take more time. I will only say that this document indicates one thing. The President said, and he has reiterated, that a number of matters were recapitulated which were outlined during the last President's Address, and I am happy to read this: "The Government has fulfilled in substantial measure the tasks they had set for themselves for the past year". So, any government can feel legitimate pride if the promises which have been made have been substantially fulfilled and I must congratulate the hon the Prime Minister for seeing to it that whatever promises were made by him last year, were fulfilled, and I have every hope that the promises which will be made for the coming year will also be fulfilled.

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Presidential Address is not a time to score debating points and I will not try and do that as some of my friends have done. It is a time to take stock of what we had said last year, the promises that we had made the fulfilment of these promises and to look towards what lies ahead. Last year, when Parliament opened, there were two major problems that were confronting the country—the question of what would happen in the Punjab and what was to happen in Assam.

Two agitations were continuing. We had committed during the election and in the Presidential Address that these two problems would be tackled first. We were very glad that last year we were able to come to a settlement in both the States. *(Interruption)* Although they don't seem so happy, I am glad to say that we have new Members from those two States with us in this session.

Sir, the progress with the Accord in Assam is going well. We have been in touch and the Ministries that are dealing

with it and are optimistic the way it is going. On the Punjab have been certain setbacks. One of the clauses of the Accord required a commission to be set up to look for villages which would be exchanged in lieu of Chandigarh. Unfortunately, the Report of the Commission was such that we could not take any action. Going by the original Accord which required us to refer to a Commission, logically we have to then refer to the Report of the Commission and we are going accordingly.

The question of mutual settlement between the two Chief Ministers as suggested by the Commission or of setting up another Commission to go into it is being looked into. There is a small question on the other Commission because we cannot give precisely the same terms of reference as might end up with precisely the same answer. So, that needs a little bit of sorting out between the two Chief Ministers but we are hopeful that we can do this and we will be able to move ahead. We are also seeing what can be done about the other aspects of that Accord, the SYL canal, the water allocation, the Capital for Haryana and the other clauses that are part of it.

Unfortunately, the extremists and terrorists in Punjab have once again become active. I would like to take this opportunity to remind everyone and more especially the Government in Punjab, that the vote that the people of Punjab gave was the vote against terrorism. It was a vote which was shared in great majority between the Akali Dal and the Congress Party. Those that had asked for a boycott were rebuffed by the electorate because the electorate went and voted in very large numbers. What I would like to say is that it will be letting down the electorate if we do not respond to the terrorists as the electorate responded to the terrorists. The electorate, in spite of severe threats, came out in large numbers to confront terrorism and to push terrorisms back. This is what we have to do today. One other promise that we had made in the last Presidential Address was that of electoral reforms and a cleaner public life. We have taken a number of measures towards these ends. One of the first measures was that of an Anti-Defection Act which has been talked

about for a long time. But last year we passed it in this House. We cleared company donations for political parties.

Again, this has been a question which has been alive for many years and it was alleged that it was one of the prime reasons for causing corruption in elections. We have tackled corruption in every section and at all levels in the country. Wherever information has been available, action has been taken. There has been no partiality or bias applied either for or against any one.

In my address to the Party in Bombay and again when I met with some of the Opposition leaders at your Lunch, Sir, I had mentioned to them that there were certain other steps we would like to take and one of them was that we would like to bring our Party accounts into the open. I had suggested that we set up a group consisting of the Treasurers of our National Parties who could decide and give us some idea of how we could go about doing this, and with your agreement we can go ahead and do this.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** Why are you leaving us, the regional parties ?

**SHRI RAJIV GANDHI :** We will involve you also. (*Interruptions*).

One other very major step that we have taken is that of removal of agents or dalals from almost every major contract, and this is a progressive measure, we will be going ahead and doing this almost from every Ministry and in every contract that we are doing.

About the promise for administrative reforms, again we have not sat quiet on what we had said. We have set up grievance redressal machinery in many Ministries. The feed-back from the banks specially has been very good. There is training at all levels for the administration cutting across all levels. There are two separate schemes, one a shorter term refresher type of course and one longer course, to bring about more knowledge, more interaction so that the problems that one has faced in one part of the

country could help solving problems in other parts of the country—mixing of the senior with the junior, really getting the new life into the Administration. The personnel policies are being reviewed. The efficiency of the Government—in sheer time taken for taking decisions, in the cost of certain actions—has been dramatically increased. The emphasis has been put on results and on accountability. Monitoring of all major projects is being done on a monthly basis to see that they are on schedule, the progress is correct and that allocations are not being diverted to other schemes.

We have made a new scheme to monitor all the anti-poverty programmes, and this reaches out randomly to blocks, to actually, physically go and check what work has been done. Each and every individual in that block who is listed by the State will be called upon and asked many things. I can just give you a few examples here. For example, how much time did it take him to get that loan from the first day he went to when he got it; how much did it cost him in expenses, in travel, to get that loan; how has the result of that loan or whatever was given to him worked out; is he getting a return on it; which banks are active and in which State. It is quite a complicated exercise but it comes out very simple and you can see it on charts very easily. We have had the first report from this and some very interesting feed-back. We will be using this, not just to see how well the programmes are functioning, but also to correct where we find deficiencies in implementation, correct where there may be deficiencies in a particular programme or in the way the programme is being applied to a particular area. So, as we get more feed-back, we will be correcting it.

We have promised a new education policy. We produced the Status Paper in August last year. A national debate has ensued and a lot of inputs have been received. These have been put together and the Minister for Human Resource Development will be ready with the paper in this Session to put before the House. We have broadened the basic concept of education to a much wider concept of



[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

human resource development which works in two ways. One is the actual development of the human being into a better human being, developing his character, his personality, his morality. The second aspect is to see what sort of human resources we will need for the future—how many doctors, how many agricultural scientists, how many nurses, how many engineers, how many scientists, what type of scientists, what type of engineers. This exercise has not been done before and unless we have some idea of what we need, we will not be able to produce what we need. This is part of the reason for many of our scientists going abroad. They study in spheres which are less relevant or not that necessary to us today and we cannot employ them, we cannot use their knowledge for our benefit.

The Human Resource Development Ministry has also taken charge of developing women, children and youth. We have initiated many programmes and many more are on the way. Last year, we celebrated the "Youth Year". We have re-organised the Nehru Yuvak Kendras, given them autonomy. We look forward to a much re-vitalised institution which will be able to reach out the youth of the country.

As promised, we have introduced a new textile policy. The textile policy envisages much more protection for the handloom weavers and it envisages cheaper cloth for our people. The speed of implementation of the policy has not been as fast as we would have liked. But we are looking into it and we will see that it comes in fast. Any problems that weavers or handlooms may have will get special attention and, if necessary, we will apply the requisite corrections.

We had promised a new look at the judicial system. Again, we have made tremendous progress. Sir, *Lok Adalats* were set up last year and the speed of disposal of cases has been greatly increased. Administrative Tribunals would further reduce the pressure on the courts and the Law Commission is now looking for further changes that are to be done.

We have also started tackling the problem of urbanisation in the largest sense of

the word. We have made a Group which is looking into the whole concept of urban development for India for the next 15 years. We have no such plan today. It is at random that people flock to cities. They make slums. They live in slums. We have to have a proper idea of what we want with our urbanisation. When I am talking of urbanisation, I am not talking of just Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and may be a few other cities. I am talking of also smaller cities and a full picture, of how we are to develop our urban structure.

One other promise was that of cleaning the Ganga. The Central Ganga Authority has been formed. It has already started its work. Perhaps the first tangible visible work will be when the Kumbh Mela takes place next month in Haridwar when they will find the river much cleaner.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There will be more pollution.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We are coming out with a law for pollution also. Only one thing we forgot in that. We forgot to include noise pollution !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We do not mind. He can continue his speech.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Unfortunately they do not know the difference between laughter and noise ! Noise is what we hear from that side of the House !

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Laughter is noiseless !

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : One other promise we had made was that of tackling our waste lands. We have set up a Board and the programme has already started. The targets that we have set are very high. We know that. They may be difficult to achieve. We know that. But that is the minimum we need to do if this country is to survive. We do not have the choice. We have to find ways of achieving that and the Westland Development Board will look at every way of achieving that target. It will involve all our people, youngsters,

school-going children, housewives, farmers, land-less, every one.

The environment has been a problem. During the last Lok Sabha campaign, we had a very major disaster in Bhopal. It was followed by one or two other leaks. Fortunately, they were not as bad as the Bhopal disaster. We are ready with a very comprehensive legislation which we will bring in this Session to control all hazardous substances and for the first time, we are legislating in such a manner that an average citizen can take action. It will be a law that the people will be able to operate.

Our cultural heritage is something that each one of us is very proud of and we believe that our economic development, if it destroys our heritage, if it reduces our cultural heritage in any way, would not be true development and for this end, we are setting up seven Zonal Cultural Centres.

The idea is to develop each culture to its highest level, to expose that culture not to just its own regions and its people, but also to others around the country, also to take this culture right down, not to reserve it for the elite in the auditorium and in theatres but to take it down to the people in market places and in melas where our people are and make the best available to the average person. We have also decided that through these 7 centres and co-operating with other centres which are already in existence, we will have an annual cultural festival in Delhi which will be held in winter every year and which will project the cultures from all parts of the country so that they may mingle and inter-mix... (Interruptions) What can I do, Sir? They are not cultured at all. ...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Joke No. 2 of the evening.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : At least I made you laugh. ... At least you laugh.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I will laugh-at the proper time.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Very difficult.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We have been laughing all through within our sleeves.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : There are so many laughing dolls on your side.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Science and technology as to be the key for our development. Our thrust is for the development of our people, on anti-poverty programme and for socially relevant areas. We are setting up a number of scientific missions and thrust areas to see that full funding, proper scientific management and all the resources that are required in these areas are available.

One of the areas that we have chosen is drinking water. This may sound simple. But it involves the highest level of scientific and technological input. Oil-seeds development, immunisation of children, eradication of illiteracy. We are setting up a new Bio-technology centre, a new Department of Bio-technology.

The Seventh Five Year Plan is based on a paper produced by Indiraji which put the thrust on food, work and productivity. The basic thoughts of our planning process, of our development process have not changed since 1947 when we got independence. The backbone of all our plan, of all our aspirations and our developments remains the same. It is for a united, independent, democratic, secular, socialist, non-aligned and self-reliant India. ... (Interruptions) I can repeat it if you want. But it is better that you take it tomorrow from the transcript. The India we want, the India our freedom fighters fought for, the India that we here are all committed to.

The core of the problem in our development process is the gap between what India can do and what India is doing. It is this gap that we have to bridge. Our past achievements have been tremendous by any account. The structural transformation in agriculture, in industry and in the very lives of our people is there for every one to see. The question is: can we move faster to-day? How can we do more work for the poor, for the under-privileged

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes women and children, the minorities and backward classes. It is for them that we have framed our Plan. The Plan will require seva and tyaga. In the President's Address, the President has said "Nations are built by generations that sacrificed for a better tomorrow". That is what we are required to do to-day.

Panditji and Indiraji built basic framework. It is intact today; it will remain intact and we will build upon it. Our directions and our policies have not changed.

*(Interruptions)*

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS : What about Shastriji ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Alot here is Moraji-ji !

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS : We have not mentioned his name.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I was talking about the Plan. Shastriji was not involved in the production of any of our Plan as a Prime Minister. In case you did not know, I will remind you of the fact.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : You look enlightened. Our development...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Those are the rolling-plans, that you had started. If you remember. Is you remember, the rolling-plan has rolled certain people right across the room and what we are very lucky about is it did not roll the country down-hill and back to where we started. The people realised what the rolling-plan is and the ruling clan were doing and they rolled them across and keep you there.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Our development has been 93 per cent, for instance, by overselves. This is the strength of our independence. If we are to maintain this

we must generate from within for our developments. There are easier ways out.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Anything more? Any question? Sir, this is precisely what I was saying. If we take their suggestion, we will not remain independent. We will lose our independence. That is precisely.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We want you to come out with the truth exactly what you are doing. You are not doing any favour.

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : There are short-term solutions available. Some of them have been given by my friends from across the room. But they are short-term solutions and we will not use them. We have paid the price for our sovereignty in our independence struggle. We know what it is.

Sir, many of our friends are nodding their heads. I do not understand if they know what it is because the people who fought for freedom struggle are mostly on the other side of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : At least we did not get together with the other side. Forgotten that Have you?

The other day one of the hon. Members was saying, "We have fought for our political freedom and now must fight for our economic freedom". And I felt like remarking that those who have not fought for their political freedom do not know how to fight for their economic freedom...

AN HON. MEMBER : How many are there on that side? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It is not a question of individual freedom fighters. It is the *bhavana* that is in the Party,

that is built on the freedom struggle...  
(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : A Party that is 17 years old.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Of course, you would not know of the type of *bhavana* that our freedom struggle built. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, the sovereignty that we have won through our freedom struggle will not be exchanged for cheap and easy methods of development. We will generate from within and we will see that India remains strong, independent and sovereign.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Nobody stops you from doing it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, certain Parties whose Chief Ministers come to me for the most capitalistic projects take a leftist stand over here... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : No Sir, I am not yielding the floor.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir,...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is the Prime Minister. Let him not forget that... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I have not named any political party or Chief Minister. Perhaps, you know the Chief Minister we are talking about. Which Chief Minister are you talking about?  
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I would like to ask my hon. friend one question.  
(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Not allowed, Order, order.  
(*Interruption*)\*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not name any Chief Minister, I did not name any State. Perhaps I did not name any Party. Perhaps my hon. friends have a certain idea of who this could be. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Somnathjee take your seat:

...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody is doing his own work.

...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you worry? You can have your say when your turn comes.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : This is very odd when parties with leftist profession suddenly start getting together with parties with rightist profession.

BHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : May be on some issues like price rise.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You are allied with Muslim League in Kerala.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It is a sad day when our leftist friends let their ideologies blow in the wind and get together with the rightist forces, reactionary forces. I would request them to have a little bit of a rethink on where they are going and what they are doing. (*Interruptions*)...

Sir, our prime thrust for development must come from the public sectors. (*Interruptions*). The money can be available for public sectors if the conditions in the States are such that they get power, they get other facilities for the public sectors to work.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

support public sector.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We need a strong and vibrant public sector. We need a public sector that works for the public good, not the public sector that drains the wealth of our people. This is one basic point where we differ from some friends of ours.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You created it by placing the private sector over the public sector.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The public sector losses cannot continue to rise like this. The efficiency in the public sectors must be improved and will be improved.

Another area which is very critical to our development and growth at this time is the cost of basic inputs. Again it does link back to the public sector. We must see how we can go back from a high cost economy, how we can make our products much more competitive. The rate that we are going now, it will not be long before we price ourselves out of our own market. We cannot afford to do this. It will require a certain amount of efficiency in the public sector, it will require much better management in the public sector, it will also require much more output from the labour in the public sector. These are not decisions that we can delay. They have to be taken and they must be taken now.

During this past year, the public sector performance has improved, the losses have been reduced; but very much more has to be done.

We have not changed our policy on foreign investment. Our basic principles and our policies remain unchanged. In the 7th Plan the public sectors will remain the biggest investment in the Plan and it will be higher than it has been in any other Plan upto now.

Simultaneously we have to mobilise all the productive forces that are in India. We have taken certain decisions to bring all such productive forces out and into production.

Our economy has traditionally been a mixed economy and we do not intend to change that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In some States there are capitalists' projects and that is why they come to you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : In petro chemicals you refuse to associate with us. Can you deny that? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order. Order.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : It is nice to see how the mix in the economy is balancing with capitalists balancing the communists. It is only with a mixed economy that we can be truly independent economically...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I said what we feel is that we can be independent only with the mixed economy. If you have a different idea you put it to the people just like as we put it to the people and the people put us here. You put your idea to the people and the people have put you there. Don't forget that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I know just your very size has expanded. Would you like to say something on size, Mr. Unnikrishnan? I thought you were saying something on expanding.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, we believe that it is only with the mixed economy that we will have a truly independent self-reliant India.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What is the mix like!

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The type that we are running with truly indigenous science and technology development and full R & D support.

During this year we have made tremendous progress in the Defence sector, in the R & D in our production and in our indigenous designs. I would like at this stage to remind our hon. friends who had a 'bandh' of sorts yesterday because it was not what they had projected...

SOME HON. MEMBRES : What?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The people did not respond..

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: That is the report you have got.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : All right. I would not argue about that except for the States where Government officially said there will be 'bandh' most things ran. The trains ran. (*Interruptions*) Anyway that is not the point I was coming to. What I was saying...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Intelligence reports can be corrected.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : What I was saying was that our GNP excluding agriculture is approximately Rs. 450 crores per day. Now, if we have lost let us not say one whole day—we will give you the credit and we will count only half a day—Rs. 225 crores you have burnt of the peoples' programmes.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : You can burn Rs, 1,000 Crores and the people should keep quiet? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is his point of view. Your point of view may be different. Please sit down.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, I may be a little bit out in the number but in the recent price hike that has taken place, I believe, the Finance Minister collected approximately Rs. 500 crores — the number is subject to correction—and in one day you have burnt half of that.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That shows the people's wrath.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Please try to read the mind of the people.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If this country is to progress, it cannot progress with 'bandhs' and closures.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In Andhra Pradesh, what happened to these people? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, every time, a strike is called or a 'bundh' is called...

AN HON. MEMBER : By whom?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : It is by Congress Party. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I am not saying by whom. Every single time, a 'bundh' is called or a strike is called, the country loses money. If it is Rs. 450 crores per day of a full 'bundh', it is Rs. 450 crores less for some development project in this one day. I accuse my friends across this room of costing the Indian people Rs. 225 crores.

(*Interruption*)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I accuse you and your Government of making the country lose Rs. 1000 crores:

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, he should accuse Panditji and Mahatma Gandhi and other freedom fighters also.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, is my knowledgeable friend comparing the

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

'bundh' of yesterday with what Gandhiji did?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Yes, in Ahmedabad, all the textile workers went on strike. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, perhaps he has forgotten that when Gandhiji was organising 'hartals' and 'bundhs' it was against the British Government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Now, it is against the capitalism.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Are you anti-people or are we anti-people? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, the losses caused to the country today are the losses which are paid for by the poorest people of the country. If we lose hundred crores in a day, it is cutting the pockets of the weaker sections of the country. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You are cutting the pockets of the people.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, it is not only a question of economics. My worthy friends do not think twice about wasting Rs. 200 crores, Rs 300 crores which could go into anti-poverty programmes and development. But more than that, much more than that, they get together with communal forces.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Who?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You are in league with the communal forces.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Why did Arif Mohammad Khan resign?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I am coming to that also.

*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : No cross talking please.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Prime Minister is unnecessarily provoking us.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I am not provoking you. I am expressing a viewpoint.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : So we are.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Communalism has been the traditional tool that has used historically to weaken our country.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Correct.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Thank you very much.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : For a change you make a correct statement.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : This late realisation this afternoon!

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The colonial concept of divide and destroy has not changed even today.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : This part of the speech is very good. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sometimes it takes long to penetrate. *(Interruption)*. I notice it has penetrated even further behind.

This attempt which carries not just in India, in other developing countries and other parts of the world did not end with the assassination of Indiraji; it has continued.

An hon. Member said that when we signed the accord in Punjab, everybody thought that everything was over and it was going to be rosy. We did not believe that. It was only a first step against

terrorism. It will take time to wipe out terrorism. It has taken time to wipe out terrorism from every other country... (Interruptions). Why are you feeling guilty as if you said it? Somebody from our side said it. For Heaven's sake, why do you feel as if I am attacking you? I am not attacking; somebody from our side mentioned it. Why do you feel so guilty about these things?

The fight against communal forces must be fought unitedly. We are heirs to Gandhiji's traditions, heritage, communal harmony; Panditji's scientific outlook and Indiraji's struggle against the forces of destabilisation, terrorists, separatists and communalists. We cannot fail them. Communalism must not be used as a political tool. If I may read a sentence from the secret will of Babar to his son Humayun:

"It is incumbent on the to wipe all religious prejudices off the tablet of their heart."

That we must do today.

One of the basics of independent India has been of giving full rights to all the minority communities including the women. I will talk to you about women and it is about time somebody explained to you what you have not read. The Supreme Court has passed a judgment in the 'Shah Bano case' which caused certain uncertainties in the minds of certain minorities. Whether the uncertainties were founded on something concrete or not is not for us to judge. But the fact is that certain minorities were afraid that certain guarantees that have been given to them at the time of Independence were being diluted.

We are a secular country. But how do we define that secularism? Do we define it as 'no religion'? We define it as the right of every religion to coexist with the other religions. We acknowledge that right of co-existence by allowing religions to have their own Personal Laws. It does not reduce our secularism. It is, in fact, a strong constituent of our secularism. It is the basic strength of India that every religion has its own free-

dom of functioning within our framework and we do not try to suppress or change any religion.

SHRI EBRAHM SULEMAN SAIT : For that, our community stands grateful to you, Mr. Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will come to the next point. I will answer all your points because you have not read about what you are talking, about.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : His support shows how far you are secular!

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The second question that was whether by bringing a Bill to this House on Tuesday, we have reduced the rights of women under Sections 125 and 127 of the G.P.C. Let me try and explain to you as to what Sections 125 and 127 give and what they do not give to our women.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I do not think that you know about it. That is why I want to tell you.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : When that particular section was passed, you were not in the House and that is the only difference. I happened to be involved in it. You must be enlightened about certain things.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Firstly, Sections 125 does not come in if the divorcee has been paid her full dues as per her personal law. Am I correct?

SOME HON. MEMBRES : Yes.

(Interruptions)



SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Now, if one divorcee has the advantage of having her own personal law, should we deprive a Muslim divorcee of the advantage of her personal law....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : No.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Hindu Law, Christian Law, Parsee Law, all these laws are available codified to the courts. The Muslim Law was not available in that manner to our courts. Why should we deprive one religious group of the right to have their law if they desire to have that law?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What about the law of the land, which is interpreted by the Supreme Court?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : In no way has Section 125 or 127 been diluted by this law. What the Muslim women are getting in this is much beyond what Sections 125 and 127 give.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Why did that woman go to the Court? Shah Bano went to the Supreme Court and got that decision.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Some things do take longer to permeate. Some things take longer to permeate if you listen, you might understand.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I am trying to explain to you why we have brought this law forward. Section 125 is not applicable, if the woman has means of her own. It is only if she is indigent that it comes into force. It does not apply to every woman. Section 125 is limited to the extent of going to the particular personal law. Once you go to the personal law, Section 125 is not operative anymore.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Your mind is closed

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Section 127 limits Section 125 to the extent that if the lady gets what is due to her under her personal law Section 125 and Section 127 do not apply. This is what I am saying.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : That is why we say Section 127 should be withdrawn.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : That is his point of view. This is your point of view. You can have your point of view. You listen to him.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Instead of going forward, you are going backward.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We are not going backwards.

MR. SPEAKER : It is your point of view.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Section 125 and Section 127 do not look after the dower, or property of lady in any way. Section 125 and Section 127—I will repeat, do not look after or give to the lady in question her dower or *mehnr* in any way.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Section 125 and Section 127 do not give the women any right to her property. All the rights to her property, her dower come under her personal law.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is all right. This is no debate.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : No, Sir. I

do not want to yield. Sir, I do not wish to yield.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is his point of view. You can have yours.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There is no point in discussing this Bill now.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We are not discussing this Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It seems that the Bill has already been taken for consideration!

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We have tabled something in this Session and I would like to make our position clear on that because questions have been raised.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, let us see the case of Mrs. Shah Bano herself. She had to fight for six years under Section 125 and Section 127. After six years of court cases, she was given Rs. 500/- or Rs. 200/- or something.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI EBRAHM SULEMAN SAIT : I will tell you the position. She was given Rs. 179.25 paise.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I stand corrected, Sir.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : It looks like the price of a Bata Shoe!

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, after six years of struggling under Section 125, a woman is given Rs. 179/- a month! Are we trying to say that Section 125 is giving

protection to the women? It is not giving the women adequate protection.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : There is only one question and that is whether the Bill that we have brought is within the purview of Muslim Personal Law or not?

That question is a technical question. The political question, and the question whether a woman should have her rights, are questions which we can tackle. And after addressing ourselves to this, after deciding that the Bill that we have brought is a secular Bill, as defined...  
*(Interruptions)* Yes; bringing a personal law of a particular religion does not reduce our secularism in any way. *(Interruptions)*

As far as the operative part of the Bill is concerned, I have already made our position clear in the House, that if any substantive issues are raised, which are causing problems and which, we are convinced, are not as per Muslim Law, then we are willing to re-look at that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Tomorrow you are having a meeting of your party.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Today I had a meeting, this morning. Don't worry. I had a meeting with a part of your party also.

What are we looking for? When we look at the country, are we looking to divide and to cause problems?

We were told that Opposition was not consulted, and papers were not given on this particular Bill. For ten months, was it not of an adequate interest to draw your attention to it?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Then your promise has no meaning.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : You forget that we called you, and you did not come. You forget that you were called, and you did not arrive.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You were also replied to.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Let me beg to state that one of the reasons they might not have come was because they did not want to take a stand on this Bill...  
(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVAVE : I wish to go on record that this is not a correct statement. Next day, though early in the morning at 2.30 a.m. we received a letter from the Prime Minister's office giving a specific accede, that day at 10 o'clock we remained present in the meeting. So, it is wrong to say that on this issue, we were not prepared to discuss the matter with him. Don't try to induct politics into it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : One of the issues—because you knew that issues that were to be discussed. This was to be discussed. (*Interruptions*) They were left-over issues.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Prof. Madhu Dandavate has made a statement. I would like to remind him that he did not participate when this question came up at the introduction stage. (*Interruptions*) The question is that no group or minority in the country should feel as if some basic rights that it had got are being taken away from that group.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is exactly what a section is feeling.  
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Unfortunately today, the Opposition is also in a minority. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There should be no cross-section talk. (*Interruptions*) No, debate, there...

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : What we need is national cohesion at this time. We need to see that issues that divide communities are not raised to levels where they cannot be brought down from. We have to see that such issues are not used for

political ends. It is only with tolerance, with harmony and with concord that we can really move ahead.

Only then can we get India of our dream.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We believe in a politics of consensus and conciliation, but consensus and conciliation is not to be mistaken for weakness or indecision. During this year, India's standing in the world has gone up even further with our participation at various world forums, with our relations with the U.S.S.R. improving, with our relations with the Soviet Union who is our old, reliable and proven friend.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : They do not like some of our friends. What can we do? Our relations with no other country can change this relationship between the Soviet Union and India—Thank you for call clapping.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Whenever you say anything sensible, we all agree with you.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Whenever you say anything sensible, we all support you.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : During this year, we have also improved our relations with the United States.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Neither they clap nor we clap. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : What can I say? During the NDC meeting...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why bring NDC here?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I was bringing it because you mentioned the USSR and the USA. I wanted to relate it to this.

You took up what I said. You started saying something when I said that. Mr. Speaker, the hon. Member was not present in the NDC meeting. So, I can tell him about that.

MR. SPEAKER : He is already feeling shy.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : During the NDC meeting, one Chief Minister—I am not naming him—one Chief Minister who was complaining about the whole Plan, he did not like the idea and he was generally a little upset and he said as the meeting was closing, “What am I to do if you do not give me the funds? Am I to look towards England and the USA?” I won't tell you who he was...*(Interruptions)* What can we do if a Chief Minister from the East looks to the West?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What a joke!

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : But seriously, Sir, what does worry us is...*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : He has said it in a lighter vein.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would suggest you expunge the Chief Minister from the record, Sir.

It will not be a good thing.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said it in a lighter vein.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Prime Minister referring to a Chief Minister! If it is with a sense of humour, it is all right.

MR. SPEAKER - It is a joke, and that is all.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : But, seriously Sir...*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : A man standing in the East cannot see East. He has to look West.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, but seriously, what does worry us, is when our friends from the left start looking to the right. That does worry us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is, the friends who have left.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Our friends from the left.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I thought you said, friends who have left.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : They only leave on some days, not every day. *(Interruptions)* Sir, during this year India took a major role in the Non-Aligned Movement, we have strengthened the movement, we have raised the issues of South Africa, Palestine; we have discussed the new International Economic Order; we have taken a stand on various issues in the world; the Non-Aligned Movement stands strengthened by India's participation.

In CHOGM again India took a major role in the stand to uphold the multi-national organisations and in the action against South Africa.

In the Six-Nation...*(Interruption)* The hon. friend does not understand the effect of what transpired in the Bahamas, and what its effect was on the Great Britain and in the U.S. If you see the effect of that meeting, now you will see how many banks and institutions have pulled out of the South Africa because of the stand we took.

Unfortunately, the role of the Six Nations again has brought about a tremendous awareness of nuclear disarmament. In such matters it is not right to try to take credit. But what is of vital interest to us in India and the world is total nuclear disarmament and we must work towards that. The Six Nations have built an awareness in all the countries, more especially in those countries which are opposing nuclear disarmament and where there was a problem. This awareness has brought about a change in the attitude of their Governments. Public opinion has

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

changed those attitudes. India has played a role.

Closer to us in our own region, we have had a major advance in South Asia with the formation of SAARC. With SAARC we take a first step in bringing all our countries closer together.

Earlier this year—last year—President Zia of Pakistan visited India. We have been discussing at various stages the steps that we could take to normalise the relations between our two countries, and we had worked out a certain time-schedule on which steps could be taken. Unfortunately, the result of all that dialogue has not been completely like we would have liked. The speed has been slow.

I would like to reiterate that the steps will be absolutely mutual. In trade and in other areas, opening up must be simultaneous. We have been discussing our border issues. But we have not made much progress. We are very firm in our view of what we feel is the right position there and we will not be easily swayed from that.

In Sri Lanka, there has been a spurt of violence recently. Unfortunately, the ceasefire between the Government and the Tamil groups could not be maintained. We have been in touch with the Sri Lankan Government. We have recently been given a new paper which is slightly beyond what their last paper was. We are studying that. We hope that it will be a sufficient move forward.

One Member, I believe, said that the Congress must wind itself up. What a wishful thinking!

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Gandhiji had also said that.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I am not talking of Gandhiji. I am talking of one Member whose only chance of changing benches is when the Congress winds itself up.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Congress of Gandhiji has wound up. Another Gandhi has come.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
After all, all Gandhis do not think alike.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Perhaps, that is his last hope and if only wishes where horses!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
You are living on hopes.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I would like to remind you that we have the people's mandate and we have the people's trust. We have a historical destiny and we will build a new India.

One other friend talked about a prince charming.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is aesthetic appreciation.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Let me remind you that there is no prince charming and there is no magic wand even if there are some hobgoblins at the bottom of the garden. The Congress Party is the party of the masses. We would not be shaken by Cassandras. The nation is not despondent; it is not disenchanted. The nation is confident; it is optimistic and the nation is proud to be Indian.

MR. SPEAKER : A number of amendments have been moved by Members to the Motion of Thanks. Shall I put all the amendments to the vote of the House together or does any hon. Member want any particular amendment to be put separately?—I find nobody is pressing. I shall now put all the amendments together to the vote of the house.

*All the amendments were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :—

‘That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament

assembled together on the 20th February, 1986' ”

*The motion was adopted.*

[English]

STATEMENT RE : RELEASE OF  
ADDITIONAL DEARNESS ALLOW-  
ANCE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
EMPLOYEES

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, according to the existing scheme, payment of an instalment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees is taken up for consideration after every eight point increase in the 12-monthly average of the All India Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1960 = 100). The last instalment of Dearness Allowance was sanctioned on 15.1.1986 with effect from 1.11.1985 with reference to the average index of 600 points. Since then, payment of one more instalment of Dearness Allowance with effect from 1.1.1986 has become due for consideration.

2. Government have now decided to pay this instalment of Dearness Allowance

to the Central Government employees in cash. Orders in this behalf will be issued by the Ministry of Finance soon.

3. Along with the payment of Dearness Allowance to the serving Central Government employees, Dearness Relief to pensioners including family pensioners is also sanctioned. Government have also decided to sanction one instalment of Dearness Relief to the pensioners with effect from 1.1.1986. Orders in this regard will also be issued soon.

4. While the annual financial burden on the Exchequer as a result of payment of one instalment of Dearness Allowance would approximately be Rs. 70 crores and on account of Dearness Relief to the pensioners would approximately be Rs. 8 crores, the corresponding burden of this instalment during the current financial year will be Rs.11.67 crores and Rs. 1.33 crores respectively.

MR. SPEAKER : The House now adjourns to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.42 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 28th February, 1986/Phalguna 9, 1907 (Saka).*

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**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure  
and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and  
printed by M/s. Vindhya Vasini Packagings,  
Delhi-110053**

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